"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and cold today; Tuesday fair, warmer; moderate south winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,912. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

WAR CABINET BILL READY FOR SENATE; GIVES CONTROL TO COUNCIL OF THREE, SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT

BACK CHAMBERLAIN'S STAND

Senate Military Committee Demands Reorganization of War Work.

DISCLAIM PARTY MOTIVES

Hitchcock and Wadsworth Declare Nation Faces Crisis That Transcends Politics.

CABINET MEMBERS LEFT OUT

Supreme Body to be Composed of "Distinguished Citizens of Demonstrated Ability."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Times presents in this issue the text of the bill to establish a War Cabinet which has been prepared by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs as a result of the revelations concerning the manner in which military and economic preparation has been conducted.

The measure will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who declared in a speech in New York yesterday that "the military establishment of America has fallen down" because of "inefficiency in every bureau and department of the Government of the United States."

The text of the measure shows that the Military Committee contemplates that the most sweeping powers shall be granted to the War Cabinet. It will be superior to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and all other officers of the Government except the President, its acts being subject to his review. Differences between Cabinet officers and other officials as to the conduct of the war are to be adjusted by the War Cabinet. Subject to review by the President, the orders of the War Cabinet must be carried out by all other executive branches of the Government.

No head of an executive department of the Government is to be a member of the War Cabinet. Originally it was intended to provide that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy should be ex-officio members, but this provision was stricken out, as it was realized that there was a demand in Congress for a new deal in the conduct of the war and objection would be raised to continuing the direction of military activities under the present system.

The bill does not provide that the President shall be a member of the War Cabinet or shall sit with it. President Wilson is left to his own determination in this connection. Senators have shown, however, that they hope the President will keep in close touch with the War Cabinet and frequently attend its sessions. The members of the War Cabinet are to be nominated to the Senate by the President and are to be appointed if the Senate confirms the nominations.

It is specifically provided in the bill that the War Cabinet shall be composed of "three distinguished citizens of demonstrated executive ability." This would exclude the appointment of any man who did not measure up to the Senate's ideas of the qualifications of a war executive. Each is to receive a salary of $12,000, the same salary as a member of the President's Cabinet.

President's Course in Doubt.

What attitude President Wilson will assume toward the measure is still problematical, although Senators interested in the bill believe, from information they have received, that he will acquiesce in the general principle upon which the measure is based. From some officials of the Administration hints have come that the President would not permit the bill to become a law, but there is nothing to show that these represent the views of the President. It is apparent that officials opposed to the War Cabinet do not appreciate the feeling aroused in both houses of Congress over the revelations as to inefficiency in the military establishment and the demand for a change in methods.

The feeling in Congress was voiced yesterday in the speeches delivered before the National Security League by Senator Chamberlain and Representative Julius Kahn of California. To these two men the Administration is indebted more than to any others, according to opinion in Washington, for the success of some of the most important war measures recommended by President Wilson. They led the hard fight in their respective houses for the enactment of the selective draft law. Mr. Kahn is a Republican, the senior minority member of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, and when the Chairman of that committee and other leading members of it showed their opposition to the selective draft, Mr. Kahn took charge of the bill with the approval of the Administration and obtained its passage by the House. Senator Chamberlain, one of the Democratic leaders of the Senate, has been a stanch friend of President Wilson and his Administration, and has been in

Continued on Page Three.

Text of Senate Military Committee's Bill Creating Special Cabinet to Direct War

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The text of the bill prepared by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs providing for a War Cabinet of three members is as follows:

A BILL

To Establish a War Cabinet and to Define the Jurisdiction and Authority Thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that there is hereby created a War Cabinet, to be composed of three distinguished citizens of demonstrated ability to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, through which War Cabinet the President may exercise such of the powers conferred on him by the Constitution and the laws of the United States as are hereinafter mentioned and described.

Section 2. Said War Cabinet shall have jurisdiction and authority as follows:

(a) To consider, devise, and formulate plans and policies, general and special, for the effectual conduct and vigorous prosecution of the existing war and, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to direct and procure the execution of the same.

(b) To supervise, co-ordinate, direct, and control the functions and activities of all executive departments, officials, and agencies of the Government in so far as, in the judgment of the War Cabinet, it may be necessary or advisable so to do for the effectual conduct and vigorous prosecution of the existing war.

(c) To consider and determine, upon its own motion or upon submission to it, subject to review by the President, all differences and questions relating to the conduct and prosecution of the war that may arise between any such departments, officials, and agencies of the Government.

(d) To require information from, and utilize the services of, any or all executive departments and executive officers or agents of the United States and of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia necessary or helpful in the proper performance of the duties of said War Cabinet.

(e) In the exercise of the jurisdiction and authority hereby conferred, to make, subject to review by the President, the necessary orders to any such department, bureau, official, or agency of the Government, and such decisions as the matters under consideration may require or warrant.

(f) To make rules and regulations governing its own procedure; and said War Cabinet shall, upon completion of its membership, immediately organize and thereupon and thereafter proceed to an expeditious disposition of all matters coming before it.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, shall assign to duty with the War Cabinet such commissioned officers as said War Cabinet may request; and said War Cabinet shall employ all clerical and other employes required for service with it; and in addition to the officers assigned thereto as herein provided the President may appoint for duty with said War Cabinet such officers as the War Cabinet may determine to be necessary, who shall receive, unless otherwise prescribed by law, such compensation as the War Cabinet shall deem just and reasonable.

Sec. 4. The salary of each member of the War Cabinet shall be $12,000 per annum, payable monthly; and for all salaries, compensations, and other expenses, including necessary offices, incurred in the maintenance and administration of the War Cabinet, and authorized under the provisions of the act, there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $——— for the fiscal year ending June 13, 1918.

Sec. 5. At the end of six months after the termination of the present war, or at such earlier date after the termination of the war as the President may designate, the War Cabinet hereby created shall cease to exist and the funds, records, and other public property pertaining thereto or under its control shall be transferred to such executive departments as the President may designate.

Sec. 6. All laws and parts of laws and regulations, orders, rules, and decisions of any executive department, bureau official, or agency of the Government are hereby repealed in so far as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act; and on all other questions of construction of the provisions of this act and of any act making appropriations to carry out any of the provisions thereof the decision of the War Cabinet shall, subject to the revision of the President, be final.

INTERNMENT SOON FOR MORE ALIENS

Government, It Is Said, Will Adopt a Stricter Policy in Dealing with Germans.

MAY TRY HENNIG TODAY

Former Bliss Co. Employe First to Face a Jury, Charged with Offense Involving Treason.

The arrest and internment at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., of Hugo Schmidt, the representative in New York of the Deutsche Bank and the paymaster of the Bolo Pacha-Bernstorff plot to debauch public opinion in France on the side of Germany, was cited yesterday as an indication that the Government has decided to adopt a more rigid policy in handling the enemy alien spy and agent situation in this country. It is said that several other prominent German subjects, who have enjoyed entire freedom of movement since the war was declared on Germany, may follow Schmidt into the seclusion of Fort Oglethorpe.

Among those who may be taken into custody are said to be a number who are well known in New York. Whether several Germans, who have been convicted of plotting in this country and who are now at liberty on bail, will be ordered interned is a question which Federal officials have not answered.

May Try Hennig Today.

The first man to face a Federal jury charged with an offense which involves treason to the United States is expected to go on trial in the United States Dis-

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CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Extra Mat. Thurs. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

BRITISH LABORITES SEEK MORE POWER

Prediction That in Coming Election They Will Have Big Share in Government.

PLAN POST-WAR PROGRAM

Nottingham Conference Is to Launch 'Hand and Brain' Policy.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The first month of 1918 has been one of the most trying of the whole war for the British people. Now the nation seems to have weathered its doubts and disagreements and accepted the watchword: "We must go on or go under."

The labor unions met the demand upon them for more men in khaki with a critical and doubtful spirit. They insisted upon knowing the Government's exact war program, and were inclined to believe that peace negotiations were possible. These questions have been thrashed out with the Government fully and freely, with straight talking on both sides, and the Government seems to have carried the day.

This result is due principally to Premier Lloyd George, and it strengthens his position and authority for the time being. The Premier's resourcefulness was never disturbed by the fusillade of questions from the Laborites, some of them out and out pacifists, at the Friday conference.

Probably the most effective statement Mr. Lloyd George made was that the Government was ready to go into a peace conference whenever the Ger-

Continued on Page Four.

British Sink the Former Breslau and Drive The Old Goeben Ashore in Dardanelles Fight

LONDON, Jan. 20.—In a naval action between British and Turkish forces at the entrance to the Dardanelles the Turkish cruiser Midullu, formerly the German Breslau, was sunk and the Sultan Yawuz Selim, formerly the German Goeben, was beached. This announcement was made by the Admiralty tonight.

The Admiralty's official statement says:

"The Goeben and Breslau—Turkish names Sultan Selim and Midullu—with destroyers, were in action with the British forces at the entrance to the Dardanelles this, Sunday, morning. The Breslau was sunk. The Goeben escaped, but has been beached, evidently badly damaged, at Nagara Point, in the narrows of the strait.

"The Goeben is now being attacked by naval aircraft.

"Our losses reported are the monitor Raglan and a small monitor, the M-28."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21.—Viscount Broome, who commanded one of the monitors lost in the fight with the Goeben, is a nephew of the late Lord Kitchener, and if he is still alive, as to which there is no information at present, is the eventual heir to the Field Marshal's titles.

Viscount Broome, who is 40 years old, has been a Commander in the navy for several years. His courtesy title is taken from the name of the family estate, Broome Park, near Canterbury, in the transformation of which the late Lord Kitchener was so keenly interested.

In his will Lord Kitchener left to his nephew the estate, together with £80,000 voted him by Parliament after the Khartoum campaign and South African war, and the residue of his estate. The Viscount is the only son of the present Earl Kitchener.

The Chronicle naval correspondent writes: "On what precise errand the Goeben and Breslau came to the entrance of the Dardanelles does not appear. One of those adventures which seem to have a certain attraction may have prompted the advance. More probably they were endeavoring to lure our naval force into danger from mines or submarines."

Archibald Hurd, The Daily Telegraph's naval correspondent, discussing the mystery of the presence of the Goeben and Breslau at the entrance of the Dardanelles, asks: "Were they lured outside their protected area by tempting bait, or were they attempting to put to sea, thinking the course was clear to carry out some operation?"

Hurd points out that, although they are nominally Turkish ships, they are in all essential respects German, being German manned and responsive to the orders of the German naval staff at Berlin.

"It would be easy," says Hurd, "to understand the initiative exhibited as an act of impulsive madness had they been under Turkish officers, receiving instructions from Turkish superiors, but the taking of the offensive in such circumstances as exist in the Mediterranean is directly contrary to the policy of the German naval staff, as the history of the high seas fleet in the past three and a half years has shown. Consequently we may assume an interesting story lies behind this announcement, though possibly it may not be one which we can publish in any detail until the war is over.

"The action, it is reported, took place at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

"That statement suggests two vessels expecting to be supported by the shore batteries, which the Germans have re-established since the evacuation of the peninsula, as they emerged from the straits. How they were trapped we do not know, but the fact that the Breslau was sunk suggests that the fight occurred in fairly deep water. The Goeben, in spite of her heavy armament of ten eleven-inch guns, reinforced by twelve 5.9-inch quick-firers, evidently was badly damaged below the water line and turned to re-enter the straits. She had barely started on her journey to the Golden Horn when the injury received so gravely threatened her stability that she was beached at Nagara Point. That announcement reveals that she had steamed a distance of about twenty miles from the scene of the action."

The Daily Press says: "The escape of the Goeben and the Breslau to Constantinople in August, 1914, was one of the chief factors that induced Turkey to enter the war against the Allies. Their destruction may prove a chief factor in leading Turkey to make peace."

The German cruisers Breslau and Goeben were in the Mediterranean Sea at the beginning of the war and fled into the Dardanelles, seeking safety from the British and French warships that sought their destruction.

On their reaching Constantinople in the middle of August, 1914, the British Government immediately protested against the German warships being sheltered and Turkey promised that they would be interned and put out of commission until the end of the war. Later it was announced that Turkey had purchased the cruisers and given them the new names of Midullu and Sultan Yawuz Selim.

The latest account of the Sultan Yawuz Selim was in July of last year, when the British Admiralty reported that British airmen had dropped bombs on the vessel in an air attack on the Turkish fleet off Constantinople, in the Golden Horn. The last account of the Midullu was in June, 1917, when the Turkish War Office reported that vessel and other Turkish units in a successful engagement in the Black Sea against Russian land positions and small war-craft.

LENINE DISSOLVES RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY

Sailor Guards Turn Members Out of Tauride Palace at 4 in the Morning.

RAILWAY CONGRESS FOR IT

All-Russian Gathering of Transportation Employes Calls on Bolsheviki to Yield.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20, (Associated Press.)—The Constituent Assembly has been dissolved. The decree of dissolution was issued last night by the Council of National Commissioners and passed early this morning by the Central Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the Assembly was closed by sailor guards.

Following is the text of the decree of dissolution:

"When the Constituent Assembly voted against the declaration made by the President of the Central Executive Committee after an hour's deliberation the Bolsheviki left the hall and were followed by the Social Revolutionists of the Left on the Assembly showing its unwillingness to approve the manner in which the peace pourparlers were being conducted. At 4 o'clock this morning the Constituent Assembly was dissolved by sailors. Today a decree dissolving the Assembly will be published."

The first hint the newspaper men received that extreme measures were contemplated was at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when they were informed that the Tauride Palace, where the Assembly began its sessions on Friday, would be closed to the members of the Assembly, to the newspaper men, and to every one else.

Railway Men Hostile.

Meanwhile the All-Russian Railway Men's Congress had passed by a vote of 273 to 61 a resolution supporting the Constituent Assembly and calling upon the People's Commissaries to agree with the majority with a view to the formation of a Government responsible to the Assembly.

Additional details of the opening of the Assembly on Friday are now available. Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, and other of the Government Commissioners attended. M. Sorokin, formerly Secretary to Kerensky, and other Social Revolutionary members who had been arrested were escorted under guard from their prison to the Tauride Palace to take part in the meeting. M. Tseretelli, former Minister of the Interior, although seriously ill, occupied a seat with the Social Revolutionary Left. Nearly half the Assem-

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CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Tonight. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

BIG PEACE STRIKE BEGINS IN AUSTRIA

100,000 Quit Work In and Near Vienna, Compelling Munitions Factories to Close.

MEETINGS DENOUNCE BERLIN

Recent Anti-War Demonstration at Frankfort Demanded German Internal Reforms.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A general strike is on throughout Austria, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris today, which reports 100,000 men quitting work in Vienna and Neustadt, (thirteen miles south of Vienna,) closing down all the war factories.

The strikers are described as openly anti-German, and the movement as both political and economic being especially aimed at securing peace. Public demonstrations, it is added, have been held in many places, at which hostility toward Berlin for trying to force the Austrians to continue the war was voiced.

Dispatches received here say that the Frankfurter Zeitung sounds a note of disquietude to Germans regarding events in Austria and their effect on the situation. The Zeitung's Vienna correspondent interprets the serious strikes and outspoken press utterances as reflecting the strong movement against delaying peace through Pan German and annexationist aspirations. He says that it is becoming clearer that, with the semi-connivance of the Government, the Austrian peoples, including Germans, will only wage war until the Entente is ready for peace by understanding.

Nothing has had such a bad effect upon the relations between Austria-Hungary and Germany as the bearing of the Fatherland Party, according to this correspondent. He adds:

"It is true that the strike movement (at Vienna and other cities throughout Austria) arose through the reduction of the flour ration, but it has now assumed a political character. It demands speedy peace with Russia, and has grown too strong to be stemmed by force."

The article published on Friday in the Vienna Fremdenblatt, organ of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has given the greatest offense to a section of the German press, which reveals its pent-up animosity toward Austria in acrid articles. The Fremdenblatt denounced Prince von Bülow as a traitor against Austria, and also expressed the dissatisfaction of the Austrian Government with the agitation of the German annexationists for the incorporation of great Polish districts into the German Empire.

Articles in the German papers express wrath because of the Fremdenblatt's statements, which are regarded as semi-

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ONLY FOOD AND DRUG STORES OPEN TODAY; SHIPS GETTING COAL, GARFIELD REPORTS; COLD WAVE HAMPERS RAILROAD CLEARING

Text of Official Rulings Affecting Food, Drug and Department Stores

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Fuel Administration made these formal rulings today:

"It is the desire of the United States Fuel Administration that department stores and all other retail establishments close on Mondays, food stores and drug stores excepted, only. The United States Fuel Administration has not issued any special order dealing with department stores.

"As a result of information furnished by the United States Food Administration to the effect that confusion exists in the minds of the public as to the closing of food-distributing stores on Monday afternoons, the order of the United States Fuel Administration, dated Jan. 17, has been suspended in so far as it provides for closing such food stores on Monday, Jan. 21. This will permit food stores to remain open for the entire day on Jan. 21."

NO HEAT OR LIGHT FOR TRADE TODAY

A Few Concerns Will Try to Obey Order and Do Business Without Consuming Fuel.

NO BIG STORE WILL OPEN

Restaurants to Close Bars—Stock Exchange Will Be Cold, So Will Office Buildings.

New York is ready for the first of the workless Mondays decreed by National Fuel Administrator Garfield. When the local Fuel Administration offices closed last night all arrangements had been made for carrying the order into effect. Obedience to the order will mean the shutdown of all business except certain financial institutions and exempted places, just as though Christmas or some other nationwide holiday were being observed. This holiday idea will be further carried out by the fact that the theatres, the moving-picture houses, and other places of amusement will be open.

The department stores will be closed, the saloons can only open up heatless and lightless, office buildings will stand heatless and with only enough elevator service to accommodate such tenants as may legally keep their offices open.

County Administrator Reeve Schley said last night that the spirit as well as the letter of the law should be observed. He pointed out that the order was a war measure and as such should command the instant obedience of every patriotic citizen. He added in this connection that the serving of liquors in dining rooms, clubs, hotels and restaurants would not show obedience to the spirit of the order. The officials of the Fuel Administration are alive to the seriousness of the situation, and the opinion was expressed at Mr. Schley's office yesterday that the present is not the time to put profits into the scale against the national welfare.

Any who attempt to conduct their business affairs in violation of the Garfield order will face prosecution, for J. M. Rosenberg, counsel for the Fuel Administration, has declared that "the Lever law has teeth." The police have been instructed by Commissioner Bugher to look out for violators and to report to the department. These complaints will be forwarded to the Federal authorities. The police have been told by the Commissioner not to attempt to enter places to find out whether the order is observed.

Heavy Penalties Provided.

A score or more complaints against persons not complying with the general five-day closing order have already been sent to United States Marshal McCarthy. Today he will have a force of deputies out watching to see that workless Monday is really a workless day. As agents of the Federal Government these men will have authority not only to enter premises in search of evidence against violators, but they will be vested with power to cut off light, heat, or power of violators.

The Lever law provides a maximum penalty of $5,000 fine or five years in prison, or both, for those who are convicted of disobeying the regulations of the administrative agencies created by that law. The Fuel Administration is one of them. The law also provides a penalty of $1,000 fine or one year in prison, or both, for those who interfere with the agents of the Administration in the pursuit of their duty.

There has been a general impression that many places could remain open if they did not use coal for the purpose of warming their places of business. Indeed, it was suggested that some places could do business on that plan. Those who have been advocating this system have overlooked the fact that it takes fuel to give light, and that the purpose of the order is to conserve coal. While all of the local Fuel Administrators take the stand that it is not their duty to interpret the law, there is, nevertheless, an understanding that places that wish to remain open must dispense with light and power as well as heat.

"It is not our purpose to interpret this order," said Mr. Schley, "but as I un-

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NEW COLD WAVE BALKS RAILROADS

Their Efforts to Relieve Congestion Hampered by the Severe Weather.

NEW YORK HARBOR SUFFERS

Barges Held Up by Ice, Coal Frozen Hard, and Many Tugs Crippled.

Reports made yesterday by the railroads of the East to A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, did not present a bright picture. The Presidents of the lines reported that severe weather conditions, with temperatures at many points lower than the below-zero records of ten days ago, continued to balk or handicap the special efforts of the railroad forces to increase freight movements and relieve congestion.

The stiffened ice jams in New York Harbor hampered floating movement and delayed the arrival of coal at New York City. With more than 300,000 tons in New Jersey ports, less than 30,000 tons reached the city. The cold hampered not only the movement of the barges but the thawing out and dumping of the coal. In addition it damaged the tugs. Deputy Marine Superintendent Pollock reported yesterday that fully 60 per cent. of the tugs in New York Harbor were out of commission because of ice accidents.

The new cold wave slowed up general railroad operations in movement of trains, as well as in unloading and clearing main lines, yards, tracks, and terminals, and also showed its results at the coal mines in a slowing down of work. The hindrance of general movement also hampered the movement of cars west to the coal mines. At the New Jersey terminals, where the coal for New York is unloaded, the temperature stood yesterday at 5 above zero. All of the coal arriving, coming from mines where zero weather prevailed, was frozen like a block in each car.

While the low temperature at New York chiefly affected harbor movement, the reports showed that in the Middle West freight trains were moved with the greatest difficulty. The low temperature stood out as the biggest factor in the fight of the railroads to clear up congestion. From 20 to 30 degrees below zero was reported for Saturday night from the Clearfield (Penn.) coal district. It was 26 degrees below on the Alliance Division of the New York Central. The Mohawk Valley showed temperatures as low as 18 below zero. West of Buffalo the cold was 10 below zero. An idea of the battles of the railroad men is given in the following paragraph taken from one of the reports to Mr. Smith:

"Mounds of ice between the tracks were so high and hard that in scores of instances reported they even opened the hopper bottoms of the cars and dumped the coal loads when struck by moving trains. The ice on the ground bulged the loads upward and released the catches, the scattered coal stopping the trains."

A special train was run during the night along the New York Central picking up squads of men who had been borrowed from manufacturers along the line whose plants were closed. These men in considerable numbers were put to work helping to clear the line, cleaning out icebound switches in the yards, shoveling snow out of freight cars, clearing engine terminals, and unloading freight. The suggestion that railroads generally seek to hire industrial workers laid off for the five-day period in the work of aiding to clear up freight congestion has been adopted by several roads, but the work of the new men in the cold has not been as efficient as had been hoped for.

Although the Merchants' Association and the Board of Trade and Transportation has appealed to its members to move freight from the terminals at the city during the suspension of work due to the Garfield order, the domestic freight situation, because of the cold and other factors, is not clearing up as rapidly as was hoped for. The accumulation of freight is becoming less, but calculations show that this is due more largely to freight being held up

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FULL OBSERVANCE ASKED

Administrator Issues No Order Exempting Department Stores.

WANTS XMAS CONDITIONS

That Would Mean Closing by Doctors and Dentists in Office Buildings.

TO WATCH FOR EVASIONS

More Drastic Provisions Foreshadowed if Spirit of Order Is Not Respected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield fought on today, in the face of adverse weather conditions, to get coal moved to tidewater points and famine districts and give "first aid" to the crippled transportation lines of the East. A summary of conditions issued by him tonight showed that steady progress was being made in solving the bunker coal problem, but that zero temperature and snowstorms were making train movements difficult. A. H. Smith, assistant to Director General of Railroads McAdoo in New York, wired a less optimistic report.

Important rulings on the general observance of "workless Monday" were made today, and New York and other communities were asked by Dr. Garfield to respond to the spirit of the order and observe a holiday. Department stores and other retail establishments, with the exception of those where food and drugs are sold exclusively, were and drugs are sold exclusively, were requested not to use light or power. Schools and churches are on the exemption list.

Thousands of rulings on minor questions were asked, many of the requests coming from concerns in the New York City district. To all of these the Fuel Administration offered the general suggestion that "Christmas Day conditions be put into effect."

This general ruling, Dr. Garfield hoped would be applied to office buildings which house one or two dentists or physicians, whose rooms are among those exempted. It was stated that few such offices remained open on Sundays and holidays, and that the spirit of the order would provide for their closing tomorrow.

Will Watch for Evasions.

It was stated at the Fuel Administration that the situation would be watched carefully tomorrow, and that a general movement to avoid the letter of the order would result in further regulations that would offer no opportunity for evasion.

Reports received here concerning the nation's response on the first two days of the closing plan have led the Fuel Administration to believe that there will be general co-operation tomorrow. It was stated that violations of the spirit of the order reported were few, and that so far as the curtailment of industrial activity was concerned the program had been an almost complete success.

New York City, the Fuel Administration officials said, was expected to meet the unprecedented conditions tomorrow in a manner which would attest the patriotism of its population. Messages which had been received during the day were said to bear out that hope.

While drug stores under the order may use fuel throughout the day, provided they sell drugs and medical supplies only, Fuel Administration officials admit there is no way of forcing them to refrain from selling other goods.

Nothing, Fuel Administration officials said, can prevent thousands of evasions of the order if the people affected do not co-operate in the fullest measure. For instance, many buildings house a single physician or dentist, and it would be virtually impossible to heat one office without supplying heat to the remainder of the building. Again, many apartment houses have stores on the ground floor and heat from the rest of the building would heat these stores to a great extent.

Many of the requests for interpretations puzzled the staff of officials, who attempted to reply to all that were received. Although similar answers were sent to many, the Fuel Administration continued its policy of making few general rulings. It was held that to do so would let down the bars and in effect give permission for many establishments to run which otherwise would close. Dr. Garfield, it is well known, is strongly opposed to exemptions, and holds that special rulings, if made general, would defeat the purpose of the order.

According to the best interpretation available, there is nothing in the order to prevent saloons from selling drinks if they use no fuel for heat, though the administration hopes they will close.

Officials who have urged a general embargo against the shipment of freight from plants shut down by the closing order as a means of improving congested conditions still believed tonight that such action would become necessary before the railroad jam was cleared. The Pennsylvania Railroad of its own accord tonight notified shippers that it would not receive freight of any character at any of its stations tomorrow. Other roads are expected to follow the Pennsylvania's example on succeeding Mondays if the general congestion of cars is not relieved.

At the Fuel Administration it was declared there had been a complete change of feeling in the country regarding the necessity for the curtailment of the use of coal, and that co-operation was practically general. Hundreds of telegrams came to Dr. Garfield assuring him that employes would be paid for their time during the closed period. Chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations throughout the East wired they would observe the spirit of the order.

Announcement was made today that the exemption lists had been closed, and that only the most unusual cases of necessity would be considered from this time.

Ships Getting Bunker Coal.

Here is Dr. Garfield's statement:

"The United States Fuel Administration today continued to exert to the utmost all of its authority to insure the prompt movement of fuel under the Administration's industrial curtailment regulation, destined for the relief of domestic consumers and for the bunkering of ships now held up at Atlantic ports. With practically complete co-operation in the enforcement of the order indicated by telegrams from industrial and business organizations throughout the country, every possible effort was directed toward utilizing to the utmost the fuel and railroad facilities released by operation of the regulation.

"Despite the prevalence of zero weather over a large part of the East and Middle West, the steady flow of fuel to domestic consumers and to tidewater was generally reported. At Southern Atlantic ports 107,700 tons of coal had already been delivered for filling the bunkers of ships and 200,000 tons were en route. At one Southern port 30,000 tons were delivered for ships today. With 150,000 tons of bunker coal either already arrived or now en route for Northern Atlantic ports, railroad officials reported that these shipments were being expedited.

"At both Northern and Southern ports the organization and machinery for loading vessels with bunker coal were operated so far as possible during twenty-four hours on Sunday. It is planned to continue twenty-four-hour operation throughout the period of suspended industrial activities at all of the principal Atlantic ports.

"Reports from the mine fields to the Fuel Administration indicated that snow and zero weather were interfering with railroad movement of coal, but that empty coal cars were moving promptly back to the mines. Weather conditions, in the Middle West particularly, were reported as interfering with general railroad operation. Deep snow and as low as 20 degrees below zero in some parts of the country combined to make train movements difficult.

"State Fuel Administrators were instructed today to exert every effort to hasten the movement of coal and coal cars. The following telegram was sent to State Administrators in the territory covered by the curtailment order:

"'Please extend the fullest possible co-operation to railroad officials in your territory looking to the prompt unloading of coal cars at destination, that they may be immediately turned over to the railroads for return to the mines. Report promptly any undue congestion of loaded or empty coal cars at divisional or terminal points in your territory.'

"The list of industrial concerns exempted from the operation of the curtailment regulation was practically complete today. Both the War Department and the Navy Department had selected those industries turning out materials which they deemed were necessary and could be promptly delivered without adding to railroad difficulties. The Fuel Administration received few certifications from the war-making departments seeking the exemption of industrial plants."

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central and assistant to Director General of Railroads McAdoo, sent this report of conditions tonight:

Weather Conditions Bad.

"New York, Jan. 20.

"W. G. McAdoo, Washington:

"We are having another severe attack of cold weather. Temperature is again down as low as 20 below zero. The continued cold spell is causing rails to break, some broken wheels and other metal parts on engines and other equipment and more or less accidents, and it has interfered very much with capacity of locomotives and movement of traffic. Ice and snow between tracks in the yards is so high in places that it is opening hopper cars, drop bottom cars and causing derails, troubles, &c. It is solid and has got to be picked out, which takes much time and labor and cost.

"Northern New York State has heavy snow and lines west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh have a strong west wind. Temperature New England 15 below at western gateways to 20 above on coast, colder at 8 A. M. than at midnight. Movement eastbound decreasd 150 cars, compared with previous day. We are making arrangements to get help from manufacturers to take cars out wherever possible.

"Cold wave has caused shortage of help because of men laying off. This appears to be more prevalent this year than ever before; 20 to 30 below in Pennsylvania bituminous regions, Central and Southern Ohio 10 to 20 below. Ten below in vicinity of Chicago. Good run Westbound empties reported, and deliveries to Western lines increasing.

"Two hundred and fifty westbound empties delivered last twenty-four hours to Western lines at Chicago; 1,500 cars coal and coke reached Chicago same period. Mines in Indiana could not be operated to capacity yesterday account power conditions and low temperature.

"Coal under load Pittsburgh territory waiting movement slightly in excess of previous day. Expect all mines in the Pittsburgh territory will have full supply of cars on Monday. Anthracite region reports 95 per cent. car supply. Special attention being given to movement of empty coal cars to loading region and getting bunker coal to tidewater points.

"Snowing in Virginia and West Virginia. Freight movement in that territory delayed on account of power conditions and delay in turning engines due to shortage of mechanical labor.

"Ice conditions in New York Harbor much better, but dumping delayed on account of frozen coal. Harsimus Pier worked last night, dumping twenty-four hours ending at 6 A. M., 5,750 tons.

"A. H. SMITH."

Published reports that industries might be closed for additional five-day periods during February were not confirmed at the Fuel Administration, and it was stated that no such plan had been considered. It was indicated that requests that the "workless Mondays" be abandoned during weeks which include legal holidays would be refused. Lincoln's Birthday falls on Tuesday, Feb. 12, and Washington's Birthday on Friday, Feb. 22. There will, therefore, including Sunday, be three "workless" in each of those weeks.

All requests for modifications were put aside today, and it was stated authoritatively that there would be no further modification of the general plan as presented in the official order made public Thursday night.

Dr. Garfield is of the opinion that up to this time the general plan has worked out with a minimum of confusion, when the suddenness of the decree is considered, and feels that the State administrators will experience little trouble tomorrow in seeing that business in general meets the conditions laid down for the ten Mondays when commercial interests as well as the various industries will feel the full force of the closing order.

Telegrams of Commendation.

These telegrams were made public at the White House:

New York, Jan. 19, 1918.

The President: At one of the largest-attended meetings of the United Managers' Protective Association ever held in its rooms it was unanimously resolved this afternoon that a vote of thanks be telegraphed to the President of the United States for his great sympathetic interest evinced in making the closing night of theatres Tuesday night instead of Monday. In appreciation of this order, and as a mark of respect it was further unanimously decided as the sense of this meeting that, in order to preserve intact the spirit of Dr. Garfield's order for the five days' conservation of fuel, the theatres in the City of New York forego any matinée until Monday a week, which would be after the five-day limit called for by the Fuel Administrator's original order.

MARC KLAW,
President of the United Managers' Protective Association.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 19, 1918.

The President: The Nebraska State Council and County Councils of Defense and members of War Conference, in State convention assembled at Lincoln, thank you for your kind message of yesterday. In the discharge of your important duties you have our wholehearted support in this real crisis. We Nebraskans are all Republicans, we are all Democrats, we are all independents, and we are all Americans. We stand united in support of the President of our country and in encouragement of all his efforts to bring this war to a speedy and successful conclusion.

We are not represented by any man who would do anything to embarrass you in this great crisis. Nebraska money, Nebraska property, and Nebraska lives are ready in defense of our beloved country, and in everything that may possibly be done for the support of our Government and for the advancement of civilization's cause. Nebraska wil hold up your hands, with the fervent hope that your health and your strength may be preserved for the great work before you. We beg to assure you that the patriotic people of Nebraska will keep the home fires burning till the boys come home.

NEBRASKA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE,
NEBRASKA COUNTY COUNCILS OF DEFENSE,
MEMBERS WAR CONFERENCE.

A telegram received by Dr. Garfield from E. F. Albee, Chairman of the Vaudeville Managers' Protective Association read:

I am directed to convey to you the thanks of the vaudeville managers of the country for your farsighted action, which the association believes will better serve the interests of the Government as well as the public, than the closing on Monday, by reason of the fact that on their day of general unemployment the public will find recreation and amusement in the theatre, thus keeping the people cheerful and buoyant and affording them relief from the stress they might otherwise feel, and thus strengthening the morale of the people.

GREENHOUSES LACK HEAT.

Mr. Eastman Closes Conservatories, Losing Thousands in Flowers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 20.—George Eastman, of the Eastman Kodak Company, today shut off every ounce of heat from his great greenhouses and conservatories as a help to fuel conservation, with the result that thousands of dollars' worth of imported shrubs, trees, plants, and flowers have been destroyed.

George D. B. Bonbright, Monroe County Food Administrator, and Dr. Thomas Parsons, his deputy, have followed suit, and it is believed that many others will fall in line.

GOV. PLEASANT BACKS WILSON

He Trusts President's Judgment in Sanctioning Coal Order.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 20.—In the closing of industries in order that coal may be used to meet graver emergencies, I am with the President. He knows more about conditions than any of the rest of us and his judgment should be supported.

R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor.

GARFIELD'S REGIME STAKED ON ORDER

Fate of Fuel Administration Rests on Outcome of Industry Shutdown.

DESPERATE REMEDY FORCED

Request for General Freight Embargo by Garfield Not Granted by McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The fate of the Garfield Fuel Administration rests on the success or failure of the revolutionary plan adopted by which the great majority of the industries east of the Mississippi River were ordered to close their doors for five days beginning Friday last, and on the subsequent nine Mondays. That was the belief expressed today by many officials, and the conviction was deepened by the statement of Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, and Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, in New York yesterday, that the military establishment had fallen down.

It is reported on excellent authority that H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, realizing that the railroads and the coal supply formed vital parts of the "military establishment," frankly admitted such an emergency when he conferred with President Wilson last Wednesday and received the assurance of support in putting his program in force. The Garfield "cabinet" of experts was consulted and stood by their chief to a man. At that moment the decision to "put the plan across" was definite, and the inevitable uproar of protest was doomed to fall on deaf ears.

Lack or co-ordination of effort in many departments and bureaus in the past, and adverse weather conditions in the present, which precipitated the railroad systems into an almost hopeless tangle of lines congested with freight—essential and nonessential to the war program—and left terminals so clogged that bunker coal could not be jammed through to waiting ships, was generally accepted as the immediate reason for the step which left Dr. Garfield with the dual capacity of Fuel Administrator and temporary transportation director. As such, he has exercised all the powers he possesses, and some which a number of legal experts frankly say they do not believe are conferred on him by the Lever act.

Saw Disaster Looming.

As early as Monday last the crisis which had developed was discussed at the meeting of the new Super War Council, but a careful censorship over the deliberations of that body prevented widespread publicity of the views expressed. Press reports stated simply that the fuel and railroad situation had been discussed. But there were evidences in other quarters that the danger point was being reached; that frozen engines were not hauling vital freight, and that non-vital freight was piling up, holding bunker coal ten miles behind tidewater and threatening worse things to come.

Director General of Railroads McAdoo had swept aside the powers of young officers in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army and the Paymaster's Department of the Navy to demand priority for their shipments, but that action had come too late in the face of the blizzard conditions to make up for the damage to transportation schedules which had been done.

Early in the week Dr. Garfield arranged the general details of his plan to shut down industries as the surest cure for the situation in the face of the lack of drastic action in other quarters, and on Wednesday consulted the President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. He talked with Director General of Railroads McAdoo on the telephone, outlining the plan, and then made the preliminary announcement to the public.

From that moment there was no halting, so far as the Fuel Administration was concerned, and Dr. Garfield shouldered the entire responsibility, even in the face of the storm of protest which was poured down upon him the following day. He wrote to Mr. McAdoo asking for an embargo on the use of open top cars for other shipments than coal during the five-day shutdown, and expressed the hope that there would be a general embargo on all shipments of freight except coal, and the output of the industries doing "rush" work for the Army and Navy and the Shipping Board, which he included on the exemption lists approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

General Embargo Not Imminent.

The embargo on the use of open top cars was granted by Mr. McAdoo, and notification was sent to Dr. Garfield in a letter he received yesterday from Hale Holden, a member of Mr. McAdoo's advisory board. A general freight embargo has not been issued, and Mr. McAdoo said on Friday that it was not imminent.

Under the powers granted by the Lever act, no authority is given to the Fuel Administration to govern the application of railroad embargoes, but the shutdown of the industries has, to an extent, covered that point, in that it has ended production temporarily.

Dr. Garfield issued the order giving priority of coal shipments to certain classes of consumers and directing industries in general not to burn coal already in their bins on certain days, with the approval of the President, after he had submitted to the White House the reasons he believed the coal situation and transportation tangle had to be handled without gloves if the entire machinery was not to get beyond control and break down.

While the legal staff of the Fuel Administration ruled that there were sufficient powers in Sections 1 and 25 of the Lever act to issue the directions to industry, Dr. Garfield said that the power was found in the spirit as well as in the letter of the law, and that he was confident there could be no impediment raised to enforcing his edict.

Pending organized action to violate the provisions of his order, the Fuel Administrator, having obtained the approval of the President, did not call upon the Attorney General for a ruling, and up to tonight there had been reported no such organized action to deny his powers. In carrying out the emergency measure the Fuel Administrator was prepared to act for its enforcement through Federal, State, and municipal authorities and force protestors to seek satisfaction in the courts. For this purpose he called upon the authorities to co-operate.

Since the die was cast Dr. Garfield has refused to halt in the face of rebuff by the Senate and regardless of action or lack of action in other departments. The only concession has been the granting of certain exemptions asked by the War and Navy Departments and the Shipping Board.

CHICAGO IS ASSURED OF COAL SUPPLY

Commandeering Plan Is Abandoned as Freight Conditions There Improve.

BOSTON LABOR PROTESTS

Appeals to President Wilson to Issue Modification of Closing Order.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20.—The coal situation in Chicago is showing the beneficial effects of the shutdown. Commandeering fuel by the authorities has stopped, and arrivals of shipments are about equal to those of other and happier days. Railroads, too, have made progress in the last three days toward relieving freight congestion.

"Don't get panicky," said Raymond E. Durham, Chairman of the Cook County Coal Committee, tonight. "There will be enough coal to take care of all domestic demands."

Having decided to abandon its plan of commandeering coal in the railroad yards that the shipment and delivery of fuel might be put back on a normal basis, the State Fuel Administration has adopted a new method of getting coal for emergency uses. All coal mine operators in the State who have been shipping to Chicago and whose output is 500 tons or more a day have been directed to consign 10 per cent. of the coal to Mr. Durham.

Mr. Durham explained that this coal would be used for domestic needs, municipal and public utility plants, hospitals and similar institutions.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20.—An improvement in freight transportation became evident today in the clearing of railroad tracks where congestion has been excessive, according to J. J. Bernet, President of the Nickel Plate Railroads. For weeks few cars have been returning from Eastern cities and acceptances of eastbound freight have been light. Yesterday and today many more cars were hauled eastward and the flow of "empties" westward was greatly augmented. One week of favorable weather will do more to solve the fuel problem than any other factor that can be brought to bear, according to railway officials.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 20.—Railroad officials tonight seemed confident that in the next two days of the closedown they would be able to relieve to a greater extent the congestion at the terminals here than had been expected. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad brought 800 cars of general freight and coal for placement tomorrow. The Pennsylvania figures on emptying 2,000 of the 4,000 cars here before Wednesday.

It is calculated that, under favorable weather conditions such as prevailed yesterday and today in Maryland, some 27,000 tons of coal should reach here by Wednesday. The Pennsylvania has placed a one-day embargo on all freight receipts, so as to clear up the situation. The ships are being bunkered rapidly, and several more have cleared.

Some 200,000 persons will be left idle tomorrow by the shutdown of industries.

BOSTON LABOR PROTESTS.

Appeal to President Wilson to Modify Closing Order.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Dissatisfaction with the industrial closing order and condemnation of national boards and commissions "made up of incompetents," were voiced in resolutions of protest and speeches at a meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union today. The organization represents more than 9,000 working men and women.

The resolutions call on President Wilson to "show in a practical manner his faith in organized labor as expressed by him at the Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor by immediately taking steps to reorganize the boards and commissions of the nation so that labor may have representation that is properly due it, in proportion to the service expected of labor, so that the confidence of labor in the Government may continue and further suspension of industrial activity may be avoided."

Continuing, the resolutions say that the workers are now "obliged to cease work for five days and for nine following Mondays, thus entailing loss in pay and consequent suffering without having had any advice in the matter."

The Executive Board was authorized to present the protest personally to President Wilson and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The President of the Central Labor Union was empowered to appoint a committee to wait on Governor McCall and the State Fuel Administration officials to bring about a change in the present closing orders so that "the conservation required may be assured with less severity upon the workers involved."

OSSINING TO RATION COAL.

Official Will Determine Amount Each One Is to Receive.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Jan. 20.—Coal is so scarce in Westchester County that it was announced today that hereafter the supply in Ossining will be retailed by an official rationing system. H. C. Bloomingdale, the New York merchant, who has a Summer place here, has given twenty-five tons from his home to help relieve the situation. Deputy Administrator Buckout has been appointed to dole out the supply in the town of Ossining.

Persons wishing coal will be referred to Mr. Buckout, who reserves the right to inspect their bins to see if they have any hoarded before he will authorize a supply.

COAL SAVED COST $223 A TON, SAYS EXPERT

Editor of Black Diamond Analyzes Effect on Industry of Garfield's Order.

The attempt to save coal by shutting down industries is the most expensive bargain the Government has struck since it entered the war, in the opinion of George H. Cushing, editor of The Black Diamond of Chicago, who arrived here yesterday. Mr. Cushing has come from Washington, where he testified before the Senate Committee on Manufactures in the coal inquiry.

"The suspension of factories," he said, "cost America $303,000,000 more than the total cost of all the bituminous coal produced last year if paid for at an average of the prices fixed by the Government. The average price is $2.21½ a ton. The total production was 540,000,000 tons of bituminous coal. The total sale would therefore be $1,196,100,000. The loss in wages, profits, &c., according to Senator Reed, is $500,000,000.

"The average cost of every ton of coal saved by Dr. Garfield was $223.21. That is, by the Fuel Administration rulings, the railroads, which use 189,000,000 tons of coal a year, and the householders, who used 135,000,000 tons of coal, will continue to consume coal. Only the factories, and office buildings are forced to suspend, and they use 216,000,000 tons, a daily consumption, therefore, of 720,000 tons. They save apparently all this, but, as the order is modified by allowing a use of one-third of this coal to keep pipes from freezing, therefore the net saving is 6,720,000 tons. This coal, according to Senator Reed, has cost the nation in wages and profits $1,250,000,000.

"A Senator well versed in Federal income estimates that the loss of revenue to the nation will run from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. This means that every ton of coal saved by Dr. Garfield cost the Treasury Department from $8 to $16. If the effort was to relieve a railroad congestion, then the better way would have been to have stopped the movement of Government goods to congested points until the accumulation could be cleared."

NO HEAT OR LIGHT FOR TRADE TODAY

Continued from Page One.

derstand it the object of the order is to effect as great a saving of coal as possible. This cannot be done unless all light, heat, and power is shut off in all business places except those exempted either under the order or through special rulings. Many stores have indicated readiness to obey the spirit as well as the letter of the law and in fairness to everybody each business man should make it a special point of honor to see that he complies.

"The Retail Merchants' Association has agreed that all members shall close, thus showing a proper spirit. To those who would open and use candles for light, let me say that candles are regarded as fuel and should not be used for any other reason than that dictated by the spirit of fairness. I believe that the order will be generally obeyed, and that we shall have a holiday Monday, tomorrow, in the real sense of the word.

"I do not believe the serving of liquor in dining rooms, hotels, clubs, and restaurants is keeping the spirit of the law. What we want to see is a general shutdown of all industry except in the exempted classes."

Stops All Construction Work.

Replying to a question Mr. Schley said that all construction work should be stopped today except where such work has been specifically exempted. Mr. Schley was asked what the administrative offices would do to see that the law was obeyed. He said that the Administration had at its command a force of volunteer inspectors, and that these would go out to observe how the law was obeyed. These volunteers have been largely drawn from among settlement workers. They have done much already toward a proper distribution of coal to the cellar dealers who sell to the poor.

The work of the County Fuel Administrator was increased about 25 per cent. yesterday through the publication of a story that the National Administration had changed its ruling so that department stores could keep open if they were not heated above forty degrees, and that they could use power for their elevators. Mr. Schley telegraphed to Washington, and later was informed by telephone that no change had been made in the order. E. Halsey Malone, deputy in charge of the office, had to keep repeating this to managers of dry goods stores until the office was closed for the night. To many inquirers information was given that to evade the closing order was neither good judgment nor patriotism.

The dry goods stores will observe the closing order to the extent of declaring the day an absolute holiday. Only heat sufficient to prevent pipes from freezing will be used. Lights and elevator service will be shut off. Commenting on a report from Washington yesterday that the Fuel Administrator had decided to allow elevator and truck service to the department stores, and also heat up to 40 degrees, H. A. Saks, President of the Retail Dry Goods Association, said that, whether the report was true or not, there would be no attempt on the part of members of the association to open their doors.

"In the first place, I do not believe the report," said Mr. Saks, "and we are not going to take any chances on a rumor. Most of the big stores have already advertised that they are to be closed today, and it is really too late for them to change. Then, the transportation facilities are all curtailed, and this, added to the fact that it would be physically impossible for everybody to be notified, makes it hardly worth while to open. If one store opened, all ought to have the privilege, so as to avoid any unfairness."

Will Seek Modification.

Mr. Saks said the dry goods and department store men were going to concentrate their efforts during the coming week on persuading Dr. Garfield that it was to the Government's advantage as well as the shoppers' and store owners' to have the stores open every day from 10 till 5, rather than be shut one whole day a week.

The West Side Retail Merchants' Association, which has 150 members, largely dry goods and boot and shoe dealers, at a meeting held yesterday attended by about fifty members adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the West Side Retail Merchants' Association of New York City, comply in all respects with the rules of the Fuel Administrator and,

"Resolved further, That we keep our places of business closed during the entire day each Monday during the continuance of the order of the Fuel Administrator."

The 286 United Cigar Stores in the city, as well as the Schulte stores, are going to brave the weather and remain open today. The clerks have been warned to bring heavy caps and sweaters, and from morning until sunset tobacco will be sold in lightless and heatless rooms. In addition, a number of proprietors of smaller stores dispensing tobacco, newspapers, and novelties have announced their intentions of remaining open without light or heat for one Monday, at any rate.

Heatless, Lightless Saloons.

The Fuel Administrators were kept busy all day yesterday straightening out exemption cases and answering questions as to why certain concerns would have to close today. One ruling was that saloons cannot remain open and heated and lighted as dispensers of food. The question whether free lunch constituted excuse for keeping open was asked a score of times during the day. It was easy to answer, because the regulation specifies that rooms in which liquor are sold or served cannot be heated. It is for this reason that hotel bars and club bars as well as saloons must be closed.

The Administration has sent notification to C. L. Bookwaller, 115 Broadway, district officer of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, that he may authorize manufacturing firms other than shipyards exclusively engaged in the manufacture of propelling apparatus and equipment of vessels of the Emergency Fleet Corporation that they may operate in the days prescribed in the closing order. Washington, through the local office, also exempted these firms: C. Kenyon Company, Brooklyn; Gas Defense Plant, Long Island City; Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, Astoria; Franklin Baker Company, Brooklyn; Acme Die Casting Company, Brooklyn; L. Schepp Company, Brooklyn; Dunham Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, and French Mission, 56 Broadway.

The Playground and Recreation Association of America also can keep its offices open.

The exemption ruling received yesterday from Washington specifically states that schools may keep open. It had never been contemplated to close the schools of New York, for Gustave Straubenmiller, Acting Superintendent of Schools, had interpreted the law to exempt schools from closing under the heading of municipal buildings. The ruling of Washington removes any doubt. No ruling was obtained in reference to stock exchanges and financial institutions.

Among the classes exempted under the latest Washington ruling are manufacturers of print paper, necessary medical supplies, surgical instruments, manufacturers of woolen yarns, stores selling drugs and medical supplies, all places where medicines are given to the needy, manufacturers of airplane parts, and dispensers of medicine for the navy.

Museums Will Obey.

In compliance with the order the Brooklyn Museum, in Eastern Parkway, will be closed every Monday until March 25. Other days, including Sunday, the Museum will be closed at 5 P. M.

Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, sent out a statement to the effect that the Museum will be open free today, although Mondays are usually pay days. He cautions visitors that they must not expect to find the building heated. Electric lights will not be used, and the Museum will close when darkness comes.

A woman's conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street, has taken up the problem of caring for women affected by the conservation closing order, Dr. Felix Adler, leader of the society, announced yesterday. Dr. Adler said he had conferred with his colleagues regarding the idea of opening school houses and churches for women in need and providing them with employment. The women of the society have begun work along such lines, and it is contemplated that any money raised shall be devoted to making a demonstration in some particular place in one industry to use the unoccupied Mondays for educational purposes. It is also planned to open workshops for unoccupied women to make garments needed by the Government, to do knitting for soldiers, and to conduct citizenship classes for women.

In an effort to determine the exact status in which the Garfield Monday closing order put them, the different associations of men who sell liquor at retail in New York held several meetings yesterday afternoon, at which advice was sought from attorneys regarding the application of the order.

The Society of Restaurateurs met at Reisenweber's to discuss the situation with the attorney of the association. After some discussion it was decided to treat "workless Monday" as a Sunday so far as selling liquor was concerned. That is, liquor will be served with meals in heated dining rooms. Cafés and bars will be closed and will be neither heated nor lighted. Cabaret performances will be given on Monday, but will be suspended on Tuesdays.

Will Close Bars.

Patrick Kyne, of Murray's Restaurant said after the meeting that it was the intention of the society to obey both the spirit and the letter of Dr. Garfield's order.

"All the restaurants are going to close up their bars on Mondays during the next ten weeks," said Mr. Kyne, "and no liquor will be sold or served in those rooms. They will not be heated nor will any lights be used in them on Mondays. The dining rooms are going to be heated just enough to make them livable. We have decided in order to help the Government to cut down the fuel consumption as much as possible. Liquor will be served with meals on Mondays just exactly the same as on Sundays.

"In the matter of our cabaret shows, we have decided to accept the rule applied to the theatres. We will have a cabaret performance on Mondays but not on Tuesdays."

A resolution was passed by the society declaring it to be the intention of the society to co-operate with the Government in every way possible to conserve the nation's fuel supply.

At a session of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the City of New York it was decided that all saloon keepers should strictly observe the Garfield order. Saloons will be allowed to remain open, if their owners so desire, during the day, provided they use neither heat nor light. The association has asked the co-operation of the city police to aid in enforcing the order. The following resolution was adopted at the meeting:

"The Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of New York in extraordinary session assembled for the purpose of considering the best ways and means of upholding the hands of the Federal authorities in strict enforcement not only of the letter but of the spirit of Dr. Garfield's order, do unanimously resolve that each and every member of the association be instructed strictly to observe said order by not using any light or heat on the days specified, and that no subterfuges be resorted to to evade the law. And we further resolve that each member of our association during the present coal shortage conduct his business on the days not specified in the order of the Fuel Administrator with the least possible consumption of fuel and light."

10,000 Saloons Affected.

About 10,000 saloons in New York City, including about 4,000 in the Borough of Manhattan, are affected by the resolution.

At a meeting of the Family Wine and Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, Inc., of the State of New York a resolution similar to that of the Retail Liquor Dealers was adopted. The resolution declared that every member of the association could keep his store open provided he did not heat it or light it. It was also decided that if any member got into a controversy with the Fuel Administrators he would not be permitted to rely on the counsel of the association for his defense, but would have to employ his own lawyer.

While no office building is going to be actually closed by Dr. Garfield's order, tenants using them, other than those enjoying special exemption, will find them chilly and lightless. There will be one elevator running in most of the buildings, though a few have decided to operate two cars. Heat sufficient to prevent freezing will be supplied, but no lights whatever.

The New York Building Managers' Association's resolution adopted last Friday in regard to the closing of buildings to day declares it to be the opinion of the association that Dr. Garfield's order should be strictly construed. The resolution asks that all tenants except those exempted by the order, remain away from office buildings today. However, a general lack of complete understanding of the order has given rise to differing interpretations, and each building superintendent has worked out a scheme of his own to comply with the order.

At the Woolworth Building exempt tenants will be required to get passes if they wish to ride on the one elevator which will be operated. The Singer Building at first announced a complete shutdown, but later information showed that some of its tenants were exempted. The decision there is to give minimum elevator and light service. Heat and light will be cut off in the Equitable Building, but elevators will be run. At the Whitehall Building, where fully half the tenants are exempt, it was said that only the day will show whether the building can get along with 50 per cent. of its normal supply of light, heat, and elevator service.

The Stock Exchange, which is remaining open, will run one elevator leading to the Luncheon Club. Outsiders having business on the upper floors will have to walk. Trading will continue in the building, but there will be neither heat nor light.

Better Coal Distribution.

There was improvement in coal distribution yesterday. Mr. Schley reported last night that 25,000 tons had reached the city during the day. While the places on the exempt list are being supplied, it is also reported that there is an improvement in the work of getting domestic coal to householders. Some dealers, however, say there has been apparently no improvement. Burns Brothers reported that not nearly enough coal is coming in and that some of their yards were empty. Fuel Administrator Ahearn, in the Bronx, said there was about 1,685 tons in the borough yesterday. On Saturday Mr. Ahearn said the Bronx was without coal. He was discouraged by the fact that two bargeloads destined for his borough were sunk in the East River on Saturday.

The normal supply of the Bronx, Mr. Ahearn said, was about 5,000 tons. He is receiving less than half of that amount each day. The closing down of industries has only had the effect of lessening the demand but has not added to the coal supply in the borough.

O. B. Stanton, Deputy Administrator in charge of branch offices, reported to Mr. Schley yesterday morning that there had been improvement so far as the cellar-dealers were concerned. There remained, however, a number of small dealers on the east side who had been unable to obtain coal.

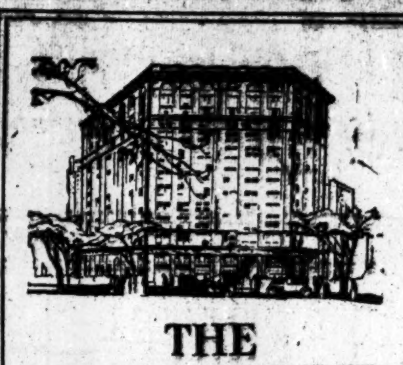
"Our branches were doing well on Saturday," Mr. Stanton said. "Some of these small dealers have broken faith with the coal men they purchased from by selling coal in larger quantities than they are supposed to do and at higher prices than fixed by law, hence coal has been refused to these men by their dealers."

Fuel Administrator George J. Ryan of Queens said last evening that the factories of Queens were obeying the order of Dr. Garfield and that he had only two complaints of violations. Both complaints were made by telephone. Mr. Ryan refused to give the names of the firms involved and is investigating.

Coal dealers in Queens have formed the Queens Borough Coal Exchange, Inc., with Bernard Suydam of Elmhurst as President. The headquarters of the Exchange will be in the Queens Chamber of Commerce building at Long Island City, and Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the chamber, has been selected as temporary manager. The object of the association is to secure co-operation among the members in securing adequate coal for the borough and to assist each other in delivering coal and filling orders. Among the plans of the Exchange will be the employment of inspectors to keep tabs on the drivers, and see that all coal is delivered to places to which it is consigned. Many complaints have been received of drivers stealing coal. The Exchange was formed with the approval and assistance of County Fuel Administrator George J. Ryan.

A delegation of five chocolate manufacturers headed by George W. Loft called at the offices of the Federal Food Board, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday, and applied for exemption from the Garfield closing order on the ground that they had orders that must be filled. Louis Runkel, chocolate manufacturer, said he had a big order for the British Army for chocolate.

In the absence of Administrator Arthur Williams, temporary exemptions were granted by Floyd W. Fiske, Assistant Director of Transportation and Distribution. Mr. Fiske told the callers that the Administrator would have to decide as to permanent exemptions today, but he said he thought they would be granted.



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Q

What conservative steps must be taken by the Executor of an Estate?

A

(1) Taking possession of all property belonging to the Testator.
(2) Listing all property in a complete inventory.
(3) Filing return with the Collector of Internal Revenue for payment of Federal Estate Tax. Also, prompt payment of such tax to secure benefit of 5% discount as provided by law.
(4) Submitting statement to the State Comptroller for payment of State Inheritance Tax. Also, payment of such tax within six months of death to secure benefit of 5% discount allowed by law.
(5) Advertising for debts.
(6) Paying debts which have been found to be justly due.
(7) Paying legacies and residuary bequests as directed by the will.
(8) Procuring a "judicial settlement" of its accounts to the satisfaction of the Surrogate's Court and all interested parties.

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Borrowing on Liberty Bonds

On account of enforced idleness due to the shut-down of plants to conserve fuel, many wage earners are compelled to raise money on Liberty Loan Bonds to tide them over.

They are being victimized through the agencies of unscrupulous individuals who are taking advantage of ignorants to purchase Liberty Bonds from the needy at unfair prices. We deal in Liberty Bonds and maintain a market in them which is based on quotations prevailing on the New York Stock Exchange.

At closing prices last night, sellers netted as follows:

$100 U. S. L. L., 3½, 1947, 97.84
$100 U. S. L. L., 4, 1947, 95.84
$100 U. S. L. L., 4, 1942, 96.05

To wage earners who are temporarily handicapped in their desire to hold their bonds on account of temporary loss of income, we offer our services in lending to within 90 per cent. of the value of the bond on a fair interest basis.

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in the club car

"Coming up from New Orleans on the Panama Limited recently," said Henry Weinberger of the Thomas Cusack Company, "there were a number of us in the club car, chatting as strangers will. One man laid aside the car copy of SYSTEM and spoke in high praise of an article by George Ed. Smith, president of the Royal Typewriter Company, advocating strong support of salesmen. Pretty soon nearly every man in the car was discussing the article with perfect familiarity. We talked till bed time. What struck me was that *each man there had read the article and took it as a matter of course that the other fellows had.*"

Advertisements in SYSTEM the Magazine of Business, travel

THEATRE MEN SPLIT OVER MONDAY SHOWS

Shuberts, Vaudeville, and Motion Picture Houses to Give Matinees Today.

HINT AT COERCIVE THREAT

Arthur Hammerstein Talks of Organizing an Opposition Managers' Association.

Vaudeville, motion picture, and burlesque managers announced last night that they did not regard the resolution passed at Saturday's meeting of the United Managers' Protective Association, in which it was agreed to forego matinées today, as binding upon them, and that the usual performances would be given this afternoon in all of their theatres. E. F. Albee of the Keith vaudeville circuit, who was one of the delegation of managers who visited the President last week, said that it was pointed out to Mr. Wilson that certain houses were in the habit of giving two shows on Monday, and that the President replied that there would be no ban on Monday afternoon performances.

Performances will also be given this afternoon in a number of the Shubert theatres, announcement to that effect having been made on Saturday prior to the meeting of the managers. At the offices of the Shuberts yesterday it was said that all matters of this sort were always decided independently, and that the right of the organization to make rules in such cases was not recognized. The Shubert houses at which performances will be given this afternoon will be the Winter Garden, the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, the Maxine Elliott, Bijou, Playhouse, Shubert, and Forty-Fourth Street Theatre Roof. At one or two other theatres an additional performance will be given on another day of the week.

There was some difference of opinion among managers yesterday as to whether the resolution passed on Saturday was intended to embrace the vaudeville, picture, and burlesque people as well as the legitimate managers, and it is possible that the situation will eventually lead to a split in the managerial ranks. Some of the vaudeville men charged that an effort had been made at the meeting to coerce them into abandoning their Monday afternoon performances under threat of bringing about a Sunday closing. Arthur Hammerstein, a legitimate producer, declared his dissatisfaction with the way in which matters had been handled had led him to speak to a number of other managers about organizing another association, and that some steps of this sort might be taken.

The Hippodrome, of course, will give its customary performance this afternoon, but will lose two performances tomorrow. Mark Luescher, the Hippodrome manager, said last night that no decision had yet been reached regarding the cutting of salaries.

CHICAGO "TUESDAYS" OFF.

Campanini, on Arrival, Postpones Opening to Wednesday.

The Chicago Opera Association announced last night that since the final ruling of the United States Fuel Administration had met the desires of all amusement enterprises in New York, with the exception of the Chicago stars whose engagement was to have opened Tuesday night at the Lexington Theatre, Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, this organization also must bow to the Government's mandate, at a cost of some temporary inconvenience to its subscribers here. Director Campanini's original schedule had left Monday night "dark" at the Lexington, consequently the new ruling that no performance was to be given Tuesday put their opening presentation over to Wednesday night, causing them to lose two evenings at the start of the month in New York.

Cleofonte Campanini, the company's director, remembered as conductor at Hammerstein's Manhattan, and in his youth at the Metropolitan as well, arrived, after much delay, from Chicago yesterday afternoon, and went to the Ritz-Carlton, as the nearest hotel to the theatre his stars will occupy from now till mid-February. He conferred last evening with representatives already here, and confirmed their decision as to changes in the schedule of operas.

Tuesday operas are canceled for the entire engagement, those holding tickets being notified that they may exchange them for the best available on any other night. "Monna Vanna" will open the Lexington on Wednesday, with Mary Garden, Muratore, and Baklanoff. Raisa, Crimi, and Rimini will make their débuts here Thursday in "The Jewels of the Madonna." Friday's bill will be "Thaïs," with Garden, Dalmores, and Dufranne, the production of Mascagni's "Isabeau" going over to next week.

There is no further change in the plans announced after that, the Saturday operas including "Romeo et Juliette" and Hadley's "Azora," and next Monday "Dinorah" for Galli-Curci's début. Meanwhile all seats held for tomorrow and subsequent Tuesdays under subscription or box office sale are being exchanged for other performances as selected by the holders.

Besides announcing the Directors' gift of an ambulance to Mr. Gatti-Casazza for the Italian Army, the Metropolitan Opera Company yesterday issued an extraordinary budget of news as to coming events on its stage. Tonight, and not Tuesday, under the latest war order as to closing theatres here, "Lodoletta" will be repeated, with a new heroine, as, owing to the indisposition of Mme. Farrar, the title rôle will be sung for the first time by Mme. Florence Easton.

Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete," with Caruso in the title part, will be revived the first week in February. In the cast are also Matzenauer Muzio, Didur, Rothier, Schlegel, and Bloch; the scenes and staging are by Urban and Ordynski, and the conductor is Bodanzky. "Le Prophete" was last given in New York by Oscar Hammerstein at the Manhattan, beginning Aug 30, 1909, five times in all. It was sung in the Metropolitan's first Italian season, March 21, 1884, as well as later in the so-called German seasons, and last in 1903 in French under Maurice Grau.

Next week the new Spanish tenor, Hipolito Lazaro, will make his American début as the Duke in "Rigoletto," with Maria Barrientos returning as Gilda, and a third Spanish artist, Mardones, as well as De Luca, Braslau, and Moranzoni. Other operas are "L'Elisir d'Amore" next Monday, with Caruso, Hempel, Scotti; Wednesday "Carmen," Farrar, Peterson, Martinelli, Whitehill; Friday "Lodoletta," Caruso, Farrar, Amato; Saturday matinée, "Daughter of the Regiment," Hempel, Carpi, Scotti, and Saturday night "Faust," Alda, Delaunois, Martinelli, Chalmers, and Rothier.

ASKS WHERE COAL WENT.

Coal Age Points to Record Tonnage Mined in 1917.

In recalling that the coal production in 1917 was the greatest in the history of the country, The Coal Age in its current number asks where this increased tonnage has gone. The paper gives these production figures as for 1917: The total output was 633,401,780 short tons, an increase of 43,303,614, or 7.3 per cent. over 1916. The anthracite production was 99,604,960 short tons, or 12,026,467 tons more than in 1916. The bituminous production was 533,796,829 short tons, or 31,277,147 tons more than in 1916. The coke output was 55,286,403 short tons.

After reviewing the last year Floyd W. Parsons says the mining end is very favorable. He continues:

"All through the year transportation has been the point of attack. During the hottest days of the past Summer the cry of operators was for cars, not miners. There are sufficient miners and plenty of operating equipment, but these things are ineffective if there are no cars into which to load the coal. It is further true that the trouble is not so much car shortage as it is inefficient car service.

"We know now that if our Government were to assume control of all our coal mines, the Federal power over industry would be absolute and laws would be of little avail. We know also that the result of our present unpleasant experiences will be to relieve the nation's industries from a fuel shortage next Winter, unless we have bunglers on the job. The outlook for the year 1918, so far as the mining end is concerned, is extremely favorable. The Government must exempt miners from draft. The Federal Railroad Director must regulate so as to insure the immediate unloading of all cars. The miners' union must lift all restrictions that limit either hours or tonnage of the individual workman."

Workers Going to the Farms.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—According to the Superintendent of the local branch of the State Employment Bureau, one effect of the Fuel Administration's closing order in Syracuse has been a movement of workmen to the farms. Hundreds have already applied at the bureau for farm work. Farm labor in this vicinity has been short, due to the draft and the call of the war industries, and it is expected the situation will be somewhat relieved by the migration.

PREACHER ADVISES OBEDIENCE TO ORDER

Rev. S. Edward Young Urges Acceptance of Fuel Restrictions, but Would Criticise.

SUGGEST GERMAN SPY HUNT

Dr. Reisner Says Cause for Order Is Hard to Understand, but President Must Have Reason for It.

"Criticise the Fuel Administrator's order to your heart's content, but obey it to the last dot, and insist that everybody else shall do the same," was the advice given last night by the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. "Criticism of public officials is the divine right of our hundred million of American kings and queens. It is a good way to let off the only kind of steam whereof we have plenty just now. But obedience to authority is essential to winning the war. Upon the citizens of a democracy far more than upon those of an autocracy rests the responsibility of backing up the Government to the utmost, for we put that Government there and it is our voice for the time being.

"I suggest that some of the enforced holiday time be spent in running down German spies, and seeing to it that they be given the severest penalty of the law. Let the same official firmness that characterizes the fuel control be applied to these emissaries of the Kaiser. There is no use keeping the knowledge of conditions from the American public while that knowledge is being purveyed surreptitiously to Germany."

At Grace M. E. Church, the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner said that it was hard to understand the coal order, but that the President must have had reasons which he did not think it wise to give to the public. He pleaded for allowing the moving picture houses and theatres to remain open, declaring that "the saloons, allowed to keep open, even though cold, will attract large crowds of men who cannot remain in their close apartments, even though they desired to do so, and if they did they might introduce dangerous situations by sending out for booze. Anything that encourages men to get drunk while idle makes the likelihood of riots more probable."

The Rev. Dr. John Robertson, chaplain, with the rank of Major in the British Army, preached at the Second Presbyterian Church. "American lads, the finest you ever saw, are pouring into France," he said; "but, alas, they have no artillery. The British are passing their big guns along to them so that they can practice. It is nearly a year since America entered the war, and the first American gun is yet to be discharged. Britain and France are waiting, waiting, holding the line, but America should hasten."

Captain A. Wells Ingram of the British Red Cross, speaking at the West End Presbyterian Church, said that at the beginning of the war it was often necessary on the French front to carry wounded fifty miles to a military hospital; but that now, thanks very largely to applied American efficiency in Red Cross work, there were hospitals close to the lines.

At the West Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. Captain Arthur Rudd of the Russian Army, formerly attached to the American Consulate General in Petrograd, declared that the present misfortunes of Russia could have been averted had there been in the country a man like Theodore Roosevelt. "The Russian people are more like Americans than any one else," he said, "but the Bolsheviki are against any freedom if it is detrimental to them. They are composed of sweatshop workers and the uneducated."

At the Roman Catholic Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, in West 153d Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, a service flag with 310 stars was unfurled yesterday. The Rev. Father P. E. McCorry, for many years rector of the church, blessed the flag, and addresses were delivered by Justice Francis McAvoy, W. Bourke Cockran, Dr. J. Wade, and Dr. J. Dwyer.

CHURCH HEATING REDUCED.

Auditoriums Warmed Only Enough to be Comfortable.

There was some doubt among church authorities on Saturday as to whether the five-day part of the fuel order covered the churches. After hasty conferences it was decided to keep the churches open yesterday and to use as little fuel as possible.

The lowest temperature deemed safe was maintained at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where six tons of coal was used instead of the usual ten tons. The supply of fuel at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is limited, and services were cut. From lack of heat Bishop Burch is ill, and Bishop Greer has gotten along with heat in only two rooms of his house.

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and St. Thomas's Episcopal Church yesterday temperatures were ten degrees below those maintained in other Winters.

TRAMPS UNLOAD COAL.

East Orange Judge Sentences Vagrants to Work on Frozen Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 20.—Tramps should steer clear of East Orange unless they are willing to put in a full eight-hour day shoveling frozen coal from freight cars. Unable to obtain sufficient help to unload cars, Police Judge Francis A. Nott in the last week has sentenced two night lodgers at the police station to spend the next day shoveling.

One lodger who spent today shoveling coal which was delivered by the East Orange Rifles in half-ton lots to the needy declared his intention to avoid that city in future. Even though he was to be paid by the city, he was ready to quit long before noon, and probably would have departed had it not been for the rifles of the Home Guard.

HURLEY GIVES POWER FOR COALING SHIPS

Chairman Parsons Can Now Commandeer the Barges and Tugs Here That He Needs.

WILL KEEP DOCKS FILLED

Equipment to be Sent as Fast as Railroads Can Load Coal Into Barges.

Joseph E. Parsons, Chairman of the Emergency Coal Committee of the Shipping Board and in charge of the coaling of ships in the Harbor of New York, received yesterday from Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board authority to commandeer what barges and tugs he needs to facilitate the much delayed coaling of the ships carrying munitions and supplies to the Allies. Mr. Parsons said last night he expected to be able to keep floating equipment at the coal docks as fast as the railroads could load coal into his barges.

On Friday A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, recommended to Director General McAdoo that the barge facilities of the harbor be mobilized, and Mr. McAdoo asked Mr. Hurley to give such an order. It has been the opinion of many practical coal and railroad men that the pooling of floating facilities here should have been done several weeks ago. The power of Mr. Parsons over the tugs is expected not only to give him the use of the facilities he needs but to hasten the repair of those which are out of operation.

Fourteen or fifteen ships received coal in the twenty-four hours up to noon yesterday. Fifteen were coaled in the twenty-four hours ended at noon Saturday. About 70,000 tons of bituminous coal are waiting in the yards. This would be approximately enough to bunker the ships in the harbor if it could be gotten to them, but the cold weather threatens to delay the benefit which was to have accrued to the ships through the working of the Garfield order.

BRITAIN MAY NAME POPE.

Expected to Declare Him Protector of Shrines of Palestine.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—"England will declare Pope Benedict protector of the holy shrines of Palestine," said Mgr. Arthur Stapleton Barnes, Catholic rector of Oxford University and a British Army Chaplain, in an address at the Academy of Notre Dame today.

"The British Government," he continued, "has selected the men of an Irish Catholic regiment as guards outside the places sanctified by the life and death of Christ, and every sacred spot is in charge of the Franciscans."

PLAGUE IN CHINA SPREADING RAPIDLY

Government, Apathetic, Withholds Adequate Support to Commission Fighting the Epidemic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Jan. 20.—The plague is spreading in Shan-si province. There are numerous cases at Kwei-Huachung, where the authorities are doing nothing.

There have been many deaths at Tatung-fu, but these have not been determined as plague cases, owing to lack of support of the Plague Commissioners by the Central Government. The measures taken locally are inadequate and the Commissioners are telegraphing to the Government urging it to assist in taking energetic steps to combat the epidemic.

The missionary medical men are making efforts to keep the plague outside the great wall and to close the entrances of Upper Shan-si. Dead bodies are lying in the streets of the city and the coolies refuse to remove them.

OSSINING WOMEN JUBILANT.

Get Opinion Against Police Chief They Want Removed.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Women members of half a dozen organizations in this place think tonight they have won a victory in their fight to oust Chief of Police James W. Tompkins. Ever since the controversy over the appointment to the police force here and the subsequent dismissal of Mrs. Bridget O'Shea the women of this vicinity and the Chief have been at loggerheads. The women insist the village charter prohibits the Chief from holding office after he is 60 years of age, and, as Tompkins is now more than 60, they want him removed.

When they appealed to Corporation Counsel Benjamin Fagan, they say, they were informed that the State civil service law protects the Chief. The women then appealed to District Attorney Lewis, legal adviser of the State Civil Service Commission, who holds that the State civil service does not protect the Chief, and the women are jubilant.

THIEF KILLS POLICEMAN.

Reiser Shot in Tracing Boston Phonograph Record Robberies.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Policeman Joseph C. Reiser of the Back Bay Station was shot and killed in an apartment house on Jersey Street today by a thief whose specialty had been the stealing of phonograph records.

After firing four times, the thief stepped over the body of the patrolman, lying head downward on a stairway, calmly notified a woman tenant on the first flood that a man had been shot, asked her to telephone for a physician, and then disappeared.

Near the body lay a woman's handbag containing phonograph records and a roll of clothesline. The police believe that the thief used the clothesline in escaping from apartments after the robberies.

JAQUITH STILL FLYING.

Chicago Aviator Reported Killed in France Awaits a Chance to Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 20.—E. Kenneth Jaquith, son of a Chicago banker, who has thrilled visitors here for several seasons with his spectacular flights, was not killed in service in France, as newspaper reports have asserted.

Jaquith was here today. He said he had offered his services to the Government, and was awaiting a commission. He has never been abroad or been called upon by the War Department. He has been giving instructions and preparing applicants for enlistment at a school on Long Island.

RIOTERS KILLED IN SPAIN.

Civil Guard Fires on Mob at Alicante —Factories Closed.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—Disorders occurred yesterday at Alicante, the chief seaport of Valencia. They are reported in an official telegram from Alicante, which states that a mob forced the factories to cease work and attacked shops and private houses. Women of the middle class were compelled by the demonstrators to join them, it is declared.

The civil guard fired on the rioters, killing three persons and seriously wounding four others.

NEW COLD WAVE BALKS RAILROADS

Continued from Page One.

in the Middle West by storms than by trucking away of freight.

Reports to Mr. Pollock at noon yesterday showed that in the twenty-four hours ended at 9 A. M. fifty-three barges of coal had left under tow for New York. These carried 9,560 tons of bituminous coal and 16,038 tons of anthracite, a total of 25,598 tons. Sixteen other barges were loaded and ready to tow, with 4,745 tons of bituminous and 1,800 tons of anthracite. There were 234 barges on hand ready to be loaded.

Although the opinion seems to prevail in Washington that the effect of the Garfield order has been to increase greatly the movement to and arrival at tidewater of more coal, the figures given to Mr. Smith yesterday by the coal-carrying roads showed that for the preceding twenty-four hours there had been dumped 850 cars of anthracite, or 42,500 tons, and 552 cars of bituminous, or 27,600 tons.

Saturday's report showed a dumping of 862 cars of anthracite and 602 bituminous. The coal standing in cars in yards at tidewater was yesterday 2,019 cars of anthracite and 1,469 cars of bituminous, as compared with 2,296 cars of anthracite and 1,407 cars of bituminous on Saturday. The coal handled for New England showed an increase. Yesterday's report said 171 cars were dumped here for New England; Saturday's report showed 133; 798 cars of coal were delivered into New England by all rail yesterday. Saturday 397 cars were delivered.

Reports from Hampton Roads, where most of the naval vessels in these waters are being coaled and from which bunker coal is being shipped to New York, showed that the weather conditions were very unfavorable. The dumping of coal up to twenty-four hours ending at 7 A. M. yesterday showed a falling off of more than 10,000 tons from the day before. Yesterday's figures for dumping were 30,580 tons, as compared with 41,362 on Saturday. It was estimated that only 12,000 tons would be dumped last night. The weather was reported as unfavorable, with three inches of snow adding to the difficulties of handling the frozen coal.

The difficulty of the situation lies largely in the danger in the cold of delay to coal trains arriving here. Further reports from operating officials by Mr. Smith late yesterday said that at some points the cold had caused the rails to break, and had caused similar mishaps to wheels and engines. The cold generally interfered with engine movement, making it difficult to keep steam up. Solid ice freezing in switches caused a large number of derailments. In Northern New York there was a heavy snow.

In New England the temperature was 15 below at the western connecting points and as low as 20 below on the coast. The recurrence of the cold weather caused labor to lay off in large numbers, and efforts were made to get men from manufacturers, but these men, when obtained, found it very difficult to work in the zero weather.

RAILROADS STILL TIED UP.

Little Hope for Betterment Unless Temperatures Moderate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Little improvement in the railroad transportation situation was reported to the Government Railroad Administration tonight from the frozen central part of the country, and almost no hope for material betterment was held out by oficials unless temperatures moderate greatly this week and melt the snow and ice accumulations of the last ten days.

Efforts were centralized today on movements of empty cars to mines and transportation of bunker coal to Atlantic seaports, where hundreds of ships are held up by lack of fuel. The beneficial effect of the shutting down of industrial plants probably will not be felt by the railroads until late in the week, and not then to the hoped-for extent if abnormal Winter weather continues.

The new Railroad Wage Commission, headed by Secretary Lane, will hold its first sessions tomorrow to plan methods of investigating railway labor questions, including the wage demands of the four great brotherhoods. Several weeks will be spent in hearings and original inquiries before recommending action to the Director General. Before the end of the week Mr. McAdoo expects to announce the creation of a permanent staff of administrative and advisory assistants. Meanwhile actual operating problems are in the hands of his three regional Directors.

ONE-DAY FREIGHT EMBARGO.

Pennsylvania Will Accept No Consignment in Philadelphia Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—In a further effort to relieve the congestion on its lines the Pennsylvania Railroad announced tonight that no outbound freight of any description would be accepted in Philadelphia tomorrow. Local consignees are requested to take advantage of the one-day embargo by using all their facilities to unload the hundreds of cars standing in the railroad yards here.

With most of the business and industrial establishments idle because of Fuel Administrator Garfield's five-day closing order, railroad officials said they expected a great "freight moving day" tomorrow and a big improvement in the railroad situation throughout the East.

WAR CABINET BILL READY FOR SENATE

Continued from Page One.

thorough accord with the President's war policies. In proposing the formation of a War Cabinet he is backed by many other Democratic Senators.

Indorse Chamberlain's Words.

Senator Chamberlain's views upon the necessity of reorganizing the war machinery of the Government were reechoed today by confreres of the Senator on the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska, and Senator Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, agreed with the Oregonian that the administration of the war affairs had been inefficient, and that a drastic change in the system was imperative.

Hope was voiced by Senators Hitchcock and Wadsworth that Congress will speedily pass the bill to create a Department of Munitions and the bill to establish a War Cabinet.

Both said the Military Affairs Committee had been actuated in its investigation and in its drafting of the two bills by non-partisan feeling, and that the only disposition had been to improve what the committee believed to be an inchoate system of control. The necessity for centralized authority in running the war—the co-ordination of work that is now scattered—was urged by both Senators as having been revealed in the committee's hearings.

Senator Hitchcock did not want to go as far as Senator Chamberlain, he said, in declaring that the whole war machinery of the Administration had "fallen down," but he did feel, he said, that lack of co-ordination had been shown, and that this had led to a serious situation in the conduct of the war. Senator Wadsworth thought that Senator Chamberlain had not overstated the situation.

"Senator Chamberlain put the situation in its extreme," said Senator Hitchcock. "I do not think I would go quite so far as he did in saying that the whole war machinery has broken down, even though it is true that deplorable conditions have been revealed. I would point out that we have sent twice as many men to France in the time that we have been in this war as we thought we could do. That is an achievement, and when we speak of the war machinery breaking down we must think of what we have actually accomplished.

"What we need is general co-operation throughout the country in our war program. Every individual must get behind the Government and do what he can to put the war through. Without that co-operation the war cannot be won. Americans must take it to heart.

Denies Partisanship.

"The Military Affairs Committee is practically united in the feeling that we have arrived at a crisis in our military affairs, and that we will fail in our duty if we do not so change the governmental machinery as to bring about efficiency. The committee is united in a dispassionate and nonpartisan way. I can say that partisanship has not entered in any way in any phase of our investigation.

"The Military Affairs Committee has not gone after what in the vernacular might be called 'goats'—there has been no disposition to expose any official, to pillory any one, or to excoriate any one. What we have sought at all times, is the real situation of the country's military government and to find whatever weaknesses there might be. And this has been done, not in a spirit of criticism, but to find the remedy.

"In the Munitions bill now before the Senate the committee suggests a way to improve the purchasing system for all the branches of the Government. The idea of this bill is not to embarrass the Administration, but to help it. If the committee regarded the existing system as adequate it would not recommend any legislation.

"The whole country must be back of the leadership of the President. Congress is back of him. The Military Affairs Committee is back of him in the Munitions bill and the measure to create a War Cabinet.

"What we need now is a machinery that is different from that we have had in peace times. Our War Department has been organized along peace lines, and all our other important departments have been run in the same way. We are in war and need reconstruction of our methods. We want the limit of efficiency—war efficiency, not peace efficiency.

"In its legislation the Senate does not think of individuals. We have no thought of criticising any one. We seek only to bring about close intimacy between the President and the various departments and to provide for focusing all the nation's energy upon the one purpose of winning the war. Congress is inspired by the spirit of making America victorious in this conflict. That is the motive that animates the Senate Military Committee, and that is the spirit that America must have to win the war."

Wadsworth Applauds.

"Senator Chamberlain's statement that the war machinery of the Government has fallen down is not at all exaggerated," said Senator Wadsworth. "It has been borne upon the minds of the Military Affairs Committee more and more, regardless of any political viewpoint, that the more information we have got as to conditions in the army the more it has become evident that the war machinery of the Government was not working effectively. And it appears that no improvement can be expected unless the machinery is changed.

"Both Republican and Democratic members of the committee have reached this conclusion. There is nothing partisan about it. There is no use denying that the situation is serious. Every citizen who has the interest of his country at heart wants to see us really effective in the war, and every man worth while is doing his utmost to help solve the problem.

"The problem is primarily one of proper organization. It involves centralization of power in a governmental agency charged with the duty of planning out in advance the efforts the American people are to make to win the war. This has not been done this far. It must be done in the immediate future.

"The Military Affairs Committee believes that the War Cabinet bill will accomplish the purpose in view—the coordination of effort. All the disinterested advice we have been able to get from the ablest men in the country points to the necessity of having a superior war cabinet, which, acting with the President, shall control and co-ordinate the mighty forces of America.

"In the contemplated war cabinet we would want the services of the very ablest men in the United States, regardless of their political inclination. This is no time for partisanship. We need men of vision, ability, and courage to handle our war problems."

ROOSEVELT'S COMING AWAITED AT CAPITAL

Colonel Is Expected to Express Views of War Work in Talks with Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The prospective arrival of Colonel Roosevelt in Washington tomorrow night is awaited with eager interest by leaders in Congress. He comes at a time when Congress is on the qui vive over developments touching upon the conduct of the war.

Leaders in Congress who believe in a change in the Administration's war policy are awaiting the opportunity to confer with the former President. He will be in Washington while Congress has before it the Chamberlain bill to create a Department of Munitions and the other Chamberlain measure to establish a War Cabinet.

Colonel Roosevelt is believed to be in favor of both of these measures. His aggressive ideas as to the conduct of the war, it is expected, will be reflected in the attitude of Republican as well as independent Democratic Senators and Representatives in the war legislation before Congress. His open criticism of the conduct of affairs by the War Department has struck a sympathetic chord in both houses.

Although the former President is announced as coming to Washington to visit his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, wife of the Ohio Congressman, it is a foregone conclusion that much of his time will be occupied in conferences with Congressional leaders and with others in intimate touch with war work.

The general feeling at the capital is that the Colonel will plunge into a vigorous discussion of the war program, and that he will not hesitate to express his views.

When Colonel Roosevelt was in Washington last April, immediately after the United States entered the war, he conferred with Democratic and Republican leaders and went to the White House, where he had an hour's conference with President Wilson. It is expected that on this visit, which will last five days at least, he will be even busier than before.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, conferred with Colonel Roosevelt on his last visit here, and it is more than likely that they will have a conference this time.

The tendency on the part of Congress to bring about a change in the method of obtaining supplies for all the war departments, through the creation of a Department of Munitions, will give Colonel Roosevelt something tangible on which to work. The measure for a superior War Cabinet will afford another vital topic of war interest for consideration in his informal conference.

Senator Borah of Idaho, one of Colonel Roosevelt's staunchest admirers, is to confer with him this week. Other Republican leaders in both branches of Congress will see him while he is at the capital.

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Custom Tailored, in a variety of Fur linings and collars . . . . . $50 to $500

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FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

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ACCLAIMS WORK OF HOUSE MISSION

Andre Tardieu Voices French Opinion That It Obtained Desired Results.

VOLUNTEERS WHO HINDER

How a Resourceful Army Official Sidetracked an Officious American Investigator.

By C. H. GRASTY.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Those who were in touch with the conferences at Paris have been looking toward Washington for the sequel. Undoubtedly President Wilson has been hearing from Colonel House the whole story of the negotiations carried on in Europe by him and his associates and has been giving to the whole problem the kind of deliberate, deep, and analytical consideration that precedes White House action.

Colonel House's underground methods kept his purposes and opinions, if he formed them before leaving Europe, from being known to any of his associates or opposites. I imagine that he took all the time he had to examine and re-examine his material and arrive at conclusions. I doubt if he had resolved every single doubt in his mind and completed his own conclusion as a whole when he arrived in Baltimore on his way to Washington, reserving to himself—like the prudent man he is—the duration of the ride over the last forty miles and up Pennsylvania Avenue in the White House limousine.

The Colonel left in Europe a great impression of his success in handling the various conferences and his avoidance of waste of time and friction.

After he and his confrères had sailed away, and Paris officialdom began to survey the scene, it was remarked that the scheme of a Supreme War Council, instead of having been strengthened by their touch, had ben left considerably tattered and torn. Soon afterward the world-famous Foch was succeeded by a little-known French General, and scarcely a word has been heard from or about the sessions at the Hôtel Trianon since. Nevertheless, it is entirely possible that work of the highest importance is being done there, and it is by no means certain that the separation of General Foch from the council is not more formal than real. I was credibly informed in Paris that his relation with the Italian campaign was still fully maintained, in spite of his retirement from the War Council.

Tribute from Andre Tardieu.

I have received the following from André Tardieu, head of the French mission to America:

"You were asking me what impression the American Mission has left in Paris? It has been excellent in every way.

"First, every one has been very satisfied that the United States Government has sent men having all its confidence to examine the situation on the spot.

"Then one has congratulated one's self on the choice of those men who, every one in his own sphere, have shown themselves prompt to understand and ready to decide.

"As for myself, who knew them all for several months, it has not been a surprise, and I may add that all the French Ministers and functionaries who have been in negotiation with them have been unanimous in their appreciation.

"I have already said that in our time I know of no clearer and firmer intelligence than that of Colonel House. I won't insist, for I know he does not like even the most justified compliments.

"His associates have been admirably chosen. One has been pleased here to greet them as men of action, young and energetic, having the love and the sense of solutions, men such as required by the war we pursue.

"You know Mr. Crosby is staying in Europe. I would rejoice without reserve for the good conduct of the affairs had I not regret at the thought that I will not find him in Washington.

"In another way I am fully satisfied to know that in taking up my work with Colonel House, General Bliss, Admiral Benson, Mr. Colby, Mr. Perkins, Mr. McCormick, Dr. Taylor, and Mr. Auchincloss I will be connected with intermediaries who add to all their own qualities the one of having seen with their own eyes.

"The American Mission, I do not hesitate to affirm, has obtained all the results that President Wilson expected of it."

⁂

I would not treat with levity a sincere desire manifested by any one to help in this war, but I must say that in some cases I am reminded of Goethe's saying: "Whatever are we to do with the people who mean well?" In France people of all sorts and conditions are popping in every minute with all manner of scheme for benefiting humanity. Naturally, many of these plans have not been practicalized and do not fit into the general scheme as laid down by authorized persons on the spot.

I heard of one case that was rather amusing. A well-known doctor from a seaboard city showed up as an authorized investigator from the War Department into the subject of sanitation. In the course of his "survey"—that is the word under which many a junket is camouflaged—he ran across the head of the Medical Department, to whom he discoursed fluently and with great assurance. It happened that the Medical Department at the moment was in need of a doctor to do some very real work, and the head aforesaid immediately ordered the sanitary investigator to take hold in that spot. The order was given in tones and with an air that admitted no question, and, although the investigator tried his best to beg off, he was obliged to go to work in the American Field Headquarters, which he did with a very long face indeed. Before he was able to make his escape a long and painful correspondence had to be entered into. Finally he was released and sailed for America, a sadder and a wiser man.

"Germans Never Shall Be Slaves."

There is always interest in the point of view inside of Germany. An American has given me a copy of an extract which he has received from a friend in Munich, which states the case for Germany:

> The fourth year of war has given the signal to enemy statesmen to talk again, as they have so often done in the course of the war, of their will to be victorious and to destroy. The tearing away of Alsace-Loraine and the whole left bank of the Rhine, the destruction of German's world commerce and the annihilation of the scarecrow, German militarism, which they have created themselves—these are today, just as three years ago, the goals for which the armies of the Entente have to kill themselves. Neither military defeats on land and on water nor the troubles of the Russian revolution and the increasing want in their own countries have been able to prejudice the will to fight of the allied Governments.
>
> After three years of military successes all over Europe we face the undeniable fact that every honest declaration of readiness for peace on our part has caused dirty waves of sarcasm and derision to flood toward us, and that our enemies have answered every one of our steps toward reconciliation with new statements of destruction which grew bolder every time.
>
> Almost the whole world, including the neutrals with very few exceptions, is under the spell of the strong will which, from London as the headquarters, by hidden and open channels, has so long deceived mankind about the most evident facts of the incitements for war, about the plainest facts regarding economic life, and with the poison of lies and incitements, until one country after the other crawls under the wings of the Entente. We have already often mentioned by what cunning cleverness British diplomacy has during the war prepared its arms for the economic fight in order that, even in the event of a peace compromise, Germany after the war should play the rôle of a serf in the international economical competition.
>
> There is a long chain of carefully selected measures: Dissolution of our overseas buying and selling organizations, the system of the blacklists, the confiscation of our ships, the settlement in all countries of German influence, all of which aim at one goal—to put handcuffs on the German people, who, after having maintained their position in Europe after the war, desire to start work again and in peaceful competition earn the means of livelihood; handcuffs which are to prevent them for tens of years, or forever, to get out of the misery caused by the war. The undesirable German competitor, whose economic growth is admittedly the real cause of England's participation in the war, shall be screwed back to the existence of a poor helot, who is to be robbed of the fruits of his labor for a long time.
>
> The danger before which the British economic war has placed us has not been conceived in all its formidableness as it ought to have been by the German people. When, three years and a half ago, our people like one man arose to keep off the enemy, manyfold superior in number, many people may instinctively have been conscious of the real purpose of the German defensive war. That the thought of the defensive war is still active and effective was proved by the peace resolution in the Reichstag. But the further our brave armies push the enemy from the frontiers of our Fatherland, thereby diverting the real war peril from the population, the more, on the other side, economic difficulties worry those who remain behind.

⁂

Regrets of an Ex-Soldier.

I have been watching with a great deal of interest for direct testimony on the question of how civilian life will appeal to soldiers when they come back home from the front. A letter was recently received from a discharged Sergeant which bears on this interesting question. He had been in the Ypres salient and in the Somme offensive. Finally, he got a wound that disqualified him, and then he came back to England and resumed his profession as a village schoolmaster. Here is what he writes on a retrospect of Beaumont-Hamel and Thiepval:

> There was going on the most violent shelling of the war. Its terrible and unnatural silence almost destroyed the sense of its weird beauty. Serpents of Verey lights, the flash of the gun and the white bursts of shells, with the green and red showers of signals, lit up the ghostly stumps of memorable woods, while at times jets of liquid fire changed all to a dull red glow. And in a week's time we go up through the furnace.
>
> But first there was that little champagne supper down at Meault, when six of us managed nine bottles and as many tins of lobster. Topping little affair, that, sitting beneath the captured guns and talking of dear old Loos, our girls, and the promise of the alleged monsters we came to know as "tanks." And then the songs from the "Byng Boys"—"If you were the only girl!" sang the Sergeant Major; but Frank interrupted with "Another Little Drink." The night slipped away as we went up to Carnoy with the blue French lorry; and the next day over Montauban, by the fearsome woods, and up into the line by Ginchy above Combles.
>
> Yes, memories are short. The horror of the getting back along that shell raked railway, with a bullet in the lung, seems all forgotten now. No one can possibly enjoy war after two years of it, but I only remember being very happy out there, and surely, in our simple-hearted way, we did enjoy ourselves.
>
> To me, England seems to be so restless. I think of the glorious days out there, when we lived on, taking lease of life by an hour at a time, taking no thought for tomorrow. There are times when I could wish nothing better than to be in the same old places with the same old friends.

Newspaper men, among whom he has so many friends, will be glad to hear a word about Barclay Warburton, formerly the proprietor of The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. He is a Captain in the army and is serving as aid to the Military Attaché in London. On the recent visit of the American mission he served as aid to General Bliss, and a most useful one he was. Captain Warburton has the know-how that a man would acquire in conducting a newspaper for a number of years, and besides he has had a good deal of experience in actual military service. As a boy he served in the office of General Sheridan, and during the Spanish War he was an aid on the staff of General Miles. He is as keen as mustard on his military duties, and as he has a handsome house in London he brings to his work a capacity for usefulness outside office hours that not every army Captain can command. I know that there are scores of newspaper owners and workers, as well as many hundreds of his friends in social circles, who will be glad to know that Warburton is the incarnation of "the happy warrior."

⁂

At the War Office the other day an intelligence officer told me a story that illustrated the danger of deductive processes in war times. He said that in 1914 the Intelligence Department reported that Hazebrouck was occupied by Germans, and consequently the English army, coming from the battle of the Aisne to meet the Germans at the most favorable point in Belgium, detrained at Abbéville instead of going on fifty or sixty miles to Hazebrouck. The rest of the advance was made on foot instead of by rail, occasioning a considerable delay and enabling the retreating Germans to regain equilibrium. As a matter of fact, the Intelligence Department had seen a few stragglers from the German army around the station at Hazebrouck, and that was the extent of the German occupation.

My informant went on to say that if this mistake had not been made, and if the English forces had gone on to Hazebrouck by rail, the battle which was fought at Ypres the last of October, 1914, (the "first Ypres,") would have been fought, under much better conditions for the English, somewhere near Antwerp. Whether the officer was right in this tremendous inference or not, what he said conveys, as he intended it to convey, a little idea of the importance of the work of the Intelligence Department.

⁂

Eleutherios Venizelos, who has just left London to go back to Greece and resume his duties as Prime Minister, is one of the most interesting figures in Europe. I happened to make a cross-Channel journey with him, and met and talked with him. His is one of the most kindly personalities I have ever encountered. He has large blue-gray eyes, very soft and sympathetic in their quality; a waxy-white complexion, with a beard. He wore tortoise-shell-rimmed spectacles for reading, but put them aside for a pair of gold pince-nez when not reading. He had on an old-fashioned black soft hat, wore a turndown collar, with a black bow dinner tie of satin, and neat button shoes. He is very delicate, and wore heavy furs on the water, swathing his nose and mouth in a silk muffler. I was very much interested to observe that both M. Venizelos and the other Prime Ministers were keen to see the English papers, and were buried in them all the way to London.

BIG PEACE STRIKE BEGINS IN AUSTRIA

Continued from Page One.

Fatherland Party and similar jingo organizations.

The gathering was held in one of the largest halls in the city to propagate the Annexationist principles. The hall was densely crowded, while outside those who could not gain admission stood in thousands.

A well-known jingo pastor named Keubel was in the chair. He rose, says Vorwärts, to open the proceedings and began: "Gentlemen, the Fatherland Party—"

He got no further. A member of the audience raised the shout, "Long live peace! Freedom forever!" and his cry was taken up with the utmost enthusiasm, not only by the great audience, but by thousands standing outside. The meeting changed instantly into a tremendous demonstration in favor of peace and political reform. Not a single Pan German speaker was allowed to say a word, and the Chairman soon thought it advisable to take cover behind a curtain at one side of the platform, from which place of comparative safety he furtively watched the proceedings.

Then the people outside formed into a procession and marched through the streets, loudly singing the "Marseillaise." From many windows they were greeted with waving handkerchiefs and shouts of encouragement. "Peace and freedom!" "Down with the Fatherland party!" were frequent cries as the procession, which Vorwärts describes as like an avalanche, went through the streets.

Loud cheers for peace were raised as the crowd passed the offices of two democratic papers, the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Frankfurter Volksstimme. The windows of annexationist papers' offices were smashed. After the procession had marched through the streets for an hour the police intervened, and the crowd, having made an effective protest, willingly dispersed.

The anger of the people throughout the country is likely to be greatly increased by the fact that the progress of the Prussian franchise reform bill is being so greatly obstructed that the triumph of the opponents of that measure seems almost certain. Poor disillusioned Vorwärts warns the Government that by tolerating such tactics it stands in deadly peril of being regarded as a reactionary government and treated accordingly.

FALL OF VALENTINI IS PAN GERMAN GAIN

Displacement of the Kaiser's Chief Secretary Shows Junkers' Grip.

POST OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Holder of It Is "Keeper of the Monarch's Conscience," Who Exercises Much Power.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20.—A very significant event which sheds considerable light on the condition of affairs in the German ruling circles is the retirement of von Valentini from the post of Chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet, and the appointment of von Berg to that position.

The post is scarcely less important than that of the Chancellor. The person holding it is really the "keeper of the monarch's conscience." He is the adviser who comes into the closest personal contact with the ruler, exercises a very considerable power in such important matters as the choice of a new Chancellor and ministers, and has weighty influence in all political decisions. He is the intermediary between the Kaiser and the great majority of persons who wish to place their views before him, such as party leaders and party and other organizations.

Von Valentini had held this high post since 1911. He had always been known as a man of comparatively enlightened views, and therefore had drawn upon himself the enmity of the Pan Germans. Without exaggeration, there was no official so whole-heartedly detested by the Pan German extremists as von Valentini.

The Pan German press is therefore shouting joyfully about his retirement. These papers have never forgiven him for the cold way in which he used to answer Pan German petitions to the Kaiser regarding their annexationist war aims. The Tägliche Rundschau stamps him as an opponent of the U-boat war, and that and other papers condemn him in rough terms as the real author of the Imperial manifesto of last Easter by which franchise reform was promised to Prussia.

Von Valentini always stood against extreme methods of warfare—not with great success—and on the occasion of the Jutland battle he is said to have declared: "The blow against England's fleet is fateful, as we stand at a moment when an understanding with England might be possible." He was commonly reported to have had much to do with the departure of von Tirpitz from the Ministry of Marine.

This fairly moderate man, who had no sympathy with the Pan Germans, departs therefore, to the great joy of the Junker caste. His place is taken by von Berg, a fifty-two-year-old typical Prussian, who was formerly an officer in the Prussian Guard and is an out-and-out Pan German.

Thoroughgoing Pan Germans now believe, therefore, that the appointment of the Kaiser's personal and closest adviser shows which way victory inclined during the crisis of less than a week ago. In fact, the Pan German Deutsche Zeitung states plainly that von Valentini's going is the direct outcome of the conferences among military leaders, the Kaiser, and the heads of the Government early last week. That simply means that the Pan Germans demanded that he should be replaced by a person of their views. The result of the crisis was therefore in the Pan Germans' favor in a very important respect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 20.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says that the appointment of Herr von Berg, former Governor of East Prussia, in succession to Rudolph von Valentini as Chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet is guarantee that the change of men will lead to a change of system. The paper remarks that in future political information will not be kept from the Kaiser as heretofore.

According to reports from Vienna, Count Czernin intends to reply soon to President Wilson's speech on war aims.

WAR TASK FOR BOY SCOUTS.

Will Be Dispatch Bearers for Public Information Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Boy Scouts of America are to be official messengers of the Committee on Public Information. President Wilson has sent the following letter to Colin H. Livingstone, President of the scouts' National Council:

> My Dear Mr. Livingstone:
>
> I desire to intrust the Boy Scouts of America with a new and important commission, to make them the Government dispatch bearers in carrying to the homes of their community the pamphlets on the war prepared by the Committee on Public Information. The excellent services performed by the Boy Scouts in the past encourage me to believe that this new task will be cheerfully and faithfully discharged.
>
> Yours sincerely,
>
> WOODROW WILSON.

The Scouts, numbering nearly 300,000, will undertake, as their first dispatch-bearing service, a distribution of copies of the President's Flag Day address, published by the Committee on Public Information in pamphlet form.

14 GERMAN AIRPLANES FALL ON WEST FRONT

Artillery Active Near Rheims and Verdun—Sea Forces Bombard Ostend.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Some artillery activity northwest of Rheims and on the right bank of the Meuse is reported in tonight's official report. On Saturday French aviators destroyed six German machines.

The text of the statement follows:

> Northwest of Rheims and on the right bank of the Meuse there was quite active artillery fighting. An enemy raid on our small posts in the neighborhood of Loivre failed. North of St. Mihiel our patrols brought back prisoners.
>
> Aviation—On Saturday our aerial crews were engaged in a number of combats. Six German airplanes were destroyed and two others seriously damaged fell within their own lines.

The afternoon statement from the War Office reads:

> Two raids by the Germans, one in the region southeast of St. Quentin and the other north of Courteçon, were easily repulsed by our troops.
>
> On the remainder of the front there was intermittent artillery fire.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, (via London.)—Ostend, on the Belgian coast, has been bombarded by enemy naval forces, it was announced in this afternoon's Army Headquarters report.

Considerable artillery fighting occurred at various points along the western front, the British fire being especially intense south of the Scarpe, while on the French front there were bursts of activity in the Verdun sector and on both sides of the Rhine-Marne Canal.

The text of the statement reads:

> Ostend has been bombarded from the sea.
>
> Violent artillery duels continued in the salient northeast of Ypres until late in the night. On both sides of the Lys and at the La Bassée Canal, as well as between Lens and St. Quentin, the fighting activity increased. The British fire was directed with especial intensity throughout the day on our positions south of the Scarpe.
>
> The French artillery was lively in its activity in only a few sectors. At times there was an increase in the fighting activity in the Meuse region, as well as north and south of the Rhine-Marne Canal.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The report from General Haig's headquarters in France tonight says:

> Last night an enemy raid southeast of Graincourt was repulsed. Early this morning we raided the enemy's trenches east of Hargicourt, capturing prisoners.
>
> The hostile artillery was active today northeast of Ypres and in the vicinity of Neuve Chapelle and Lens. There was much successful air bombing of the enemy's troops and dumps yesterday. Eight hostile machines were brought down. Four of ours are missing.

This afternoon's War Office statement reads:

> The night passed quietly. There was nothing of special interest to report.

MALVY TREASON TRIAL ON.

French Senate as High Court Hearing Case of Ex-Minister.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Senate will hold its first session tomorrow as a high court of justice in the case of Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, accused of treasonable intercourse with the enemy and whose impeachment has been demanded by the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Malvy's case has passed through several stages since early last October, when he was accused by Leon Daudet, editor of L'Action Française of betraying secrets to Germany. M. Malvy denied the charges and they were later declared by Professor Paul Painlevé, then Premier, to be unfounded. M. Daudet insisted upon his accusations, however, and M. Malvy himself proposed his own trial on a treason charge.

A committee of the Chamber of Deputies, after examining the charges, recommended M. Malvy's impeachment. The Chamber, on Nov. 28, adopted the committee's report and transmitted the charges to the Senate.

ITALIAN PRESS INDIGNANT.

Resents Lloyd George's Failure to Recognize Nation's Aspirations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 20. — Premier Lloyd George's speech to the British trade unionists is much discussed in the Italian press and in political and military circles, which express dissatisfaction and indignation. An influential statesman remarks that this is the second speech which the British Prime Minister has delivered referring to foreign policy, and that in it he has not mentioned Italian aspirations, while he has spoken of Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Mesopotamia, and Palestine. Is it possible, he asks, that neither England nor America yet realizes the enormous sacrifices that Italy is making to keep faith with her allies, which give her the right to be mentioned side by side with the other allied countries?

Another point which is causing irritation is the silence of the Italian Government in regard to the utterances of Wilson, Lloyd George, and Pichon, and its failure to proclaim the country's legitimate aspirations. This omission is held to place Italy in a state of inferiority. Hope is expressed that Premier Orlando's speech in Milan on the 27th will remove all doubts and misunderstandings.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN ITALY.

Liveliest on Asolone and Piave Fronts—Italians Take Prisoners.

ROME, Jan. 20.—Lively artillery fighting in the Monte Asolone sector on the Italian northern front is reported in today's War Office statement. There was also artillery activity along the Piave line. No infantry operations of moment are noted in the official statement, which reads:

> Patrol engagements took place in the Daone Valley, Giudicaria. At Sano, southwest of More, one of our storming parties carried out a successful raid into the enemy line, taking prisoner an officer and ten men.
>
> There were brief but intense artillery duels in the Monte Asolone region. British batteries caused a large fire within the enemy's lines south of Sernaglia.
>
> Along the Piave our artillery effectively replied to the enemy's, the fighting being liveliest between Nervesa and Maserada, and dispersed wagon transports and enemy patrols in the neighborhood of Stabiuzzo and Il Grave.

BERLIN, (via London.) Jan. 20.—This afternoon's statement from Army Headquarters reports the military situation in Italy "unchanged."

STEIN SAYS AIRMEN CAN'T WIN THE WAR

Prussian Minister Skeptical of American Plans—Asserts Germany Is Already Victor.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20.—"I do not know the Americans, nor do I know what they are capable of doing in this war," said General von Stein, Prussian Minister of War, in an interview in a recent issue of the Budapest Hirlap. The General also asserted that the Central Powers were well prepared for meeting America.

The War Minister said he did not regard air fighting as a decisive factor. He had heard of extensive American plans in this connection.

"But," he said, "much depends upon what the American engineers can do, and still more depends upon whether efficient, experienced crews can be obtained."

Speaking of the present situation, General von Stein said:

"All humanity desires peace, and naturally so do I. As a soldier, I know only one possibility for ending the war, and that is victory. Every renunciation is only a sign of weakness and an acknowledgment of defeat. He who renounces the fruits of his successes on the battlefield puts the enemy in a position to consider himself a victor and helps him in his plans of destruction.

"There is no sign of a desire for an understanding on the part of our enemies. Their entire attitude shows that their only aim still is to push us from our place in the sun.

"In reality, a military decision has already been obtained. When our enemies recognize that they cannot drive us out of the occupied territory they will thereby admit that they have been defeated."

General von Stein asserted that the "moving and decisive power is the individual man," and that the Germans were not afraid of the wonders of technical science.

"There are, for instance," he said, "the tanks, which made their first appearance in the Somme battle. At first we naturally did not know how to destroy them. My soldiers even climbed on top of them and tried to blow them open with hand grenades. But we soon learned that there was only one deadly weapon against them, namely, our guns."

GERMAN IDEALS A MENACE.

Ex-Senator Burton Says the Civilized World Must Oppose Them.

Speaking yesterday at the Calvary Baptist Church ex-Senator Theodore F. Burton said that Germany was a menace to the world for two reasons—its geographical situation and the ideals of the people, of which he regarded the second as the chief.

"We have all learned what German Kultur is," he said. "It has been well defined by one of their own people as 'learning without character, knowledge without conscience, organization without humanity, discipline without liberty, ideals without dignity.' The most obvious manifestation of the German menace is the ideal that might is the proper ruling force in the world. This doctrine, if it be called such, is with them a natural result of the principle of evolution in nature under which the fittest may survive. With them frequently recurring wars constitute the natural order. Peace is an irridescent dream. Justice is an end to be secured only by those who are strong enough to assert their rights with the sword. Mercy and humanity are qualities of dreams. Thus in the prosecution of war itself it is a settled policy to cause every antagonist to suffer in the most frightful degree.

"It is against these ideals that Christianity and the civilized world must assert itself with all its might or else the future of the world will be barren of progress. If Germany should win there would not only merely be a domination remorseless and cruel, but all over the world the prevalent idea would be that force and bloodshed must be the settled policy of nations."

PERSHING TO MARRY, SAYS PARIS REPORT

Excelsior Revives Story That He Is Engaged to Miss Anita Patton of California.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Excelsior today prints a photograph of Miss Anita Patton of San Marino, Cal., and says it is reported that she is engaged to General John J. Pershing, Commander of the American forces in France. The newspaper adds that Miss Patton "belongs to an old American family."

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 20.—Miss Anita Patton departed early today with her father, George S. Patton, for Thomasville, Ga. Friends of the Pattons here reiterated tonight her denials of reports of her engagement to General Pershing, which at various times in the last year have been in circulation. General Pershing has been a visitor at the San Marino Ranch home of the Pattons on several occasions.

Several months ago California newspapers published a rumor that Miss Patton would become the bride of General Pershing, who was described as an oldtime friend of the Patton family. There was no tangible basis for the rumors, it was stated, except that General Pershing while on visits to the home of George S. Patton, father of Miss Patton, showed the young woman marked attentions.

Lieutenant Patton, a brother of Miss Patton, is a member of General Pershing's staff.

PERSHING REPORTS DEATHS.

Woman Nurse Among Victims of Illness in Army Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — General Pershing tonight notified the War Department of the following deaths from natural causes:

FAIRCHILD, HELEN, nurse, Base Hospital, hardening of the liver; Watsontown, Penn.

IRONS, CHARLES G., private, infantry, pneumonia; cousin, Lillian Halliday, Jersey City, N. J.

VROMAN, GEORGE W., private, ammunition train, pneumonia; Caspar, Wyo.

CUMMING, WILLIAM J., private, ambulance company, meningitis; mother, Mrs. James Cumming, Bridgeport, Conn.

PETERSON, ARTHUR R., private, ambulance company, typhoid fever; Providence, R. I.

SISSEL, JOHN V., private, infantry, pneumonia; Gazelle, Cal.

ROBINSON, CLAUDE L., Corporal, engineers, myocarditis; Mount Sterling, Ohio.

From the casualty list reported to the War Department by General Pershing on Saturday, Colonel William A. Simpson, Adjutant General at Governor's Island, learned of the death of his son, Major William F. L. Simpson, on Jan. 17, from appendicitis. Colonel Simpson several days ago received a letter in which his son said he was in command of an anti-aircraft school with the American training forces. He had seen service in the Philippines and in 1916 was a member of the American punitive expedition into Mexico.

Major Simpson was born at Fortress Monroe, Va., in 1883, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1904. He was assigned to the Sixth Infantry. On the Mexican border he commanded a machine gun company, and he acted as a machine gun instructor when he went to France last Summer. Major Simpson's wife was Miss Florence Aitken of San Francisco.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS HURT.

Gasoline Explosion Injures Two of Pershing's Men in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—A gasoline can exploded this morning as some American soldiers were filling an automobile tank at the famous Moulin de la Galette dancing hall, now used as a camouflage school for the American Army. The tank also exploded, and two American soldiers were seriously injured.

They were taken to the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly.

BRITISH LABORITES SEEK MORE POWER

Continued from Page One.

mans showed any disposition to negotiate on equitable terms. But he saw no disposition of that kind now.

There is still sharp criticism of the Government among the masses, the chief ground being the food problem. While apparently there are enough supplies in the country to maintain the population in comfort, the complicated business of distribution has not been successfully met.

General Election Expected.

A general election is expected as soon as a new register of voters can be made. Eight million new voters, six million of whom are women, will go on the rolls under the Reform bill, which the House of Lords is now debating. The predictions are that the next Government will be a Labor-Liberal coalition, with the Labor Party holding the largest number of seats in the House of Commons and the strongest position in the Cabinet.

The Labor Party's conference at Nottingham this week will be one of the most important in its history. Proposals for a new Constitution will be considered, which will admit all brain workers to the party's ranks on an equality with the trade unionists. This is called the "hand and brain" movement, and the Laborites expect that it will make their organization the largest and strongest political body in the kingdom.

The party's policy for reconstruction after the war will be framed. The proposals to be submitted include a national minimum wage, democratic control of industry, revolution of national finance, and the use of private surplus wealth for the common good. Some of the sub-heads in this program are: Employment for all; organization of the demobilized armies; insurance against unemployment; nationalization of land, railways, mines, and electric power; steeply graduated taxation on incomes and wealth.

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$135 to $195 Dinner & Evening GOWNS . at	$85
$125 to $165 Fur-trimmed WRAPS at	$75, $125
$245 to $350 Elaborate Metallic WRAPS at (Richly fur-trimmed)	$195
$125 to $145 Rich Fur-trimmed SUITS . . at	$48
$145 to $195 Costume SUITS . . . . at (Fur-trimmed)	$85
$95 to $110 Smart Street COATS . . . . . at (With or without fur)	$55
$125 to $145 Rich Fur-trimmed COATS . at	$95

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Lowest Prices of the Season on Fashionable Furs—

FUR COATS—Formerly $225 to $2000—$150 to $1250
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BOLSHEVIKI HOOTED CRITIC IN ASSEMBLY

Bold Speech by Tseretelli Roused Fierce Anger of Russia's Present Rulers.

NEW PHASE OF TERROR

Observer Sees Petrograd Sinking Hour by Hour Deeper Into Slough of Civil War.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 19.—The pall is settling still more heavily on Petrograd. The day of the opening of the Constituent Assembly that was to solve all the problems of the revolution inaugurated a fresh phase of terror. The city is sinking hour by hour deeper into the slough of civil war. The struggle now lies between the Social Revolutionaries, who mustered a majority in the Constituent Assembly, and the Bolsheviki, who hold tight the reins of power.

The deputies were mostly of a type made familiar by the Soviets, a large proportion of young men in the late twenties and thirties, returned political refugees, workers in the revolutionary parties, two or three obvious peasants, and a possible working man or two. The Cadets, of whom only fifteen had been elected, were absent, several of their number having been arrested at the last moment. Neither the imprisoned Cadets nor the Social Revolutionaries, who were arrested a few days ago, were released for the opening day.

The sitting opened at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Bolsheviki sat on the left, the Social Revolutionaries and their associates in the centre, while the seats on the right were vacant. To right and left of the Speaker's tribune sat the People's Commissaries and their assistants. Lenine was there, bald, red bearded, short, and rather stout. There were Lunacharsky and Mme. Kollontai and a number of dark young men who now stand at the head of the various Government departments and devise schemes for the imposition of unalloyed Socialism on Russia.

M. Tchernoff began his long speech by a reference to Zimmerwald where, he said, the Socialists of all countries had first raised the banner of democratic peace without victors and vanquished. He declared that the conclusion of such a peace was rendered more difficult by the Bolshevist tactics, and announced that the Constituent Assembly must take the initiative in summoning an international Socialist peace conference to secure the conclusion of a general democratic peace.

The substance of his program of internal policy was diluted Leninism, and he hardly said a word that could offend the susceptibilities of the Bolsheviki.

Then he began a desultory discussion on the order of the day. The Ministers, Deputies, and journalists smoked, and the visitors—journalists, soldiers, and sailors—applauded, hooted, and whistled, according to their temperament. Bayonets gleamed and the general atmosphere was that of a social meeting.

The Bolshevist speakers declared that the supreme power belonged to the Soviets. Others declared it belonged to the Assembly. The only effective speech was made by Tseretelli, who sharply criticised the whole Bolshevist policy. He agreed that a Socialist régime was the ideal, but he asked what had been the actual results of the Socialist experiment so recklessly made by the Bolsheviki in a ruined and distracted country.

What was the result of their food policy? Could they guarantee that starvation was not imminent? What was the result of their policy of labor control? Was not industry in a state of collapse and unemployment increasing daily? Were not the results of their peace policy disastrous to Russia and the revolution?

It was an able and plucky speech, continually interrupted by fierce hoots and yells from the Bolsheviki.

I left the Assembly near midnight when the Bolsheviki retired to discuss further tactics. At 2 o'clock in the morning the Bolsheviki left the Assembly in a body. The Social Revolutionaries remained on. The Red Guards outside were confiscating and burning the papers.

PEOPLE SHOT IN STREETS.

15 Killed and 100 Wounded in Assembly Day Demonstrations.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18, (Delayed.)—This morning I crossed the town, going to the Taurida Palace, where the Constituent Assembly met. It was a particularly fine day, with a clearer sky than usual for Petrograd, because of the enforced stoppage of factories from lack of coal. Comparatively few people were in the streets. Red Guard and sailor patrols were, however, to be seen at many points.

It was understood that no demonstrations would be allowed to approach the Taurida Palace. Outside there was a small crowd more expectant than excited. However, processions did, in fact, form, and one or two of them tried to force a way to the palace where the Constituent Assembly was meeting. At several points there was shooting, mostly on the Liteini Prospekt. In all about 15 persons were killed and 100 wounded. When late at night I left the Constituent Assembly and crossed the town on my way home I found the streets perfectly calm.

The actual opening of the Assembly was marked by an incident which showed the character of the opposition. Choosing a time when the Government representative was just about to open the proceedings, members of the Social Revolutionaries jumped up and proposed that the oldest member of the Social Revolutionary Party should open the Assembly. Instantly Sverdloff, aged and dignified Revolutionary, appeared on the platform and began ringing the Presidential bell amid wild cheers from the Social Revolutionaries and indignant protests from the Bolsheviki. The uproar lasted about five minutes.

Sverdloff had succeeded in declaring the Assembly open when he lost his bell and thereupon announced an adjournment. In the general din he naturally was not heard. Then Sverdloff, for the Council of People's Commissaries, read a declaration, the most important point of which recognizes Russia as a republic of Soviets. This point, of course, was unacceptable to the Social Revolutionaries.

To understand the position it must be remembered that the Constituent Assembly itself may be described as a legacy from the Coalition Government which was overthrown by the Soviet revolution of October. Opposition to the Bolsheviki in the Constituent Assembly roughly coincides with the opposition in the original Soviet prior to the October revolution. The Bolshevist argument is that the first revolution with its Constituent Assembly is superseded by the second revolution, and that the Constituent Assembly is merely a belated survival of the first revolution, and cannot be considered seriously as a part of the second.

The Soviet revolutionaries proposed Tchernoff as President, simply because he enjoys popularity among the peasants as an exponent of the principle "all the land to the peasants." The Bolshevist block proposed poor little Marie Spiridonova for precisely the same reason. The voting on this point took an hour and a half.

The People's Commissaries occupied the Ministerial boxes. I noticed Lenine laughing and talking to Krylenko, a small, elderly man, still retaining his Ensign's uniform. None of the allied Governments' representatives was present, and the diplomatic boxes were mostly filled with soldiers and sailors, whose sympathies obviously were with the Bolsheviki. Red Guards and sailors were on duty throughout the building, and I was amused to observe a Red Guard on more than one occasion lean his rifle against the wall in order to be able the more enthusiastically to applaud.

Assembly Session Was Turbulent.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—After a single turbulent sitting the Russian Constituent Assembly has been forcibly dissolved by sailors, who apparently were authorized by the Bolshevist decree, which, however, at the time of the dissolution had not been proclaimed.

The hostile attitude toward their opponents of the Maximalists was evidenced in the epithets hurled at M. Tchernoff, the elected Chairman of the Assembly, and M. Tseretelli, former Minister of the Interior and leader of the Moderate Socialists, by Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevist commander, and other members of the Bolsheviki in the course of the sitting. Whistling and cries of "Traitor!" "Scoundrel!" and "Get out!" greeted M. Tseretelli's appearance on the tribune, and when Tchernoff threatened measures against the disturbers, Krylenko shouted: "Try it! Your day is over."

One member seems even to have attempted the life of M. Tseretelli, who spoke for an hour, depicting in dark colors the conditions surrounding the meeting of the Assembly—the delegates faced by threats and bayonets, the country disorganized, the people deprived of liberty of person and of speech and menaced by famine, and with peace negotiations being conducted on a basis tending to make revolutionary Russia a vassal of German Imperialism and a tool of international capitalists. He called upon the Assembly to refuse to submit to the dictatorship of the minority.

M. Tchernoff adopted a milder tone, but to the same effect. He urged the Assembly to take the initiative in convoking an international Socialist congress with a view to compelling the Governments to declare a democratic peace.

The decision to dissolve the Assembly was taken at a meeting of the General Executive Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, held late Saturday night, which was convened in order to determine whether the Assembly should be allowed to meet on the ground of its counter-revolutionary sentiments and because it was not representative of the people.

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LENINE DISSOLVES RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY

Continued from Page One.

diers' Delegates stipulating that all authority was vested in that body, the Social Revolutionists proposed the cheer, "All power to the Constituent Assembly." This was enthusiastically given by the Social Revolutionists and hissed by the Bolsheviki.

RUSSIAN FRONT IS MELTING AWAY

Germans Report Big Guns and Other Material Abandoned by Deserting Troops.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—German newspapers received here draw an extraordinary picture of the state of affairs on the Russian front. The Vossische Zeitung declares the Russian front line is melting away through the desertions in their entirety of units, whose officers in part have been deposed or have fled. For weeks past material has been transported away, but much of it was abandoned and lies buried under the snow. Guns, especially those of heavy calibre, were often left in their positions, nobody troubling about them, while the supply of ammunition has almost ceased.

The Vossische Zeitung says the Rumanian troops alone persist in a hostile attitude, although they are observing the armistice.

AUSTRIA ASKS ONLY RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP

Wants Neither Territory Nor Indemnity, Czernin Is Quoted as Affirming.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.—Regarding the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is quoted here in an interview as declaring that if peace did not result from the negotiations it would not be "because of any intentions of ours in regard to conquests.

"I am not going back on what I have already stated to be the Dual Monarchy's peace program," added Count Czernin. "We want nothing from Russia, neither cessions of territory nor war indemnities. We only desire to see friendly, neighborly relations established on safe principles—relations which will be both lasting and based upon mutual confidence."

BOLSHEVIKI PROTEST.

Say They Were Not Asked to Allow Warship to Enter Vladivostok.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.—The authorities at the Smolny Institute have sent a note to the Japanese and British Embassies asking information concerning the entrance of British and Japanese cruisers into Vladivostok Harbor.

The note says the Smolny Institute was not asked for permission for foreign cruisers to enter the harbor.

Denies Japanese Forces Were Landed

PETROGRAD, Jan. 19.—The Japanese Embassy here in an official statement made denial of the reports that Japanese forces had been landed at Vladivostok. "Japan is a sincere friend of Rusia," says the embassy statement, "and does not entertain the least intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the Russian people. The presence of a Japanese cruiser at Valdivostok has no connection whatever with the present situation in Russia."

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Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), fashionable model, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs and 6-inch border of *Natural Skunk*, richly silk lined. *Reduced to*	175.00
Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), finest of pelts, perfectly matched, 45 inches long, 12-inch border, deep collar and cuffs of *Natural Skunk*, fancy silk lining. *Reduced to*	235.00
Women's Natural Nutria Coats, box model, 45 inches long, large Hudson Seal or self collar and cuffs, richly lined. *Reduced to*	95.00
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350 Hudson Seal Muffs—New ball shape... *Reduced to*	8.75

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ASKS NATION TO AID IN HOUSING PROBLEM

Government Action Necessary for Sheltering Workmen, Says D. B. Caldwell.

MUST PROVIDE FOR 15,000

War Committeeman Asserts Shipbuilding Companies Are in No Position to Conctruct Homes.

Housing facilities for 15,000 workmen in shipyards in and adjacent to New York Harbor are required if the New York yards are to produce in 1918 the 800,000 tons of shipping which forms their part of the program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and prompt aid from the Government is necessary, according to a letter written to Edwin N. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board by D. B. Caldwell of the War Shipping Committee of the Merchants' Association. Mr. Caldwell wrote:

"The shipbuilding companies themselves are in no position to construct homes for workmen. Many of these yards have been established in the last year, and all of them greatly expanded during that period, so that in practically every case the working capital of the shipyards is tied up entirely with the construction of ships. Furthermore, at the present time, it is difficult to obtain loans through the regular channels for the construction of additional housing facilities. Neither will private capital, which ordinarily would construct houses where there is need, enter this field at the present time. It does not seem possible that these houses can be erected except by Government action.

"We wish to call attention to several important facts about the eighteen shipyards on New York harbor and vicinity, constructing and repairing ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation and Navy Department—not including several yards constructing small craft, as submarines, submarine chasers, &c. There are now employed about 31,686 men, as against only 15,460 when war was declared last April, and 9,415 men in 1914. Furthermore, these yards, if they are to complete their construction as per schedule, must employ 28,775 additional men in the near future. The nine construction yards, working chiefly on large merchant ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, employed only 1,450 men in 1914, 3,800 in April, 1917, 14,500 in January, 1918, and will shortly need 26,800 additional men.

Shows Growth of City.

"Since 1914 New York City and the adjacent district—usually called the metropolitan district—have been growing rapidly in population, due in a large part to the rapid normal increase and, in greater part, to the important war activities of this district, in which is centralized a large part of the exportation of this country and a large amount of manufacturing of war materials of many kinds. In this same period, however, the construction of buildings for residential purposes has experienced a marked decrease.

"We have been informed that in normal years probably between 90 and 95 per cent. of the construction for which plans were filed was actually completed, but that a much less percentage than this has undoubtedly been constructed in the last year. It is also to be noted that the comparative figures given are in dollars rather than in floor space, and that the cost of construction has probably increased 40 per cent. in the last two years. Furthermore, an even greater drop in residential construction may be expected in 1918.

"The districts in this vicinity most urgently in need of additional housing facilities for shipyard workers are:

"North shore of Staten Island; Newark Bay; Newburg, N. Y., and Port Jefferson, L. I.

"It may be noted that these districts are not located in built-up sections of the metropolitan district, two of them in fact being a long distance outside the district.

Hard to Get Labor.

"On the north shore of Staten Island there are three large yards working on Emergency Fleet Corporation contracts. These yards are now meeting with extremely great difficulty in obtaining labor, especially on account of the absence of housing facilities near the plants. Many of the workmen now employed live in Brooklyn and Manhattan, and even as far away as the Bronx, a trip of approximately an hour and a half by trolley, ferry and subway or elevated train. Nevertheless, these yards must soon obtain 5,000 to 6,000 additional workers in order to complete their contracts promptly.

"On Newark Bay there are three new and large shipyards. These yards now employ 7,250 men and are having great difficulty in getting a satisfactory number of employes; yet soon they must obtain 17,250 additional workmen. These yards now draw workmen mostly from Newark, where housing facilities are far from sufficient to care for an increase of 17,250 workmen."

RENAME GERMAN BANKS.

Many of Them Apply to Controller of Currency to Change Titles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—For business as well as patriotic reasons, many national banks bearing the word "German" in their titles have recently applied to the Controller of the Currency for permission to change their names. Their requests will be granted. Most of the institutions want the word "American" substituted for "German" in their titles.

MARY'S
Hat Shop

Absolute Clearance

SALE

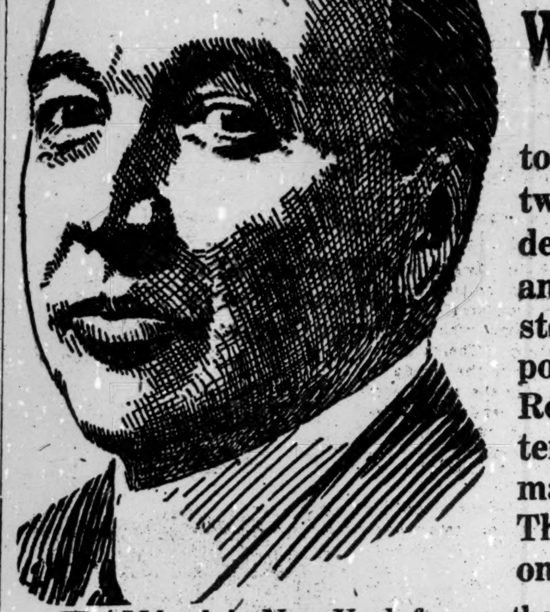
of the Season's Smartest Winter Models, formerly up to $70, at

$3 to $5

50 West 46th St
New York

WELCOME TO C. A. LOCKHART AND HIS FAR-FAMED LOCKHART "MILL-END" SALE

Will Be Whole-Heartedly Extended by Hundreds of Thousands of People



The Lockhart "Mill-End" sale starts in our store tomorrow morning at 9 sharp, and will continue for two weeks. This very distinguished man in the department store life of America, with his unique and helpful business, will draw the people to our store as nothing else can do. He touches your pocketbook. He touches through your pocketbook. Read below what Mr. Lockhart has personally written in his own inimitable way. Come and hear this man talk in our store—he has a national reputation. The noted evangelist, "Billy" Sunday, has nothing on him.

Mr. Lockhart has a speaking voice never to be forgotten, his wit and jocular expressions are the sweetmeats in his conversational talks, that brighten and enlighten his hearers. People with a sense of humor came almost daily last year. We now turn the advertising pen over to Mr. Lockhart—hear him!

THE GREENHUT COMPANY.

DOUBLE Sperry Gold Stamps Until 12 o'Clock Tuesday

Double Profit Sharing Day

Two "Sperry" Gold Stamps with Each 10c Purchase Until 12 o'Clock Tomorrow

Why the Stars?

The little stars over these pages--are disappointment savers!

In going out to buy, it is not always possible to secure large quantities of merchandise — especially when goods are bought so far below the real value.

Some lots may be gone by tomorrow night. Some I'd be surprised to see remaining after noon. Such items are marked with stars.

SO — TO BE ABSOLUTELY SURE OF SECURING — THE ITEMS MARKED BY STARS— COME THE VERY FIRST THING TOMORROW MORNING.

"Read your fortune in the Stars."

C. A. Lockhart

No Mail, Telephone, C. O. D. or Approval Orders Filled on "Star" Advertised Items.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

SIXTH AVE., 18th TO 19th STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

"Triumphant Trade Twinklers That Transmit Terse Tales of Timely Thrift"

Where Quantities Last,

the Specials advertised here today will also be offered on Wednesday. But to be on the safe side, and to get the first pick of these phenomenal bargain items, you'd better attend this sale tomorrow (Tuesday).

I AM back in New York for another Lockhart "Mill-End" Campaign for the purpose of beating the wonderful store records of last year by 50%. My heart is still overflowing with gratitude to the New Yorkers for the enthusiastic fervor and wonderful patronage they so copiously showered on my business. If I made a hundred thousand friends for my business, it was not enough. If I made one single enemy, it was too many. New Yorkers not only live in the biggest town in the country, but the New Yorkers have hearts commensurate with the size of their town.

I invite, from everywhere, all householders and all consumers. The transcending precepts of my business stand on the solid-rock-foundation stones of integrity and uprightness. The merchandise must measure up to my statements and be absolutely trustworthy. If you doubt my word, or purpose in life, I do not want your patronage. There is an irreconcilable dissimilarity between my peculiar business and that of other men, but therein lies the secret of my pronounced ability to help the great masses save money on what they buy. I admit an impelling, irresistible facination within me to return to New York for a Winter "Mill-End" campaign swept aside the cries of merchants from other cities claiming this time was their rightful turn for my business. I understand many New Yorkers have expressed the wish that I would come here again. A resolute mind never stops with a wish. The whole world would remain a riddle if wishes governed it. Put the language of your heart into action. Energy will do most anything. A man endowed with great energy never leaves his wife a beggar nor quarters his orphans on the public. If your wisdom whispers, as I know it will while you are reading this advertisement, "that you better come to the Lockhart Sale," remember wisdom is your best friend. If you can't possibly come early tomorrow, you better come late, but not too late.

Other editorials will follow each day of my sale.

C. A. Lockhart

Mr. Lockhart says: "It's a moral camouflage to be wasteful, reckless and extravagant, with a hundred thousand economical opportunities waiting for you at my sale."

And I am sure the shopping-wise woman of New York will be here early for these bargains. Tomorrow I will sell

$9.50 Skunk Dyed Opossum Muffs at $4.75

Only 100, made over a down bed and lined with silk. Choice of barrel or melon shapes.

$8.50 Skunk Dyed Opossum Skunk Scarfs at $3.95
These are pretty animal scarfs (as pictured). When worn with the muff mentioned above will make an excellent though inexpensive set. Only 80 of these scarfs to sell at this price.

Women's and Misses' $7.25 to $7.95 Dresses at $5.50
A varied but limited assortment of pretty styles to select from, developed of all-wool Serge, Wool Crepe, Satin, Taffeta or Poplin, effectively trimmed. A wonderful bargain at tomorrow's sale price.

$5 and $6 Georgette Crepe Blouses at $3.45
The 800 beautiful blouses that Lockhart places on sale tomorrow are sure to be sold quickly. Bewildering assortment of styles to choose from. Of some we have only two of a kind, of others a full range of sizes. Beading, colored embroidery, Filet, Venise lace and hemstitching are used in beautifying these blouses. Choice of flesh, suit shades and white.

Women's and Misses' $24.50 to $29.50 Suits at $14.75
Poplin, Serge and Gabardine are the materials from which these suits are made. The majority are in Navy Blue and Black. The models are all designed on graceful lines and are sure to appeal to women of discriminating taste.

Girls' and Misses' $2.95 Gymnasium Bloomers at $1.85
These will render satisfactory service and will withstand unusual strain. They are cut full and roomy and have reinforced crotch. Made of Navy Blue or Black Serge. Sizes 10 to 22 years.

Girls' and Misses' Middy Blouses at 85c
Sizes 8 to 22 years. Made of white Jean in a variety of pretty styles, including Norfolk models. Some are trimmed with navy, Copenhagen blue; others with basket weave or Khaki Kool patterns. Various new shaped collars and cuffs, belts and pockets.

Federal Food Board Prices

For the best quality staple groceries, and this list with many other Lockhart Star Specials for Tuesday. Mail and telephone orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Peas and Beans

YELLOW SPLIT PEAS—5 lbs. ... 68c
NEW SOY BEANS 10 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs. ... 48c
SCOTCH GREEN PEAS—5 lbs. ... 75c
FANCY PEA BEANS—5 lbs. .. 93c
FANCY LIMA BEANS—5 lbs. .. 93c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
PINHEAD OATMEAL	85c	43c
FRESH CORNMEAL	82c	42c
FRESH ROLLED OATS	78c	40c
BEST NEW FARINA	1.05	54c
SMALL GRAIN RICE	1.00	50c

Pettijohn's
BREAKFAST FOOD—wheat flakes with the bran; reg. 18c. pkg 15c

California Sardines
Stripe Brand, in tomato; 7-oz. can.. 10c
Limit—One dozen.

Our Own Roasting
COMBINATION BLEND COFFEE—3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c

Soya Beans and Pork
Booth's Diamond Brand, packed in tomato sauce; doz., $1.15; No. 2 size can 10c

Teas
INDIA-CEYLON TEA—Fountain Blend, Blue Label; reg. 65c 1-lb. can 58c
MIXED TEAS, Green Teas or Black Teas; 5 lbs., $2.15; lb. 45c

Sweet Oranges
SWEET ORANGES—large size, thin skin and very juicy; 3 doz., $1; doz. 35c
SWEET ORANGES medium size, juicy, thin skin fruit; 4 doz., $1; doz. 28c

Mr. Lockhart says, "Dont complain about the badness of your memory, when perhaps it is your judgment that is at fault."

WOMEN'S SMART

NECKWEAR

49c Neckwear—in assorted styles. Every piece up-to-date; each 25c

85c Fibre Silk Scarfs—a limited quantity; in the lot you'll find some beaded chiffon scarfs; take your pick at 50c

Mr. Lockhart says, "Nearly everybody has found out by experience, in this big country, that it pays to buy goods at my sale."

Women's Undermuslins

Which Would Regularly Sell up to $1.25, but Which Go Out Tomorrow at

79c each

Nightgowns, Petticoats and Envelope Chemises, made of an excellent quality of Cambric and Nainsook. Some are trimmed with dainty laces, others of fine embroidery, in a variety of pretty styles.

Mr. Lockhart says, "If you want a halo thrown about you clarify your intelligence by a careful diagnosis of my sale."

$8 Automobile Lap Robe At $5.50

Extra heavy, double black and green plush, size 54x72 inches. Splendid value. The first eighty-four people who come here tomorrow will get them. None C. O. D. No Mail Orders.

Lockhart's Footwear Prices

Women's $3.50 Satin Slippers—at $1.95
Fine quality black slipper satin; hand-turned soles; covered Cuban Louis heels; all sizes 2½ to 7, C to E widths.

Misses' & Children's $3 to $4.95 Shoes—at $2.49
Fine quality Gunmetal Calf; guaranteed solid leather soles; button style; regular and high cut patterns. All sizes up to 2.

Growing Girls' $4 Lace Shoes—at $2.89
Extra high cut; Gunmetal Calf; solid leather soles. Sizes 2½ to 6; D and E widths.

'Firestone' Tires

Complete, with Tubes, $12.75

(Just the Thing for Ford Cars.)

Though the Regular List Price Is $21.35.

New, perfect "Firestone" tires—the equal in every respect of tires for sale elsewhere at full prices. THESE ARE FULLY GUARANTEED BY THE FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER CO.

One 30x3½ Plain Clincher Casing, listed at $17.90.

One 30x3½ Gray Inner Tube, listed at $3.45.

Regular price, $21.35. THIS SALE, $13.75.

(No tires or tubes sold separately.)

Said Mr. Lockhart:—"The wise and good learn wisdom that serves them well in the future by continually keeping at a complex problem until it is solved."

"Let's Sell $12,000 Worth of Metal Bedsteads for $6,000"

These are all perfect, freshly enameled beds—none shopworn. In some instances only one of a kind; of other styles we have quantities. Some are finished in Ivory, some in White Enamel, Circassian Walnut and other favorite finishes.

Some in 4 ft. 6, some in 4 ft., some 3 ft. 6.

Of some we have a variety of sizes, others only one of the size mentioned; most of them, however, are in the 4-ft. size, which, after all, is the more wanted size.

This is unquestionably the most remarkable purchase and sale of bedsteads since the beginning of the war, and it is more than likely that you will not equal this opportunity for saving money when this sale is over. Therefore, act promptly—make your selection at once.

We mention a few of the specials just to give you an idea of the price range. This is certainly a wonderful sale.

$8.25 White Enamel Beds, 4 ft.	$4.10	$16.50 Ivory Enamel Beds, 3 ft. 6	$8.25
$9.00 White Enamel Beds, 4 ft., 3 ft. 6 & 3 ft.	$4.50	$17.25 White Enamel Beds, 4 ft	$8.60
$9.25 White Enamel Beds, 3 ft. 6.	$4.60	$18.00 Ivory Enamel Beds, 4 ft	$9.00
$10.00 White Enamel Beds, 3 ft. & 3 ft. 6	$5.00	$18.00 White Enamel Beds, 4 ft	$9.00
$12.00 White Enamel Beds, 4 ft.	$6.00	$18.50 White Enamel Beds, 4 ft	$9.25
$12.50 White Enamel Beds, 4 ft.	$6.25	$20.25 Ivory Enamel Beds, 4 ft. 6	$10.10
$13.50 White Enamel Beds, 4 ft.	$6.75	$22.00 Ivory Enamel Beds, 4 ft	$11.00
$14.00 White Enamel Beds, 4 ft.	$7.00	$23.75 White Enamel Beds, 4 ft	$11.85
$14.75 Ivory Enamel Beds, 4 ft.	$7.35	$25.25 White Enamel Beds, 4 ft	$12.60
$15.25 Ivory Enamel Beds, 4 ft., 4 ft. 6.	$7.60	$27.00 Walnut Enamel Beds, 4 ft	$13.50
$16.00 Ivory Enamel Beds, 4 ft. 6.	$8.00		

Oil Paintings

Mr. Lockhart says: "This entire advertisement is sound in speech, and its logic cannot be condemned."

Fishermen—by W. Berneck; reg. price $49.50; tomorrow, at $22.50

The Game—by A. Benker; reg. price $195.00; tomorrow, at $95

Going to the Pasture—by J. Borien; reg. price $150.00; tomorrow, at $85

Beautiful Oil Paintings—framed in handsome, ornamental gilt and gold burnished frames.

Sweet Thoughts—by Otto Merkel; reg. price $150.00; tomorrow, at $75

The Old Salt—by Fuihs; reg. price $49.50; tomorrow, at $22.50

Ladies, Here's a $2.00

Lace Front Thomson Glove-Fitting Corset for $1.19

"And when you consider," says Lockhart, "the condition of the corset industry today, I've no need to tell you what a bargain this is."

Made of pink and white Broche coutil, well boned, perfect in shape and excellent as to wearing qualities.

"I couldn't describe all the bargains fully in this advertisement, so I summarize for you to read quickly—Don't Miss An Item"—C. A. L.

10c to 20c Embroideries—at, yard, 5c and 10c
Women's 8c Handkerchiefs—6 for 29c
Men's 8c Handkerchiefs— 6 for 35c
$3.25 Doll Carriages— at $2.85
$20 to $26.75 Baby Carriages—at $15.95
A 26-Piece Set of Table Silver—6 each of table spoons, tea spoons, forks and knives; 1 sugar shell, 1 butter knife; complete, $5.95
Women's $1.25 Petticoats—sateen, percalines, taffetines and princess cloth; at 79c
Boys' and Children's 50c to $1 Hats and Caps— at 39c
Women's $2 Lace Front Thomson Glove-Fitting Corsets— $1.19
Trimmed Black Velvet Hats—formerly to $3.95; at 79c
$5 to $7.50 French Feather Hats— at $1.31
$2.95 Untrimmed Hats— at $1.69
$1.75 All-Wool Serge— at, yard, $1.17
45c Veils—1¼ yard lengths— 25c
A Genuine $68 Singer Sewing Machine for $32.50
Wavy Hair Switches—20 inches long; all shades from black to blond; including grey; values to $3.50; at 95c
Children's $2.50 Wool Plaid Sweater Coats— at $1.29
Women's $1.75 House Dresses—at $1.39
Women's $5 Bathrobes— at $3.98
$1.50 Satin Messaline— yard, 98c
$1.75 Black Dress Taffeta—yard, $1.15
$1.75 Black Satin Duchess—yard, $1.15
59c to 75c Fancy Sateen Linings—extra quality; yard, 36c
24c to 75c Fancy Trimming and Coat Buttons— card, 10c
15c to 50c Pearl Buttons— card, 10c
Short Lengths of Dress Trimmings and Ornaments at Less Than Half Price.
Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton—6 cord; black or white; all numbers; 1 dozen spools to a customer; a dozen, 42c
Women's Undermuslins—Nightgowns, Petticoats and Envelope Chemises; at 79c
Women's $4 Skirts—popular styles and materials; all sizes; $2.49

$1 Hanks of Worsted Knitting Yarns—Khaki or Grey; at 65c
Women's 49c Neckwear— at 25c
Men's and Boys' $5 to $10 Sweaters— at $3.95
Children's $7 Coats—cloth or plush; sizes 2 to 6 years; $3.79
Children's $7.50 to $10 Coats—Broadcloth, Velveteen and Corduroy; some fur trimmed; sizes 2 to 6 years; $4.79
Children's $2.50 Knitted Sweater Sets—red only; leggins, cap and sweater, for $1.29
Babies' 39c Knitted Toques—rose, red, green, Copenhagen and white; at 19c
Men's and Youths' $3.50 Trousers— pair, $1.95
Women's 49c Combination Suits—at 29c
Women's 65c Combination Suits—ribbed cotton; at 39c
Women's $1.25 and $1.50 Combination Suits— at 79c
Boys' Winter Weight Shirts and Drawers—values to 69c— each, 50c
Children's Wool Underwear—values to $1.50— at 69c
Children's Combination Suits—values to 85c— at 50c
Men's $1.25 Pure Silk Hose—(seconds); at 79c
Men's Combination Suits—$1.75 value; slightly imperfect; at $1
Men's Heavyweight Ribbed Shirts and Drawers— each, 79c
Women's 25c Hosiery—(seconds); at 14c
Women's 50c Hosiery—fibre silk; slightly imperfect; at 29c
Women's $1.25 Silk Hosiery—slightly imperfect; at 79c
Infants' 25c Cashmere Hose—sizes 4½ to 6½; at 17c
Men's 49c Silk Hose—slightly imperfect; at 29c
Women's $3.50 Satin Slippers—sizes 2½ to 7; C to E widths; at $1.95
Misses' and Children's $3 to $3.95 Shoes— at $2.49
$4 Shoes for Growing Girls— at $2.89
Women's $3 and $3.50 Shoes— at $1.89
Boys' $2 Shoes— at $1.69
Men's $2 House Slippers— at $1.49
Silk Umbrellas—(seconds) imperfections are unimportant; at $1.69
25c Dresden Ribbon— yard, 14c
Men's and Women's Gloves—Kid, cape and Suede—menders; famous make; pair, 79c

$4.75 Velvet Rugs—size 36x72; $3.69
$2.25 Velvet Rugs—size 27x52; $1.69
Axminster Rugs—size 9x12; mill samples; slight imperfections; reduced from $47.50 to $29.50
26c Domestic Cretonnes— yard, 19c
$1.85 to $7.50 Imported Motifs—Centerpieces and Squares—made of real Russian Renaissance and Lacet Arabe lace; each, $1.50
Pillow Squares — Damasks, Armure, Velour and Tapestry; values to $7 yard; each, 59c
Bleached and Unbleached Muslin—short lengths of 5 to 15 yards; regularly 17c to 21c; sale, yard, 14c
25c to 35c Pillow Cases—bleached muslin; three sizes in the lot; a manufacturer's seconds; slight mill imperfections; each, 19c
37c Pillow Cases—standard bleached muslin; 45x36 inches before hemming; each, 25c
$3.25 to $4.50 Blankets—white or grey wool finished cotton; slight mill imperfections; $2.95
Mercerized Napkins—18 and 20 inches square; hemmed; slight mill imperfections; if perfect would sell at 95c for 6; sale, 6 for 59c
$1.38 Hemstitched Luncheon Cloths—58x70 inches; each, $1
$1.39 Bed Pillows—covered with fancy ticking; filled with new feathers; pair, $1
12½c to 19c White Cotton Voile Suiting—mill short lengths of 5 to 10 yards; slightly soiled; yard, 9c
White Goods—in short lengths of 2 to 10 yards; sale, yard, 19c
9-4 Unbleached Sheetings — regularly yard, 50c; sale, yard, 39c
29c to 39c Turkish Towels—5 different styles; some with slight mill imperfections; each, 25c
39c, 50c and 69c Scarfs, Squares and Centerpieces—manufacturer's odd lot; white and colored Bonnaz embroidered; each, 39c
85c to $1.15 Bed Sheets—for all size beds; mill imperfections; each, 79c
$1.69 Bed Spreads—Crochet spreads; limit of 2 to a customer; each, $1.19
$3.50 and $4 Satin Finished Spreads — for full size beds; some slightly soiled; at $2.95

Mr. Lockhart says: "It's a moral camouflage to be wasteful, reckless and extravagant, with a hundred thousand economical opportunities waiting for you at my sale."

Dinner Sets

$9.50 Dinner Sets—56 pieces; choice of 2 decorations; pink or blue spray; at $7.50

$18.95 Dinner Sets—American Porcelain; 100 pieces; dainty spray decoration, with gold handles; at $15.95

$22.50 American Porcelain Open Stock Dinner Sets—100 pieces; gold lace border decoration; at $18.50

Cut Glass

$3.95 Orange Bowls—attractive hobnail and floral cutting; at $2.95

$6.50 Vases—14 inches; floral cutting; at $4.95

$10.75 Water Sets—hobnail and floral cutting; complete with reflector; at $8.95

Fancy China

All Pieces in Floral Decorations with Gold on Edge.

98c Nut Sets—at 69c

$1.19 Celery Sets—at 98c

$1.39 Cheese and Cracker Dishes—at 98c

$1.59 Berry Sets—at $1.29

Lighting Fixtures

Every item here represents a big saving.

$6.95 Gas Lamps—stand fitted complete with 6 ft. tubing and goose neck burner, mantle and chimney; complete with art glass shade; choice of several designs and colors; at $4.50

$3.35 Nickel Oil Lamps—several popular makes; complete with chimney and 10-inch opal shade; at $2.79

79c Inverted Lights—heavy goose neck burner; with lava tip and needle valve regulator; good quality inverted mantle and all frosted globe; at 59c

Mr. Lockhart says: "Fools measure their actions afterward, wise men before. You will bitterly repent if you do not take advantage of my sale."

Housewares

Just the things that every housewife needs every day in the year—and look at the special prices.

$8 Corona Vacuum Sweepers—a splendid machine, made by the Regina Manufacturing Co.; at $4.85

90c Corn Brooms—size 6; at 59c

$1.15 Wall Coffee Mills—with glass canister; holds 1 lb. coffee; at 75c

$2 Sets of Mrs. Potts Irons—of 3 with handles and stand; highly polished; at $1.25

$2.50 Gas Irons—"Sunshine"; nickel or copper plated; complete with 6 ft. tubing; at $1.95

$2 Wash Boilers—galvanized; heavy bottom; wood side handle; size 8; at $1.50

$1.25 Bread Boxes—large size; roll top; white enamel; at 85c

$1.10 Aluminum Berlin Sauce Pans—cover and long cold handle; 3 quart; at 75c

$2.29 "Wear Ever" Aluminum Cereal or Rice Boilers—2 quart; at $1.79

$1 Canister Sets—4 pieces; white enamel; 1-lb. tea, 2-lb. coffee, 3½-lb. sugar and 5-lb. flour canisters; at 75c

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Offices on the Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Until 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Tomorrow Until 12 o'Clock.

SEIZE WARSHIP SPY IN NAVY YARD HERE

Officer of Foreign Vessel Traps Man Who Speaks Broken English.

MADE SHIFT IN UNIFORMS

Entered Yard as American Marine, Then Changed Clothes and Made Headquarters on Allied Ship.

A German spy who had entered the New York Navy Yard in the uniform of a United States Marine was caught Saturday morning while attempting to leave the yard in another garb, that of a foreign sailor. He is now kept in solitary confinement and no intimation of his fate has been given by the officers in charge.

The man entered the yard probably three days before, although no clue as to when he did so has yet been found. The uniform of a private in the Marine Corps carried him past the sentries at the gate without question. But while it is easy for a man so attired to get into the yard, getting out again is a very different matter. It would be impossible for him to get the necessary authorization to leave, and equally impossible for him to leave without it.

The authorities at the yard have been unable to learn anything about the activities of the spy while inside. A searching inquiry in every direction has been made since his arrest and is still continued, but practically nothing has been learned. Apparently he asked no questions, or at least none that aroused suspicion.

It was discovered, however, that the spy had slept at least one night and probably two on board a foreign warship temporarily at the yard for repairs and for supplies. The spy speaks very broken English, and the warship offered him a comparatively safe refuge, especially at night. This was made all the more easy for him because most of the officers and many of the men have been enjoying all the shore liberty it was possible for them to obtain.

A search of the warship revealed that the spy had helped himself to the extra clothes of a sailor who was on shore and, wearing them, he was able to make the ship his headquarters without question. The loss of the clothes was disclosed by the presence in their place of the discarded marine's uniform.

The spy might have managed to pass the sentries with his sailor's outfit and, presumably, an explanation in such a sailor's own tongue that would satisfy the questioner. Heretofore the regulations covering the United States service have not been so rigorously enforced in the case of the allied service as they will be hereafter.

However, while on his way to the gate, the spy happened to meet an officer from the foreign ship, who eyed him carefully and then halted him. One answer was enough to satisfy the officer of the man's nationality, and he called the guard. The spy was put under arrest, although protesting vigorously. He was examined at headquarters and then ordered into close confinement pending further instructions from Washington.

Frederic W. Hiller, known also as Dr. John Ferrari, a chemist, was arrested by Detectives Bush and Mulraney of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau on a charge of "being a suspicious German alien and a fugitive from justice" as he was calling for his baggage at the home of a friend in Brooklyn on Saturday night. He was interned at Ellis Island yesterday at the order of Assistant United States Attorney Robert Stevenson of New York.

It was said by the detectives that Hiller had been living for several months at Lake Placid, N. Y., where he attracted the attention of the Federal authorities by his suspicious actions. Investigation, they said, disclosed that he had been interned in Switzerland at the outbreak of the war, and after escaping from that county went to Egypt, where he was interned by the British authorities.

The detectives also said that Hiller, who was known as Ferrari, was arrested Thursday at Lake Placid and detained at Plattsburg, N. Y. The following day he was freed, but was watched by Secret Service men. When he boarded a train for New York Friday night they wired to the Federal authorities here.

In Hiller's baggage were found letters addressed to Frederic Wilhelmstrasse Hiller of Hanover, Germany, and several gold medals, one of which bore the coat of arms of the Crown Prince of Germany, according to the detectives. Other documents, it was asserted, showed that Hiller had been in Japan and China since his internment in Switzerland and was in San Francisco in 1916. Hiller confessed, the detectives said, that his right name was Hiller and that he had taken the name of Ferrari because it was the name of a friend in Switzerland. Hiller is said to have admitted he was born in Germany.

SHIPYARDS AT NEWARK GUARDED BY SOLDIERS

Rumors of Plot to Destroy Them Bring Police of That City to Help Them.

Two hundred United States soldiers, sixty special policemen, and a squad of Newark detectives are on guard today at the Government shipyards operated by the Submarine Boat Corporation at Port Newark Terminal, as the result of rumors that a plot was hatching to blow up or set fire to the shipyards. Mayor Gillen of Newark received information warning him about the plot, and asking the co-operation of the Newark police in guarding the property. Police Chief Michael T. Long ordered four detectives to investigate. They went to the shipyards Friday and stayed all night. Relief squads have been on duty since.

Mr. Hurley visited the plant Friday on a tour of inspection with Charles Piez, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. After his visit the Submarine Boat Corporation officials barred alien jitney drivers from the company's property. All others entering the plant must have permits and satisfy the guards they are Americans.

On Saturday night the police were called upon to supply extra guards for plants in this city, and this taken with the action in Newark led to reports that extensive plots by Germans to blow up shipyards and munition factories had been discovered. No confirmation of this report could be obtained from the authorities.

WANTS SERBIA ANNEXED.

She Will Prosper Under Austria, Says Professor Friedjung.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—What Serbia and Montenegro have to expect from a victorious Germany is indicated in an article published in the German papers from the pen of the Austrian historian, Professor Heinrich Friedjung. He says:

"It will be the duty of the victor to consider carefully the good of the Serbian people, and not make them pay for the sins of their King and his advisers. The uniting of Serbia with Austria-Hungary will fulfill the desires of the Serbians for national unity. Serbia would be closely bound to Austria-Hungary by economic ties. In this way the Serbian people would emerge from the struggle victors, in spite of their terrible sufferings.

"The House of Hapsburg will give better guarantees for the prosperous development of the Serbian people than their own dynasty, which is responsible for all their troubles. If Serbia kept her army and her independence she would be used as a tool by fanatics supported by English, French and Russian money; but incorporated in the Austrian Empire, only small garrisons will be necessary.

"Austria will allow Serbia to export her products northward free of duty. The foolish policy of tariff wars against small neighbors must be abandoned. If the Serbian peasant does not have his son taken away for military service, and if he can export the products of his soil to Austria, he will be in a very favorable position.

"It would be a criminal error to unite Montenegro and Serbia. Montenegro could be allowed her independence with precautions. Obviously Mount Lovcen cannot be given back to her.

"Enemy statesmen make fine speeches about small nations being allowed to decide their own fate. But at the end of the war the great States will make use of the little ones in payment of their indemnities. Austria and Bulgaria will decide upon the future of the Balkans. In general, there will be little change from the present position."

INTERNMENT SOON FOR MORE ALIENS

Continued from Page One.

trict Court in Brooklyn this morning. He is Paul Hennig, a German-born American citizen, who was arrested late in December charged with tampering with the gyroscope parts of torpedoes manufactured by the Bliss Torpedo Company in Brooklyn, and intended for the United States Navy. It is charged in the indictment that Hennig tampered with the delicate gyroscope mechanism in such a way as to render the torpedoes to which they were fitted imperfect, if not useless, after being discharged from the tubes of American destroyers or submarines.

Hennig was formerly in the German Navy and was for a time employed in the German torpedo works at Kiel. He came to the United States in 1908, and at the time of his arrest was foreman of the gyroscope department of the Bliss works. He has a son who failed to take out citizenship papers, and who is now interned on Ellis Island. About ninety German subjects have been taken from the Bliss works since Congress declared war on Germany, and practically all of them were ordered interned as dangerous enemy aliens.

Hennig will go on trial before Judge Thomas L. Chatfield. United States District Attorney Melville J. France will prosecute the case for the Government, while Arthur K. Wing and Daniel F. Nugent will look after the accused man's interests. The principal witness for the Government is expected to be Lieutenant Francis D. O'Shea, U. S. N., whose investigation of conditions in the Bliss gyroscope department led to the arrest of Hennig. Lieutenant O'Shea is one of the Government torpedo experts on duty as an inspector at the Bliss works.

Arrest of Notaries Seen.

Attorney General Lewis's investigation of the practices of unscrupulous notaries in overcharging draft registrants, and in some instances of practicing fraud on them, is nearing an end, and several score of the men now under investigation probably will be arrested before the end of the week. Last week the Attorney General examined 289 registrants, who have had dealings with notaries who are now under suspicion. One of the men who is charged with having interfered with the draft recently went to Major Philip J. McCook, former Director of the Draft in New York, and made a complete confession. That confession will be used in the trials that are expected to follow the result of Attorney General Lewis's activities.

Anton Holoher of 134 West 126th Street, was arraigned before Magistrate McGeehan in the Washington Heights Police Court yesterday, charged with violating that section of the selective draft law which forbids the sale of intoxicating liquor to soldiers and sailors. Magistrate McGeehan held Holoher in $500 bail to await the action of the United States authorities.

7,500,000 ARMED BRITONS.

But Allies Need Our Armies to Insure Foes' Defeat, Maj. Murray Says.

The defeat of Germany is certain, although no man can foretell the date of it, according to Major Alexander E. Murray, the eighth Earl of Dunmore, who arrived in this country yesterday, whither he had been sent by the Foreign Office after a wound received at Passchendaele Ridge had incapacitated him for active service.

He said that there were now 7,500,000 Englishmen under arms, a number which would be increased to nearly 8,000,000 by the combing out of men of military age from British industries.

"Wherever we have struck," he said, "we have broken into the German lines, but we have lacked the man power to exploit our successes. We need more men in order to push on through after we have made a hole in the German lines. When the Americans are in France in force we will be ready to do it.

"I am a pacifist, but I can see no hope of a peace brought about by anything but the military defeat of Germany. The German people are united. It is an error to dream and hope that, through the example of Russia, the German people may be led to revolt. The principle most thoroughly drilled into them is loyalty to the State. The example of Russia is calculated to strengthen this principle in them rather than to weaken it. When Germany is defeated in the field it may be different; but while the German people believe that their armies are conquering, as they believe now, there is little basis for hoping for a political overturn which may end the war. No, when the Germans built this evil thing, their war machine, they built it remarkably well, and it is not easily to be overturned.

"The Central Empires will be enabled to transfer millions of soldiers to the western front and to attempt a great drive, but the Allies are prepared and will hold them. The superiority which we need in men, guns, airplanes, fighting equipment of every kind in order to carry the war to victory has not yet arrived; but we will have it, with American aid.

"The English are well satisfied with the aid in men and in other ways which they have received from the United States, and we know that it is rapidly increasing and will be a tremendous factor in determining the time when this war will end. England and the Allies are substantially united in favor of the terms of peace which have been stated by the President of the United States. Personally, I believe that the bond which now unites England and the United States will be the insurance of the peace of the world in the future; but all plans for future peace must be conditioned upon the defeat of the great and evil power of Germany, or they are quite valueless."

STUDIED ALLIED FOOD NEEDS

Hoover's Commission Reports Serious Shortage in England and France.

The food shortage in England and France was reported to be serious by members of Food Administrator Hoover's commission to Europe, who arrived in this country yesterday. The commission investigated not only the needs of France and England, for the purpose of enabling this country to render aid most efficiently, but also the rationing systems and the methods employed in those countries to stimulate the production of food.

In England the Commissioners made a careful study of the schools established to teach women practical farm work in order to enable them to take the place of the men sent to the front. They brought back sugar rationing cards, which are now in use in England.

In Paris the commission conferred with Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Joffre, Victor Boret, the Minister of Agriculture, and M. Vilgrain, the Minister of Food. Its members were under fire at Rheims and Verdun on their visits to the French front. Parts of their report on food conditions abroad will be made public after it has been submitted to the Food Administrator.

The members of the commission are Roscoe Mitchell, Chairman, and Edward F. Tretz, Dr. Julius Lincoln, John B. Lord, Everett Colby, and Daniel Reed.

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Announcement!

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Greatest Clearance Reductions

300 Pom Pom Coats

most luxurious of all winter garments

Distinctive Models 29^{75} *for Women and Misses*

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Completely lined with peau de cygne and warmly interlined, including sleeves.

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146 Fine Suits Sacrificed

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Tomorrow, Tuesday, January 22nd

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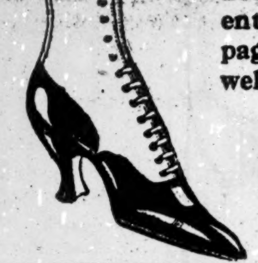

An Accumulation of This Season's Models Taken From the Regular Stock

All are high cut lace models in solid colors of Brown, Bronze and Black; other models with vamps of patent leather, black calf or kidskin and tops of Champagne or Gray suede, Sand or Gray cloth. Turn and welted soles with Cuban or Louis XV. heels.

Values from 8.00 to 12.00

Sale Price **5.90**

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Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Last Week Before Inventory

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits
Women's and Misses' Fur-Trimmed Suits
Women's and Misses' Velvet Suits

Women's and Misses' Street Dresses
Women's and Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Women's High Grade Evening Gowns

Women's and Misses' Cloth Coats
Women's and Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats
Women's and Misses' Evening Wraps

At Greatly Reduced Prices

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An Additional 500

Women's and Misses'

Attractive Silk Dresses

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Of Satin, Charmeuse, Taffeta and Combinations

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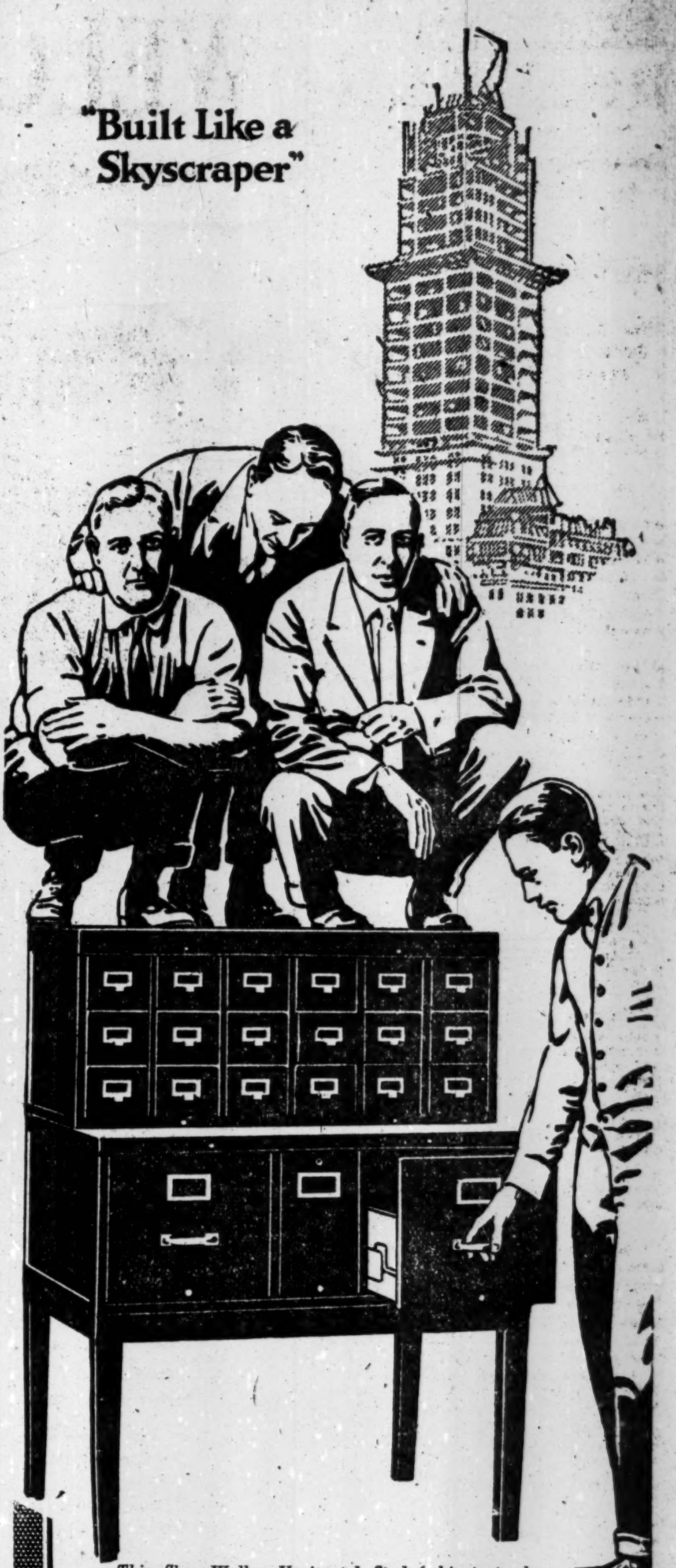
Positively None Sent C. O. D.



This Shaw-Walker Horizontal Steel Cabinet stands the weight of three men without sagging or binding in any way. Proof—drawers open and close smoothly.

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ONLY one reason for such strength and rigidity:—Shaw-Walker "skyscraper" construction.

And all parts are made solid *one-piece* steel by electric welding. No nuts—no bolts—no rivets—no rods—no screws.

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Shaw-Walker also manufactures a complete line of filing cabinets in wood; as well as supplies for all files.

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PASS 60,000 MARK IN JEWISH CAMPAIGN

Warburg's Statement of Total Federation Membership Received with Cheers.

MORE REPORTS TO COME

Aims of Drive Said to Have Been Achieved and Funds Assured for Institutions' Upkeep.

The meeting of officers and privates of teams who have conducted the week's drive to get 50,000 new members for the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies yesterday was in the nature of a victory celebration. True, there were only about 38,000 new names actually on the books, but reports for the last two days had been scattering and incomplete, and H. B. Rosen, a Colonel, whose pockets are reported to be bulging with a startling accumulation of subscriptions, didn't report at all. So there was cheering and general joy-making when Felix M. Warburg, President of the Federation, and general of the soliciting forces, announced that with the 21,000 present members, the rolls now numbered more than 60,000 individuals.

It was felt that the two aims of the drive had been achieved, and that not only were funds for the present year's upkeep of the eighty-nine constituent institutions assured, but the democratic distribution of the burden of federation support and of responsibility for the conduct of Jewish welfare work had been accomplished. None the less, the generous response from all quarters, the breadth of the field to be canvassed, the late starting of the campaign among orthodox Jews, and the general interruption of business because of the Garfield closing order, caused the leaders to decide to extend the campaign another week.

Solicitors this week will press their efforts, and special attention will be paid to the orthodox campaign, that among fraternal orders exclusively Jewish or with large Jewish memberships, and the scattered prospects in all classes not yet reached. Daily meetings at the Biltmore headquarters will be dispensed with this week, and the workers will gather to make reports and hear speeches only on tomorrow and Thursday afternoons at 5 o'clock. The final results will be announced at the annual meeting of the federation next Sunday night in the American Museum of Natural History. By that time it is hoped the initial goal of the drive will have been passed so far that a total enrollment of 75,000—new and old—may be celebrated.

Sees Membership Tripled.

It was Mr. Warburg who told the assembled workers yesterday that their membership, with many subscriptions not yet tabulated, practically had been tripled. Then the campaign leader announced his thanks for a ten-foot horseshoe of orchids bearing the legend:

"1918 Campaign. Greater Federation Achieved. To Our Inspiring Leader, Felix M. Warburg. Affectionate Esteem from William Fox."

Mr. Fox, a team Colonel, came in for much applause on his own behalf when he reported 2,002 new members for yesterday, a total new membership enrolled by his team of 8,240 and a total of new subscribers and monetary increases by old ones totaling $117,925. Mr. Fox said 51 per cent. of his team's success should be ascribed to David M. Bressler, his campaign manager, who was applauded heartily. Mr. Fox expressed the hope that H. B. Rosen, his nearest rival, whose gains are a matter of guess work, would beat him by at least 40,000 members.

Mr. Fox reported a meeting earlier in the day of seventy Captains and Lieutenants of his team at which the following pledges of individual team members were made to Mr. Warburg, who was present:

Adolph Zuker	$1,000
Samuel Lamport	1,000
Gustavus A. Rogers	250
Morris Amdor, Y. M. H. A., Bronx	250
William Fox	2,750
Mrs. William Fox	500
B. A. Schnur & Co.	1,000
Clarence Davies	400
Sol Harris	500
Louis Furiski	250
Joe Levenson	50
Schlang & Co.	1,000
Cohen & Sons	750
H. Katz	500
M. M. Horowitz	500
H. Finkelstein	500
And pledges four times $250 for others	1,000
H. Frauenthal	250
Mrs. H. Frauenthal	250
I. S. Schweitzer	350
William L. Rouss	100
Leopold Kraus	100
Louis Borgenicht	100
M. B. Lande	40
Colonel Jacob Sperber	500
Leopold Cross	100
Israel Unterberg	500
Lubol Brothers	500
Charles Schnitzer	250
Pledged by Mr. Unterberg for other members of his team	1,750
Total	$16,900

He announced also contributions at a dinner given to him by the Jewish Actors' Club as follows:

Max R. Wilner	$1,000
Boris Thomashefsky	1,000
Jacob P. Adler	1,000
Joseph Edelstein	1,000
David Kessler	1,000
Louis Goldstein	1,000
Edward A. Relkin	500
Mr. and Mrs. Max Gabel	500
Isaacs Lipschitz	500
Joseph Kessler	250
Maurice Moskowitz	200
Mme. Z. Lipzin	200
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Silbert	200
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rosenstein	200
A. Millman	100
Nineteen subscriptions of $100 each for a total of	1,900
Thirty-two for $50 each for a total of	1,600
Nineteen for $25 each for a total of	475
Twenty-five for $10 each for a total of	250
Total	$12,875

Manny Straus, Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, and Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of the federation, announced that already bills had been mailed to the 36,000 new subscribers enrolled up to Saturday night, and a big mail sack was exhibited in which it was said was more than $40,000, already received from contributors.

Will Reinforce Solicitors.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for another reinforcement for the soliciting army in the shape of a civil service division headed by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, which will recruit among Jewish civil service employes. Enrollments will be credited to Colonel Rosen's team. Lieutenants from various civic departments conferred with Mr. Rosen at his own headquarters in the Biltmore last night.

A meeting of orthodox Jews arranged by Albert Lucas and Morris Engleman, colonels of the orthodox team, yesterday afternoon in Temple Ohab Zedek taxed the capacity of the edifice and left many vainly seeking admission. The drive to spread the gospel of the federation all over the east side was shown to be making much headway. Rabbi Bernard Drachman presided. Rabbi Kaplan spoke in Yiddish and Jacob Wertheim in English. Cantor Joseph Rosenblatt and the congregation's choir sang.

The third big meeting of orthodox men and women will be held tonight, at Hunt's Point Casino, in the Bronx. No more meetings have been scheduled definitely, but, because of the overflow of the two staged so far, it is probable that another meeting will be arranged later in the week.

DISTRIBUTING JEWISH FUND.

$500,000 Sent to German Occupied Parts of Poland and Lithuania.

Albert Lucas, Secretary of the Joint Distribution Committee of the various national Jewish war relief committees, announced last night that in the last month $500,000 had been transmitted to the German occupied parts of Poland and Lithuania. The money was transferred by arrangement with the War Trade Board in Washington, and is a part of the $10,000,000 war relief funds raised by the Jews of the United States in 1917. In addition to the money sent to Poland and Lithuania, the Joint Distribution Committee has sent $25,000 to Turkey to maintain soup kitchens in various parts of the Turkish Empire, $100,000 to the relief of the Jews in the British occupied parts of Palestine, $50,000 to the Jewish Colonisation of Petrograd, $30,000 to Saloniki, Greece, and $10,000 for the relief of the Russian Jewish prisoners in Germany. Mr. Lucas announced that within the next ten days the committee expects to transmit $100,000 to Rumania.

Mr. Lucas said that he had procured a ruling from the Government in Washington whereby American soldiers and sailors, by filling out Form 1-B, relating to compulsory allotments of their pay, and swearing to an affidavit before their commanding officers, which ruling includes enlisted men and nurses, male and female, non-commissioned and petty officers and members of training camps, may designate wives and children in occupied territories to receive the allotments, to which the United States will add, for each grandchild, parent, brother, or sister, $10 a month, $20 a month for two parents, $5 each for a grandchild, brother, sister or additional parent, including parents-in-law, at the rate of $5 a month under Form 38. The voluntary allotment of pay may be made by arrangement with the Quartermaster General, who will transfer such funds to the Joint Distribution Committee, which, acting under the war trade license, will transmit voluntary allotments abroad to relatives of American soldiers and sailors in the occupied territories. Affidavits may be procured from the Joint Distribution Committee, 20 Exchange Place, and may be sworn to either before a notary public or commanding officers.

THREE CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE

Caught on Top Floor of Twenty-Family Frame Tenement.

Three children, the eldest 12 years old, were burned to death early yesterday morning in Yonkers while their mother, Mr. James Paradise, and older brother were carrying their crippled father to safety at 189 Oak Street. To get the father to the street his wife and son had to carry him down three flights of stairs, and while they were so engaged the flames roared through the top floor and burned the three children to death. The mother, when she had landed her husband safely, had to be restrained from entering the smoke and flame filled building to get to her children.

The building was a frame structure and housed twenty-four families. Paradise was a paralytic, and when the cry of fire was taken up in the building Mrs. Paradise and her 19-year-old son, James, Jr., wrapped a blanket about him, and carried him down the stairs, expecting to return to the three children. But to get the cripple to the street took so long that the flames had spread to the entire top floor.

Jeremiah Sullivan, a fireman, went up a ladder, but he was caught in a back draft and was hurled to the ground, striking several other firemen on the way down, which partially broke his fall. He will recover.

BAPTISTS SEEK $1,000,000.

Campaign for War Emergency Fund Begins Today.

A campaign to raise a fund of $1,000,000 "for emergency purposes incident to the war," will begin today by the laymen of the North Baptist Convention. The actual work of the financial campaign will be preceded by a two weeks' religious revival, and State organizations of speakers will deliver five-minute talks on the aims of the war and the need of relief work in stricken countries. In the third week the organizations will gather subscriptions for the fund.

National headquarters for the campaign has been established in the Fifth Avenue Building.

27TH CALLS ITSELF EMPIRE DIVISION

Former New York Guardsmen Refuse to be Outdone by Distinction of Other Units.

YOUNG VANDERBILT IN CAMP

Private Mullawney's Posing as 'King of Ireland' Brings an Order to End Hypnotic Tests.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 20.—Other divisions have picked fancy names—the Dixie, Rainbow, Blue and Gray—and now the Twenty-seventh Division, composed of New York's former guard, notifies its friends and admirers that hereafter it's the "Empire Division." Inasmuch as every one of the 31,000 men stationed here hails from the Empire State, the name appears to be particularly well chosen.

The soldiers say that the English regiments and many of the French have distinctive names, and that it is a heap more inspiring to belong to, say, the Buffs, the Black Watch, or one of the other celebrated organizations than to have to tell the people who are going to meet you at the station when the war is over that you fought with the "111th Infantry" or the "689th Artillery" or some other unromantic numeraled outfit.

⁂

Among the privates serving in the Division Headquarters Troop is Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., 19, who enlisted in the ranks, even though he wasn't eligible to draft. They tell a story here that his mother wanted him to get into one of the officers' training camps, but that Vanderbilt, Sr., Colonel of the 102d U. S. Engineers, ruled that "Neely"—that's the only name he has in camp—must start at the bottom and work up.

When Private Vanderbilt reported for duty they gave him the unsavory job of chauffeur to the Judge Advocate. Some people might think that chauffering in the army is a cinch job. It is; except that the army chauffeur has to clean his own car, make his own repairs, gets no time off, and must be ready at any hour, night or day, rain or shine, to take the boss wherever he wishes to go.

"Neely" got the job because he was young, green, and willing. Rated one of the most popular men in his troop, he just now has two ambitions in life—to become a Corporal and to learn how to feed Crown Prince, his raccoon pet, which insists on having pork and pastry.

⁂

"Hereafter no enlisted man of this division will be subjected to hypnotic influence without the approval of the Divisional Surgeon."—Excerpt from General Order No. 4, just issued from headquarters.

Though it may puzzle even the German General Staff—the foregoing no-séance mandate—it was absolutely necessary, for you can't have enlisted men going about in a trance, gravely informing Brigadier Generals that they (the hypnotised enlisted men) are Field Marshals and that French pastry must be added to the doughboy mess. It cropped out in this manner:

One of the physical instructors at camp is an allied Sergeant, who was a crystal gazer and all that in the old country before the war. Some of the British instructors down there say the Sergeant was a prime favorite in the rest billets during the three years at the front with his regiment. The other night the ex-clairvoyant staged a séance in Blighty Villa, the allied instructor's tent, and one of the interested attendants was Private Mullawney, orderly to Lieut. Col. Montgomery, Sanitary Inspector.

Mullawney got all worked up watching the Sergeant, and finally volunteered as a subject. A couple of passes, a few grunts, and Mullawney passed into dreamland. In recognition of Mullawney's ancestry, the Sergeant informed the subject that Ireland was free and Mullawney had just been appointed King and would the "King" oblige with a lecture on sanitation.

King Mullawney, apparently a little too conscious of his swift rise to power, gave a very long lecture on hygiene, bristling with technicalities which he attained listening to Colonel Montgomery lay the law down every morning to regimental medical officers. The "King" then announced the appointment of Montgomery as Health Commissioner of Ireland, with emphatic instructions to "dig up some regular grub, with no beans or that bunk in it."

Just when Mullawney had reached a stage where he was protesting with Celtic vigor that he, as King, had a perfect right to make Charles F. Murphy Keeper of the Privy Purse, a new subject volunteered, and Mullawney was forgotten.

Right there started the incident that caused General O'Ryan to ban hypnotic stunts. It appears that Mullawney ambled away from the crowd and, still hypnotized, decided that it was high time for him to go to bed. In his confused state of mind, Private Mullawney came to the conclusion that enlisted men's quarters simply wouldn't do for an Irish King, so he headed for the comfortable tent where Colonel Montgomery lay blissfully ignorant of his orderly's new honors.

As self-possessed as any monarch used to be before the war, Mullawney walked into the tent, took off his coat and sat down on the edge of the bed to yank off the issued No. 11's that shod the royal feet. But Mullawney sat on Colonel Montgomery, and the whoop and flow of language that came from that irate officer broke Mullawney's spell, and he dashed wildly out. Next morning when the ex-King of Ireland came around to claim his coat, he got it and a lecture that he'll never forget.

Though the whole matter provided many laughs for a headquarters staff that gets very few in these days of seriousness, General O'Ryan put his foot down on the practice, because he said he did not want any men made the butt of jokes. As for Colonel Montgomery, he said hypnotism should be stopped because it's no fun to have a 180-pound man sit down on you in the middle of the night.

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MURPHY BACK, TELLS OF RED CROSS WORK

Field Leader Says American Units Encourage French and Italians.

STAFF ABROAD NOW 2,500

Aid Given to Warring Nations Convincing That This Country Will Be a Big Factor in Struggle.

Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, who returned yesterday after spending seven months in France, Belgium, and Italy in charge of the field work of the Red Cross, said that the greatest good which was being done now by that organization was the encouragement it was giving to the peoples of France and Italy. The present of Red Cross units in practically every city and town in France and in many parts of Italy was accepted by the people as an earnest indication that the United States would soon be in the war on a large scale and would be a great factor in defeating Germany.

Major Murphy came back to this country to report on the work done by the Red Cross under his direction. He will return to France shortly to join the army of General Pershing. Major Murphy, who is a West Point graduate, undertook the Red Cross work with the understanding that he would be transferred to active service when the organization of the Red Cross in France and Italy had been completed. He will be succeeded in Red Cross work by Major James H. Perkins, formerly of the National City Bank, who is now engaged in Red Cross work in France.

When Major Murphy went to Europe last June he had a staff of seventeen men. This has now grown to 2,500, and the Red Cross organizations are in all parts of France, such parts of Belgium as are in allied hands, and in England and Italy as well. Red Cross units are distributed throughout Italy, even to Sicily, Major Murphy said. The Red Cross now has 500 motor ambulances, 200 being in use in Italy. Major Murphy, when seen last night at the home of H. P. Davison, to whom he was reporting on the Red Cross work, said:

"When the American troops began to arrive in June the enthusiasm in France was indescribable. The effect was like champagne. The French people generally thought that it meant that the war was practically over, and they even began to feel sorry for America.

Red Cross Is Active.

"This is now January. America has not been able to take any part in the fighting, and it will be some time before this country is any real factor in the war. Disappointment has naturally followed the extravagant hopes which were felt at first, but nothing has helped so much as the activity of the Red Cross in all parts of France to convince the people that America is in the war after all, and that the country will in time take a great part in it.

"The effect of the arrival of the Red Cross units in Italy, four days after our declaration of war, and while Italy was reeling under the great offensive against her, was to encourage and stimulate the whole nation. Before this occurred a propaganda against the United States had been widely spread in Italy. The failure of the United States to declare war on Austria was seized on as proof that the United States cared nothing for Italy and did not mean to give any real help to her. We were giving help to Italy at this time in money and supplies, but the value of this aid was not appreciated by the man on the street, and until the United States declared war on Austria and sent Red Cross units into Italy the feeling was widespread that Italy had nothing to hope for from this country.

"When the first American sections consisting of sixty ambulances arrived in Italy a revival of enthusiasm took place in every town and district through which they passed, and as more units arrived and spread throughout Italy, the effect was felt on the spirit of the whole nation.

"Soup kitchens, temporary dwellings, and other comforts were provided for a large part of the refugee population, who had produced a great problem in Italy, which was pretty bare of food and other necessities as far as the ordinary population was concerned.

"Great quantities of medical supplies were lost in the retreat, and they were worth their weight in gold during the first few days of the retreat. This gave to the Red Cross its opportunity to be of the greatest possible service. It sent into Italy from its great French depots a total of forty-six carloads of medical supplies within the first few days, and continued to send more as long as they were needed."

Lacemakers Rescued.

One of the feats which the Red Cross accomplished at this time, as Major Murphy described it, was the removal from the Venetian district threatened by the invasion of large bodies of makers of Venetian lace. They were taken away in groups with their machinery and set up again in towns far from the front, so the workmen were able to resume work immediately without being thrown upon charity or forced to suffer from non-employment.

Soldiers who are the finest fighters in the world feel ready to quit, Major Murphy said, when they find their wives and their children neglected, sick, or in the extremes of poverty, so one of the acute military problems is that of taking care of the civilian populations in the rear of the fighting lines. Work of incalculable benefit has been performed by the Red Cross in France and Italy in strengthening the morale of soldiers by removing anxiety from their minds about their dear ones, said Major Murphy. The value of this work, the Major continued, has been recognized by General Pétain himself, who sent a complimentary message to Major Murphy on the valuable aid which France had received from the American Red Cross.

Two of the principal works undertaken by the Red Cross in France has been that of fighting tuberculosis in co-operation with the Rockefeller Institute and in giving medical attention, care and food to French children, who had suffered from neglect, often because of the death of their parents, and because nearly all French physicians are at the front. In many of the towns of Northern France, and elsewhere in France, Major Murphy said the Red Cross had established flying squadrons of physicians, who made regular automobile tours for many miles in all directions from their headquarters, treating the civilian populations, especially the children.

Red Cross workers, equipped with steel helmets and gas masks, visit the French front daily and serve hot drinks to 225,000 French soldiers. Barracks built by the Red Cross for the accommodation of French soldiers at overcrowded junction towns, where they stop on their way from the front to their homes on leave, have proved wonderfully popular and have contributed greatly to the cheerfulness of French soldiers, Major Murphy declared. By so doing the soldiers were sent home clean, well-fed and rested.

30,000 NURSES REQUIRED.

Red Cross Seeks Women Recruits and Modifies Requirements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Enlistment of 30,000 more women in the military nursing service will be required if prospective needs of the Government are to be met. The American Red Cross announced this fact tonight in an appeal for volunteers.

To meet the increasing demands of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps the Red Cross has modified its former requirements for enrollment. The age limit has been lowered to 21 years, and in special cases nurses past 40 may be accepted. Smaller schools for nurses have been placed on the accredited list, and applicants are judged on their merits.

OPERA BOARD GIVES AMBULANCE TO GATTI

Kahn Presents It in Directors' Name to Italian Army as He Praises Impresario.

For his stewardship of New York's opera during ten years, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, son of a Roman Senator who fought in Garibaldi's Legion, will shortly send to his native country an ambulance bearing his name and presented to him by the Metropolitan Opera Company Directors' Board for use by the Italian Army. The donors remind their American public that under Gatti's management, the Broadway house has given between 1,500 and 2,000 performances of grand opera and operatic concerts, including productions of 100 different titles, fifty of these novelties and revivals, and five the works of Americans, sung by a company in which native artists this year are more than half the total membership. Chairman Kahn of the opera board brought the gift to light yesterday by inquiring what had become of his letter of presentation, which had lain quietly in Mr. Gatti-Casazza's desk for the last two weeks. The Directors' letter to the impresario was as follows:

> Metropolitan Opera Company,
> New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1918.
>
> Dear Mr. Gatti-Casazza: It is ten years since you assumed the management of the Metropolitan Opera Company. In tendering you this expression of gratitude and admiration I am voicing the sentiments not only of the Board of Directors but also, I feel sure, of the artists and staff of our organization and of the patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House.
>
> From close and long observation I know the difficulties and complexities, the wear and tear, the exacting demands of the position which you have occupied with such conspicuous success. I know the great ability, the painstaking and ceaseless work, the single-minded loyalty, the zeal and devotion, the high sense of duty and justice, the broad catholicity of taste which you have brought to bear on the task intrusted to you.
>
> You have maintained the best traditions of a world-famous institution, and you have added to them features of great excellence. It is true, no artists have come forward within the last ten years—or, probably, ever will come forward—to eclipse the great names of those who adorned the Metropolitan stage under your predecessors. But you have ever been diligently on the search to secure for the Metropolitan Opera Company the best singers available, and in everything else which appertains to operatic performances such as chorus, orchestra, scenery, stage management, and ensemble you have set a standard never approached in former years.
>
> You have given to the Metropolitan Opera Company a higher artistic dignity, a greater seriousness of artistic striving than it ever had before. You have engaged a far greater number of American artists than were at the Metropolitan Opera under any former management. You were the first to produce a grand opera by an American composer and have ever shown an earnest desire to give encouragement to native art.
>
> In dealing with the exceedingly great difficulties caused during the present and past three seasons through the situation resulting from the war you have shown admirable resourcefulness and masterly generalship.
>
> My colleagues and I would like to mark the occasion of the tenth anniversary of your management by some slight tangible expression of our gratitude, appreciation, and esteem. It has occurred to us that the most appropriate form to give to that expression at this time would be to present in your name an ambulance to the Italian Army. I shall be glad if you will let me know whether that would be agreeable to you. With all good wishes and with the expression of my personal warm regard and sincere friendship, I remain very faithfully yours,
>
> OTTO H. KAHN.

MANY PIANISTS HEARD.

Young Men's Symphony in Old Airs —Philharmonic Ends Cycle.

Timely interest in "old music," untroubled by problems of the modern despots of din, was shown at the start of a sixteenth season of the Young Men's Symphony Orchestra in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, when Arnold Volpe led his players in Pergolesi's concertino for strings in F minor, arranged by Sam Franko. The youthful performers put into this music more enthusiasm than many veteran bands, and they acquitted themselves creditably in Brahms' symphony No. 2 and Massenet's overture to "Phèdre." The soloist in Saint-Saëns's piano concerto in G minor was Helen Desmond.

The Brahms-Beethoven cycle program, given jointly by the Philharmonic Society and New Choral Society, was repeated yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, bringing a three days' festival to a close. Beethoven's Ninth symphony was given again with the soloists—Grace Kerns, Alma Beck, Arthur Hackett, Arthur Middleton—heard last Thursday. As before, the work was preceded by Brahms's "Song of Fate," led by Louis Koemmenich, and his "Tragic Overture," conducted, as was Beethoven's music also, by Josef Stransky.

John Powell, pianist, among many soloists on that instrument in yesterday's concerts, was the guest star at the Metropolitan last evening, the American artist appearing in Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasie" and Chopin's F-major nocturne and C-sharp minor scherzo, as well as several encores. Margaret Matzenauer sang the air "Ah, Mon Fils" from "Le Prophète" and Bemberg's "Death of Jeanne d'Arc," and Morgan Kingston reappeared in the tenor air from "Tosca," Goring-Thomas's "A Memory," and Frank Lambert's "Irish Ballad."

Paolo Martucci and Julius Koehl, pianists both, and also New Yorkers, appeared yesterday afternoon and evening respectively at the Princess Theatre. Mr. Martucci played Beethoven's sonata Opus 27, No. 1, with delicacy of tone, if not deep feeling; his pieces from old Italian masters were gracefully done, and there was a new group by Giuseppe Martucci, with some Chopin and Liszt. Mr. Koehl also played a Beethoven sonata, in C-minor, with Schumann's "Childhood Scenes" and moderns like Ornstein and Rachmaninoff. He is young, yet promising, with an odd resemblance to a pianist now active in the war.

Percy Grainger reappeared yesterday at the Harris Theatre in the fourth Sunday entertainment provided free for enlisted men—of whom he is one—by the New York War Camp Community Service. He also played Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasie" and his own "Shepherd's Hey," while the Fifteenth Coast Artillery Band gave Leader Resta's "Let's Lend a Hand to Uncle Sam," in which the men all sang.

Bianca Randall, who gave a third Sunday evening recital at the George M. Cohan Theatre last night, again displayed refinement and taste that far outran the skill in presenting an exacting program. Miss Randall made a picture in harmony with the stage set in lavender and ivory. She sang ambitiously and with appreciation but with baffling lack of breath to sustain airs like Giordani's "Caro Mio Ben" in so large an auditorium. One repeated song, "Somewhere in France," heard in two concerts yesterday, was by the wife of Colonel Carl F. Hartmann of the United States Signal Corps.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of the new program of the Washington Square Players, announced for the Comedy tonight, has been postponed to Wednesday night.

The Shuberts have taken over the Hitchcock and Goetz production of "Follow the Girl," a musical comedy by Henry Blossom and Zoel Parenteau, and the piece will be seen in New York in a few weeks. Heading the cast will be Margaret Romaine, Walter Catlett, and William Danforth.

Friday matinees will replace the Tuesday night performances during Arnold Daly's engagement in "Josephine" at the Knickerbocker, scheduled to begin next Monday.

Henry Lewis is now playing the role formerly taken by Ed. Wynn at the Winter Garden. Wynn is appearing in "Over the Top."

A film version of "Tarzan of the Apes" will be shown at the Broadway Theatre beginning next Sunday.

"The Love Mill," a musical comedy by Alfred Francis and Earl Carroll, will be produced again in New Haven on Jan. 29, and probably will be brought to New York during the second week in February. The piece was seen last season in Boston and Chicago.

UNABLE TO PROVE SPOERMANN A SPY

Daniels and Gregory Explain Weakness of Case Against Suspected German.

MAY ARRAIGN HIM LATER

Meanwhile the Man Is Interned for Duration of War—Sensational Reports Found Baseless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In a joint statement issued tonight Secretary Daniels and Attorney General Gregory say that, while Walter Spoermann, recently arrested at Norfolk, will be interned for the duration of the war, the Government has no evidence to substantiate many of the statements circulated in the press in connection with his arrest. The statement follows:

"After a conference of the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Navy with officials of both the Departments of Justice and the Navy yesterday afternoon, it was determined that Walter Spoermann, an alien German enemy arrested at Norfolk, should be interned for the duration of the war. The Attorney General has made an order to this effect, and the man has been delivered to the military authorities for transportation to an internment camp.

"After an examination of the evidence the following facts were ascertained:

"Spoermann is a German reservist of the Twelfth Company Seventy-fifth Bremen Regiment, who came to this country in 1910. He has been engaged in various occupations in and around Baltimore since he entered the United States. He was employed as a bookkeeper for a plumber at Baltimore and was guilty of embezzlement. His employer did not prosecute him, although he confessed the crime.

"In October, 1917, he obtained a position with the contractor in charge of the construction of the aviation camp at Newport News, working there as a timekeeper. One night in October, he approached a dynamite magazine in the camp and was fired upon by the sentry, but escaped. His identity was not at that time known, and information as to his identity was not obtained by the Navy Department until later.

"So far no evidence has been obtained tending to show that he obtained or intended to transmit information or that he was at the camp for that purpose, and he, therefore, cannot be placed on trial as a spy, but if sufficient further evidence is found on this subject he may be tried as a spy. A search of his effects disclosed his German military uniform, consisting of sword-bayonet, scabbard, and swordknot, army blouse, duck uniform, and belt. His name was stamped on the inside of his uniform. A number of postcards of German manufacture of a propaganda nature were also found.

"Last Autumn he worked for a lumber contractor on the work at Camp Meade, under a permit from the United States Marshal. Apparently he worked under another contractor at Quantico. When arrested he had been employed under his own name. It was also learned from his letters that he contemplated going to Birmingham.

"The press publications on this case have contained misstatements. It was printed, for example, that he was a former German officer of high rank; was a master spy known to have been in communication with one Bernstorff, Boy-Ed, and other high German officers prior to our declaration of war; that he arrived in this country on the submarine U-53; that after the commencement of the European war he went back to Germany, and later returned to the United States; that at times he disguised himself in the uniform of an American army officer; that he was arrested while in the act of lighting a fuse or match for an American army magazine; that a number of men have been known to have been employed in his spy machinations; that money was advanced to him by the German spy system in this country.

"Careful examination of all the evidence in the possession of the Department of Justice and the Navy Department failed to show any foundation for these statements."

Spoermann has been taken to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for internment.

RECRUITING BOARD CHOSEN

Five Experts to Help Enroll Government's Industrial Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Five experts to aid in recruiting the industrial army for the Government's war program were named today as Associated Directors of the Public Service Reserve.

They are Henry M. De Loss of New York and Bridgeport, Conn., who will act as aid for the solution of housing problems; Louis E. Reber, dean of the extension division of the University of Wisconsin; Nathan A. Smyth, an insurance man of New York; I. W. Litchfield of Boston, and Major E. N. Sanctuary of the Army Personnel Committee of the War Department.

Organization of a war service exchange under Major E. N. Sanctuary of the Adjutant General's Department was announced today by the War Department. To this exchange hereafter will be referred all written or oral tenders of service of any character in the army. It will be an information bureau for all applicants, and will serve as a connecting link with the Department of Labor or other agencies in search for men of special training. Associated with Major Sanctuary are Winslow Russell of the Phoenix Mutual Insurance Company and John J. Coss, editor of The National Service Handbook.

CALL FOR CHURCH WORKERS

4,000 Needed to Take Places of Men in War Service.

Rallies having for their aim the recruiting of new men to work as volunteers in churches of New York, in places of workers who have gone to war, will begin today. It is stated that the number of such workers now at cantonments or in France is at least four thousand for the metropolitan district of New York alone.

The rallies are to be held under the direction of the Institute of Applied Christianity. Those of today will be at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. at Guildhall, 52 East Twenty-fifth Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues, and tonight at the D. K. E. Club at 30 West Forty-fourth Street. Bishop Greer and the archdeacons of New York and Brooklyn, the authorities of the New York Presbytery, the Methodist Conference and others are calling for volunteer workers, especially men of ability who can give time on Sundays and some week nights. Laymen are wanted in some places to serve as ministers.

Elman Too Late for Recital.

Mischa Elman missed an audience that waited two hours for him yesterday at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, where the Russian violinist was to have played. At the matinee hour he was still on a train from the West, somewhere up the Hudson River, and did not reach New York till 5 o'clock. The Academy audience had its choice of money refunded or another chance to hear Elman later in the season.

Paulette Noizeux in Monologue.

Mlle. Paulette Noizeux of the Vieux Colombier gave yesterday afternoon at the Salon des Annales aux Etats Unis an amusing monologue entitled "La Vache Enragée" under the patronage of James W. Gerard, Otto Kahn, the Marquis and Marquise de Polignac, the Baron and Baroness Huard, and others.

TO WATCH CITY OFFICERS.

Citizens Union Names New Committee on City Government.

William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens Union, announced yesterday that these persons had been appointed to the union's new Committee on City Government:

Henry de F. Baldwin,	Walter Fairchild,
Clarence B. Smith,	John Gerdes,
Mrs. I. O. Andrews,	John J. Hopper,
Edward Ash,	Mrs. F. R. Jones,
Clarice Auerbach,	Louis Lande,
Neal D. Becker,	Howard L. McBain,
John N. Boyle,	Mrs. H. St. C. Mullan,
Alfred C. Coxe, Jr.,	Sidney Newborg,
Wilton J. Darrow,	G. S. O'Loughlin,
L. F. Dittenhoefer,	Elizabeth Toms.

The committee will meet weekly on Wednesday evenings. It has started its work with twenty members, five of whom are women. Women voters are rapidly enrolling in the union and assuming important places in its committees.

The new City Government Committee is to keep in touch with every step taken by the new administration. A record will be kept of the action of the Board of Estimate similar to that maintained by the union for several years in connection with the Legislature and Board of Aldermen. If the administration's work is good, the union will support it; if not, it will fight it, and this is to be done as issues arise.

Leonard M. Wallstein, formerly Commissioner of Accounts, will represent the committee as counsel.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS. DIRECTION OF THE MESSRS. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT. OPEN TODAY AND TONIGHT. READ LIST BELOW FOR THEATRES WHERE XTRA MATS. ARE GIVEN TODAY. THEATRES CLOSED TOMORROW. OPEN AGAIN WEDNESDAY. MAT. & NIGHT. TWO PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY, MAT. & NIGHT.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TODAY AT 2
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
DOING OUR BIT

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
OVER THE TOP
Ed. Wynn, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
As swift as a motor at full speed

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Positively Opens Tonight 8:30.
BOOTH TARKINGTON'S
"SEVENTEEN"
A Play of Youth, Love and Summertime.

SHUBERT 44th, west of Broadway. Eves. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
SOMETHING STIRRING AT LAST!
THE HERITAGE
An Unusual Play by Eugene Walter. With Cyril Keightley—Lowell Sherman.

Have you got your seats yet for
WHY MARRY?
NAT C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop. Prices) & Sat.

39TH ST. THEATRE Near B'way.
PROFESSIONAL
Mat. To-Day
PRICES 50c. TO $1.50.
LOU TELLEGEN
in "BLIND YOUTH" By Willard Mack & Lou Tellegen.
Pop. Mat. Wed., 50c. to $1.50.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way Last Week
TONIGHT AT 8:20.
MATS. WED., THURS. & SAT.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, MAXINE ELLIOTT
IRENE FENWICK, MACLYN ARBUCKLE
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."
Note:—No Performances Tues. Tickets for Tues. Mat. good Wed. Mat. Tues. Night tickets exchanged for any other performance.

—HIT—
"The Gypsy Trail"
Performance as usual Tonight and Every Night Except Tuesday.
PLYMOUTH 45, W. of B'way. Bry. 40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
BEST SEATS AT THE BOX OFFICE.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
Moves to Norworth Thea., 48th St., Next Mon.

BIJOU Theatre MONDAY, JAN. 28 Seats Thurs.
Elisabeth Marbury & Messrs. Shubert Will present an Intimate Musical Comedy
GIRL O' MINE

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8.20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
TONIGHT—TONIGHT
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation,
LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARRILLO.
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
in "EYES OF YOUTH"

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES
OH, BOY!
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

COMEDY—WASH. SQ. PLAYERS
NEW COMEDY BILL
Beginning WED. EVE. 8:45

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20.
PERFORMANCE TONIGHT AS USUAL.
FLO-FLO An Avalanche of New Faces.

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
CORT. THEA. SPECIAL MAT. JAN. 25-24.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 23. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
BEGINNING TONIGHT
and Every Evening Except Tuesday
THE POPULAR SUCCESS
YES OR NO
A Play of Women and Their Homes.
FIRST MAT. WED. POP. PRICES.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
BEGINNING TO-NIGHT AT 8:20
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THE TALK OF THE TOWN

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
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A love comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.
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Office, Times Square. (Tel. Bryant 1000)
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1918.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEED.

President WILSON tells the country that he was consulted by Mr. GARFIELD before the business suspension order was issued and "fully agreed with him that it was necessary." This can mean only that the Fuel Administrator, having determined in his own mind that the order for "industrial curtailment" would relieve the railroads, put coal into the bunkers of the waiting ships, and provide fuel for the homes of the poor and for factories, referred it to the President for his approval. Mr. WILSON acted upon the advice of his Fuel Administrator, not upon his own knowledge of mine and railway terminal conditions.

The people of the United States would be deeply concerned if they felt that the President was devoting his priceless time and the powers of his mind to a diligent, systematic inquiry into the endless problems of production and transportation. That is the business of his aids. He must concern himself with larger affairs altogether. He cannot be making decisions and delivering judgments all day long upon matters of administrative detail. The President's concern and the President's responsibility should end with his appointment of heads of departments, bureaus, and commissions.

For these reasons the people do not like to see the President put himself behind his aids, make their acts his own, assume responsibility for them, as he has done in the case of Mr. GARFIELD. They hope the order to suspend business will work a cure of the evils it is aimed at. If it should fail, if then another remedy must be found and applied, the President will be in a most unfortunate position, a position in which the people of the country would not wish him ever to be placed. He will appear as the responsible author of an ineffective and harmful order, an order issued without knowledge of conditions it was intended to remove, for the President is not charged with knowledge of the country's railroad and fuel conditions, nor is it possible for him to have it. "The King can do no wrong"; if wrong is done the Ministers are to blame. Our Ministers, great and small, are responsible to the President, not to the people. That responsibility to him necessarily connotes the power of removal. But how can he remove Mr. GARFIELD, now that he has taken upon his own shoulders the full responsibility for Mr. GARFIELD'S acts?

It is not a sound or workable theory of government, which means, in this relation, that Mr. WILSON has not a sound or workable theory of appointments. What his theory is we do not know, but all the country knows that its results are deplorable and dangerous. He has appointed unfit men to places of very great trust and responsibility; what is worse, he has retained them after their unfitness has been demonstrated. In ordinary times these errors of judgment would have only political consequences. Now they put the nation in peril. Senator CHAMBERLAIN, a Democrat and Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said in this city on Saturday:

> The military establishment of the United States has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist. It has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of inefficiency in every bureau, in every department of the Government of the United States.

This is alarming testimony, and it is authoritative. There is corroboration from many sources. Coal shortage is but one item, and a minor one, of the general collapse. Curtailment of industry is but a local application, it will not cure grave constitutional ills. The cause of the breakdown is plain. President WILSON has chosen for the performance of these great tasks inferior and incompetent men who must trust far too much to his constant direction and guidance. They are helpless without him, and as he cannot master all the enormous detail of the administrative business, failure and collapse are inevitable.

There is but one remedy, it is in the President's hands. If we are not to fail miserably in the great war work we have undertaken he must replace the incompetents by men equal to their tasks, able to bear and willing to assume responsibility, leaving the President free for his higher duties. We cannot win the war with a staff of clerks all the time running to their chief for instructions. The President needs big men about him.

GOVERNMENT'S BUSINESS METHODS.

Congress provided Government more money than could be spent within the limitations of the supply of labor, materials, and productive plant. Yet there are complaints that Government is poor pay, and formal protest has been made. The worst cases are those of the soldiers, whose pay is months in arrears. In some cases there have been published reports that their dependents have been turned out of their homes for nonpayment of rent. For such cases it is difficult to imagine an excuse. For slow payment of commercial bills the excuse, no doubt, is red tape and insistence upon accounting forms. The Treasury has its own procedure, and it is not that of ordinary business.

On the one hand, the Treasury disburses millions of dollars as though they were cents, and, on the other hand, it discourages small business men from seeking Government custom through the vagaries of its manner of payments. To some large contractors advances upon account of future payments are available, and rightly so. But smaller concerns get no such favors. On the contrary, Government sometimes defers payment of them for reasons beyond their ability to control.

On this head the National Credit Association has entered its protest in formal communication to the President, Cabinet, and Council of National Defense, to the effect that Government should pay its bills like other buyers, and with equal consideration for large and small contractors. "Insufficiency "of clerical help, office system, or "anything whatsoever should not be "allowed or used as an explanation "for delay in meeting obligations in "strict agreement with the sale "terms."

The War Department is in advance on this point. It has supplied itself with the services of Major MCROBERTS, formerly Vice President of the City Bank, as Chairman of a credits board to pass upon such questions as these. There is a similar committee for naval work, but there are more Government departments which are without them.

GENERAL CROWDER'S RECORD OF THE DRAFT.

To the American people, who adjusted themselves to the selective draft without protest or disorder, giving an impressive exhibition of their faith in democratic institutions, the records of the ceremony prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Major Gen. CROWDER, the Provost Marshal General, will be of absorbing interest. In the tables we published yesterday will be found details of physical fitness, exemption, evasion, nationality, volunteer enlistment, and cost of the great undertaking that will touch State pride and suggest comparisons productive of endless discussion.

General CROWDER'S statistics bristle, but they are not arid. His text is rich in economic deductions of value, and his discourse about the new draft, based upon the questionnaire, is stimulating to patriotism. To read it is to believe that Americans will not fail in their duty, and to face the future with confidence.

The registration of nearly 10,000,000 individuals "between dawn and dark of a single day," followed by the wonderful lottery to determine the order of the draft, will always appeal to the imagination as the performance of a daring enterprise in administration, possible only in the intelligent and quick-witted American democracy. This is how General CROWDER regards it:

> The vaunted efficiency of absolutism of which the German Empire stands as the avatar can offer nothing to compare with it. It remains the ultimate test and proof of the intrinsic political idea upon which American institutions of democracy and local self-government are based.

Theoretically that is true, but it may be ventured that the great war was in the mind of every American, and that he went to his duty conscious of the shadow which German aggression was casting over the world, including his country. The war to save democracy began for the American people when they registered for military service. Looking ahead, General CROWDER sees a greater America after the war. There is vision in his observation that "military effectiveness comes first, "but there never was a more fortu-"nate corollary for the nation than "that marine effectiveness comes "next." His thought is that after the war the United States will have a fleet to carry its commerce through every sea and to every land in competition with Great Britain herself. The war will involve enormous sacrifices, but on the return of peace the United States will be in the most fortunate position of all the combatants to seek compensation for colossal expenditures.

A direct draft of labor is regarded by General CROWDER as within the authority of the Government in an emergency, but he recommends, as first to be employed, as a preventive, a common sense administration of the selective law. "The industrial field," he says, "must be explored, provision "of facile and effective methods must "be perfected, and the selective serv-"ice system must stand as a pervasive "and supple control which shall serve "its purpose in co-ordinating the man "power of the nation and fostering "its industries in a nice and impar-"tial balance." In conclusion, he makes a direct appeal to the American people when he says: "Relatively, "the surface of our resource of men "has not been scratched. Unless we "are to confess a national inefficiency, "shameful before the nations of the "world, we shall solve the problem "without great controversy."

It is not conceivable that the democracy which won General CROWDER'S praise and admiration by its submission to the principle of the selective draft will fail to meet triumphantly the ultimate ordeal of patriotism.

THE 1914 STAR.

"Let us now praise famous men"—so began the stately passage of Scripture Mr. BALFOUR read at the great choral commemoration service held in Albert Hall, London, in honor of the gallant survivors of Mons and the battle of the Marne when what the Kaiser referred to as "the contemptible little British Army," the famous seven divisions under Field Marshal FRENCH, together with the French Army under JOFFRE, rolled back the German march upon Paris, which ever since has been a slow retreat toward Berlin. The Kaiser's phrase has, by the verdict of history, been turned into a title of honor, and London at that meeting acclaimed these veterans as heroes in the first great struggles of the war and proudly referred to them as the Old Contemptibles, much as in early American history the soldiers of the Revolution were referred to as the Old Continentals. The veterans of Mons to whom honors were paid at that great meeting, when the King and Queen and the dignitaries of the realm united in their praise, numbered only about 700, clad in mufti khaki, hospital blue, or civilian garb, but these veterans of a historic field on which the fate of modern civilization depended got a greeting that could have left no doubt either in their minds or those of the observers that it is a glorious thing to fight and, if needs be, to die for one's country.

And not alone in this great meeting did England pay the meed of honor to the army that stayed the march of the Kaiser on Paris. A special medal of honor called the Star of 1914 has been approved by the King, and it will be conferred upon all the survivors of the British expeditionary forces who served between Aug. 5, 1914, and midnight of Nov. 22-23 of that year, or 360,000 in all.

That army certainly was small, from the Kaiser's point of view, for he had an army of four millions of men, and with eight millions more between 15 and 60 upon whom he relied to make his march to Paris, and perhaps to London, a triumphal procession. Yet previous to this great war it must be remembered that in modern times England had never had 50,000 British soldiers under one command on any one battlefield. In fact, it has been said no British commander of our time until Field Marshal FRENCH in Flanders had led more than 20,000 men in the field. It takes time to raise and drill great armies and get them to the battlefront, as America is now finding out, but they are getting there, and they are holding Germany in check until the great reserve forces of the Entente Allies can be brought to bear upon the German line. The Kaiser and other Germans are now referring contemptuously to the American Army, much as they did to the "contemptible little British Army" of 1914, and history may repeat the lesson the Germans first learned at Mons and in the battle of the Marne.

THE HUNGARIAN CABINET.

Is it the gentle compliments paid in the Austrian Chamber a few weeks ago to the Magyar magnates as among the most reckless authors of the war and oppressors of the subject peoples in Hungary that have started those fiery spirits into eruption again? In the Hungarian Chamber there was much wealth of indignation and surprise at the permitted utterance, without being called to order, of the hatred of the Czech and Slav Deputies against the blameless Magyars. Austria was again insolently reminded that Hungary will go her own way, alone if necessary, and that the present provinces and political arrangements must not be interfered with by any benevolent pretense at Vienna of granting a little "self-determination" to the majority not belonging to the sacred races, Magyars and Germans, of the Dual Monarchy. Alter by a hair the fifty-year-old Compromise, of which the Hungarian constitutional view is much at odds with the Austrian, and the gentle Magyars will leave the other part of the Hapsburg Monarchy in the lurch.

In peace or war, good fortune or adversity, the Magyar grandees are always the same. They breathe fire for the love of it, and shout like a Homeric hero when anybody threatens their privileges and pretensions.

In the debate or detonation in the Hungarian Chamber on the wickedness of the opposition Austrian Deputies, one Magyar Mandarin cried for an independent Hungarian Army, an old subject of contention and the one thing which the tolerant and cynical FRANCIS JOSEPH wouldn't stand. Indeed, he threatened the vociferous Magyars with universal suffrage if they persisted in the error of their ways. Meagre dispatches from Copenhagen and Vienna have reported the resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet, presided over by Dr. WEKERLE, the most Magyar of Germans, because the Emperor CHARLES wouldn't consent to the creation of a separate Hungarian Army. Since Count ANDRASSY said the other day that he was authorized by the Emperor CHARLES to declare that he would never consent to any alteration in Hungary's relation to her subject provinces and races, a statement which should be profitable for reproof to those persons in England and America who cherish the delusion that the Hapsburg can be "liberal," there seems no reason, save pure delight in making trouble, for this revival of the Magyar cry for a separate Hungarian Army.

Not since the Magyars were smashed by the Turks at Mohács in 1526 has there been a Hungarian Army, save in the Revolution of 1848, when it was attacking the Austrians, a precedent naturally not venerated in Vienna. The unitary control of the Austro-Hungarian Army cannot be given up by the Hapsburg. From 1902 to 1906 the Magyars howled for the use of the Magyar language in commands for a separate Hungarian Army. That they are doing something of the sort in these times indicates the character of the race and its impatience of control.

A LIGHT IN THE SOUTH.

The recent enormous and still unchecked exodus of the negroes from the South appears to be reacting on the attitude of the Southern white people toward the negro in a thoroughly wholesome and natural way; a way which, if properly and publicly manifested, may serve effectually to halt the flight of the black man before it has gone so far as to cripple seriously the South's growing economic strength. The South needs the negro. He is and has been since early Colonial times the physical staff on which almost its entire industrial life leans. He constitutes practically all of the unskilled labor of a fourth part of the United States. The South knows no other. At heart it wants no other, for, truth to tell, there is a warm, long-standing affection existing between the white man and the colored as long as the colored man "knows his place and keeps it."

There has been no inflow of foreign white labor to the South. The whites haven't encouraged it, the presence of the blacks has prevented it. At the same time the relations between white employer and colored worker, in a broad, impersonal way, have not been happy. A few colored men and women, because primarily of individual rather than racial traits, have here and there made themselves offensive to the white people. Resentfully the whites have in many States passed laws, curbing to the upstarts doubtless, but galling and humiliating to the entire colored population, which they had no desire to offend. The result has naturally been not improved conditions, but bad blood on both sides, relations more strained than before. Neither side was happy.

Then came the great war, with enormous demands in the North and West for labor of every kind, the lowest degrees of skilled white labor being made to do the work denied to it in other times. To take the vacant places in the unskilled ranks labor agents scoured the South for colored men, and women and, for the increased wages, found them eager to pull up stakes and leave. The larger pay was, indeed, an inducement, but it would perhaps have been far less attractive if the colored man had not felt, and felt for a long time and bitterly, that in the North and West he would not, as in his Southern home, be reminded of his black skin every time he met a policeman, entered a street car, railway station or train, and in a hundred other less conspicuous ways in the course of a day.

It was such a condition which opened the way for GILES B. JACKSON, a Richmond negro lawyer, to become the mouthpiece of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce at the recent convention in New York of the Southern Commercial Congress, then addressed by a negro for the first time in its history, and to plead with that body to do everything in its power to stop this migration of the negro, which he said had reached the staggering total of 800,000 since the world war began—a total which represents the most intelligent and desirable product of the negro's civilization in the South since his emancipation.

What has been the effect of all this on the Southern white man, contemplating his idle wheels? Information comes from beyond the Potomac that the idea is creeping into his mind and taking root that perhaps he has not always given the negro a square deal in the past. In no head, straight-haired or kinky, is there a thought of racial equality or habitual social intercourse. One group does not want it, and the other would not have it. But the whites are beginning to see that if the negro is to remain with them the conditions under which he lives must be kindlier, the collective attitude of the white people toward him friendlier, and that equal opportunities with the whites for his prosperity, enjoyment of life, and the education of his children be assured to him, not grudgingly, but gladly and abundantly. If this change does come, and comes quickly, it will do much to keep the negro where by nature and endowment he is most at home, where he is best understood, and in reality best liked, and where his best service and highest happiness lie.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Must Voting Be Made Compulsory?

As a large—the largest—contributor to the war chest of the Fusion managers in the recent Mayoralty campaign, GEORGE W. PERKINS spoke with some feeling, as well as with some authority, when he discussed with the District Attorney the whole subject of the use of money as a factor in elections. Mr. PERKINS, naturally, was not quite as fierce as have been certain other commentators on the late municipal unpleasantness, but he did condemn in general terms as "fundamentally wrong" the "entire system of financing campaigns."

While insisting that large expenditures were not by any means necessarily corrupt or corrupting, Mr. PERKINS declared that the commonly announced object of them—that of "getting out the vote"—was a poor excuse, and so it is. His suggestion for accomplishing that end was the passing of a law to penalize the enfranchised person who neglects or refuses to vote whenever he, and presumably she, has a chance to do so. And out of the fines collected from these persons he would pay for getting before the public the information in regard to candidates and issues that was needed to make a vote intelligent.

That plan has attractive features, but it also has others wide open to attack. For instance, it could be argued with more or less force that citizens so little interested in public affairs as not to exercise the voter's privilege are such poor and bad citizens that the town, State and nation profit by their absence from the polls and would suffer from their presence there. On the other hand, is Mr. PERKINS prepared to name any man or group of men to whom, ex officio, he would be willing to intrust the task of giving him and others the data on which to decide between rival candidates and parties? If he did name them he may be sure that loud cries of justifiable dissent would rise from the party to which that man or those men did not happen to belong.

The present method of financing political campaigns is a product of our conditions. Probably what it needs is not radical change, but the abolition of its abuses as they are revealed by experience and the amelioration of morals.

Thus They Lose in Influence.

It is hypercritical, perhaps, or even a refusal to recognize a natural and therefore innocent human tendency, to find fault, no matter how gently, with Americans of Teutonic descent who organize apart from their neighbors for any purpose whatever. The inclination to do so, however, is strong just now, and it will express itself by asking those who group themselves as "The Friends of German Democracy," if they feel sure that thus they can more effectively influence the German people toward what all true Americans think a better form of government than they could by working for the same excellent end without even a nominal, and distinctly ad hoc, separation from Americans of other origins.

Every American worthy of the name is a friend of German democracy; and, therefore, such of them as are not eligible to membership in the society under consideration will view it a little askance, in spite of cordial agreement with its announced aims, and of confidence in the patriotism of many who have joined it.

The fact is that at this time the wise German-American emphasizes his Americanism and minimizes his Germanism as much as he can conveniently and properly. That is because so many organizations of Germans and German-Americans in the United States have aroused so much and such well justified antagonism that they are all on the defensive, and will be for some years to come. But there are dozens—yes, hundreds—of plain American societies, leagues, orders, and the like, to which any well-disposed American of German descent, or of German birth, for that matter, can easily gain entrance and there preach democracy to the Germans in Germany more powerfully than either of them can from a body segregated on racial lines.

According to many well-authenticated reports, the Germans in Germany are the reverse of particularly fond of the Germans in America, and are far less likely to heed advice from them now than they were before they were disappointed in the absurd but confident expectations entertained in the Fatherland that the German-Americans could and would keep this country out of the war.

Exceptions Wreck a Theory.

"Self-determination of peoples" is such a pretty phrase that its popularity in Russia, where nobody seems to think at all, and in other countries, where many refrain about as much from activities really mental, is not at all surprising. Properly qualified, the words would be all right, of course, but they next to never are so qualified, and the result is that the users of them often fall into ludicrous inconsistencies when they try to apply the formula to existing conditions anywhere.

That was the experience of the British laborites the other day, when they applauded the Bolsheviki for demanding that people everywhere should determine how and by whom they should be ruled. By some chance, however, while they were doing it there occurred to them the case of the natives in Great Britain's African possessions, and at once they felt that the most it would be judicious to let those natives do would be to point out details disliked by them in the Government to which they are now subject.

The details to which the negroes would object, of course, would be all that interfered with or abolished tribal customs and habits, and the heeding of such complaints would be the abandonment of all efforts to maintain conditions compatible with the existence of civilized neighbors. That, in effect, was to except the Africans from the workings of the Bolshevist law, and it is by no means the only exception that would have to be made—or that has been made already by the Bolsheviki themselves.

Current History in the Trenches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please excuse poor paper, as I am writing this in the trenches with just a candle light, writing on my knees. I have before me the August, 1917, Current History Magazine, sent by an American friend. I am greatly interested in its contents. I find it absorbingly entertaining and finely illustrated, and its perusal afforded me the best of time and helped chasing out the "cafard." I formerly lived in Montreal, then in New York. I am a French soldier and have been in the trenches since Aug. 3, 1914.

JEAN F. MOINGEON.
406th d'Infanterie, H. R. Company, Secteur -79, France.

"AMERICAN JURIST'S" VIEWS.

Criticism of the Articles on "America After the War."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking as a representative of that large and much deluded class, the American man in the street, I must admit the "American Jurist" has presented the European problem to me in a new and unaccustomed light. Whereas I had thought of this titanic struggle upon which we have entered as a conflict of right against might, the author assures us that it is simply an upheaval dictated by the national interests of the powers involved, (which interests, he observes, are identical with their national honors,) and that we are simply assisting in the readjustment of a sort of free-for-all international scramble for power. He points out that all these issues, in one form or another, have arisen before in the past history of nations, and implies that they undoubtedly will arise again. He makes the rather breathtaking assertion that, while compacts between individuals are generally considered more or less binding, those entered into by nations are by no means so considered—that they may, and frequently have, been broken with impunity, and, he seems to imply, with right. This latter theory seems to my unenlightened intelligence to be simply a repetition of the now-famous "scrap of paper" epigram, and rather startling in its present position.

I am unfortunately as ignorant as most of my countrymen in the matter of European international politics of the past. The subject, however, is one which draws every intelligent American, anxious to be of value and service to his country in the future. The author of these articles has, it seems to me, brought to bear upon the subject a very high order of intelligence, and handles his theme with artistry backed by undoubted mastery of the facts; but the perusal somehow leaves me cold for the business in hand.

Would it not be more in accord with our national character for directness of purpose to first dispose satisfactorily of the business in hand, to which the lives of so many of our sons are dedicated—and the very pressing needs of the moment—rather than to confuse the issue by warnings against our present allies, and suggestions as to the annexations of their properties, when war shall have been concluded?

D. R. G.
New York, Jan. 17, 1918.

West Indian Colonies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reply of "Cui Bono" to the first article of "An American Jurist" was needed and welcome.

His later article, "The West Indies" seems curiously ill-timed, ill-advised and calculated to cause embarrassment to those who are fostering good feeling between America and England, and to give the lie direct to those whose watchword is that this country has entered the war at last, not for selfish gain, but on a high plane of unselfish altruism.

Is it a fact, as he suggests, that the price for American help given after France and England have borne the brunt of Germany's fierce three years of war, is to be the British possessions in the Atlantic?

I do not believe the average American places such a construction on it nor do I believe such a price to be put upon help he is willingly giving. I believe he would be shocked and surprised to think such a bargain was even in remote contemplation.

To reply in detail to the article in question would take too long a space. However, one or two points may be taken as examples of the whole.

Is any one who has ever visited Bermuda prepared to indorse the statement that "the flag alone continues to be British, and this only because the flagstaff is of good English oak." This of an island where every heart, white and colored, absolutely burns with loyalty to the Union Jack.

Your contributor says: "Except as coaling ports and dockyards the West Indies are now of very little importance to the European powers. * * * Their retention is a positive disadvantage." Surely coaling alone is a vital reason for England. Later on, however, with curious inconsistency, he says, "with intensive cultivation * * * the production may be made almost unlimited. * * * In the same space of ground the West Indies is capable of producing 133 times the amount of food as in * * * America." "The food supply of a nation in the last analysis is the fundamental purpose of government. Without an abundance of food the progress of a nation is seriously hampered. A nation dependent on another nation for food is always in a more or less dangerous position."

Surely, then, if these islands can be developed for America, they can be developed for Great Britain, where the need of importing food is ten times as great, and here is at least a reason for holding them quite as important as coal.

That these islands have not been so developed up to now is no indication that post-war needs will not result in their being utilized to their fullest extent of productivity when peace comes, and for the benefit of the nation that has held them so long, and of whose diadem they are such glittering and tempting pieces, for undoubtedly one of the results of war will be, not, as your contributor would have us believe, a partition of the Great British Empire, but rather a drawing together and welding of the various integral parts, a closer understanding of the needs of each part and a mutual development for mutual benefit, not a giving away, but a tightening up.

Lastly, the Bermudas and other West Indian Islands have been part of the Empire for some time now, they have been held as a menace to none, with all their strategical advantages they have never been used for aggression or suppression of others, the "seas have been free," why should the continuance of their tenure be only "with some latent hostile design to America"?

LAWRENCE GRANT.
New York, Jan. 17, 1918.

Interests in the Far East.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"American Jurist" says that neither France nor England has any interest in the Asiatic or Pacific spheres comparable to the interest of the United States there. How sublimely blind this jurist is, or affects to be! The United States there has the Philippines, Hawaii, and two or three other islands of small size. Great Britain has the vast empire of India, between a half and a third of the population of Asia in itself; has Ceylon on the ocean, Hongkong, &c., in China; and, besides these—India, almost a continent in itself—Great Britain has the interest of the Continent of Australia, and New Zealand, and other isles, in the Asiatic and Pacific spheres.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.
New York, Jan. 16, 1918.

THE LOST DAYS.

With workless days we idly drift,
  Our every industry is banned;
We give the Teuton thus a gift
  As dear to him as men or land.

Above all else, for time he craves,
  For time to strike before we come;
For time to fill our Allies' graves
  Before he hears our laggard drum.

Through silence of our wheels we hear
  The movements of his industry—
Hark! 'tis his slave-whip cracking clear
  In Belgium, France, and Italy.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

DR. GARFIELD AND THE SHUTDOWN ORDER.

Opinions From Readers on Many Phases of the Coal Crisis—Evil Consequences of the Tangle in Transportation and Production.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears that during the last year there was more coal mined than ever before in our history, and the amount exported was negligible. It was, therefore, only a problem of transportation that confronted Dr. Garfield, and that was in the control of Secretary McAdoo and not Dr. Garfield at all. So the order to stop using coal was made, to help out the Director of Transportation, who had failed to untangle the snarl that had been turned over to him. Although a man of administrative experience, Mr. McAdoo had thus far accomplished little, and this is not to be wondered at, for the railroad Presidents had failed before him, simply because they had been deprived of the necessary tools of their trade, and the new management had no more nor better tools. This again was not the fault of the railroads, as Congress, recording the popular will, forbade all combinations, even though they might tend to reduce cost and increase efficiency, because they might also tend to increase the fortunes of men who already had too much. Then the roads were compelled to increase wages to keep their men, but they were not allowed to increase their freight or passenger rates proportionately. These restrictions on the railroad made their bonds and stocks undesirable to investors. Unable to borrow, the roads could not increase their rolling stock nor their terminal facilities. Under such conditions the injury that now confronts us was bound to become acute sooner or later; the war only hastened what our folly created.

Before the Congress acted the railroad and steel magnates were to blame for the ill use they made of their property. They debauched legislatures and attacked the integrity of the courts. All this was evil, but the remedy selected was almost as bad. One cannot successfully combat wickedness by folly. Led by President Roosevelt, the successful man of business became an undesirable citizen, and "Captain of Industry" a term of reproach. This crusade was continued under the Taft Administration, and the Attorney General proudly published a long list of the corporations he had pursued during his term of office. Naturally he did not point out the fact that his activities had increased to the public the cost of every article involved; he was content if he reduced the profits of the manufacturer. So we see that, if we are to find the ones really responsible for Dr. Garfield's drastic order, we will have to go back many years to uncover them.

FREDERICK S. DICKSON.
New York, Jan. 18, 1918.

Vastness of Our Undertaking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If any one in the Administration, or otherwise before the public, has called attention to the true significance and common origin of the coal shortage, the freight congestion, the upsetting of the postal service, the difficulty in obtaining certain necessary articles of diet, and similar phenomena, I have not observed it.

This has never been a nation of loafers; practically every one was reasonably busy all day and every day at some productive or conservative work before this war began. If people would just think of the entire country as one big business machine the explanation of our present difficulties and the necessity for prompt and drastic action would be at once apparent.

The Government has laid out so vast a program for the prosecution of the war that if we are to accomplish even a half of what must be accomplished it will be necessary forthwith to discontinue every manufacturing activity not essential, (directly or indirectly,) to the prosecution of the war. There simply is not enough labor available in the country, nor are there enough hours in the day, to continue our usual work and in addition accomplish all this new, unusual and (thanks to procrastination) unexpected war work. This holiday scheme will help only temporarily; in a little while the country will be as badly off as before.

Possibly no statement along these lines has been made by any one high in authority for two reasons, which to the politician must seem highly important—namely, that such a statement would be most unpopular, and that this problem is so direct and simple that its discussion does not offer opportunities for the camouflage of rhetorical periods.

A. M. BEST.
New York, Jan. 19, 1918.

The Poor the Worst Sufferers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg the privilege of space in your columns to plead the cause of the men, women, and children on whom will be entailed indescribable suffering by the measures adopted by Dr. Garfield; the women on whom will fall additional strain, the children inadequately clothed and fed, whose strength has already suffered from the unprecedented cold and almost unreachable price of food. What is going to happen to them with fathers and sons out of work? In what condition will these men be when called upon to serve their country? Already there have been deaths from pneumonia in the Government camps. Is the death rate to be forced higher by Dr. Garfield's "precautionary" measures? It would be interesting, though alarming, to know what the enemy thinks of these measures on the part of a country that has only just entered into the war; who has boasted of its limitless resources; its boundless wealth. And what of the Allies? What are they thinking of such drastic measures so early in the game? It will hardly be encouraging. For some months now tired women and men have been persistently solicited to give their services free "after work hours" to assist the Government. These weary people responded patriotically for love of their country. Has the Government done likewise?.

JUSTICE.
New York, Jan. 19, 1918.

For Saturday Holidays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to us it would be a wiser move to make Saturdays the legal holidays instead of Mondays. First, there are a great many plants working only a half day Saturday that would be very much less inconvenienced by simply closing all day Saturday. If they are compelled to close Monday, no doubt they would change around and work all day Saturday instead of a half day, so that all-day-Saturday closing would have the same fuel saving effect, with very much less confusion.

We have always found at our plant that after Monday holidays the production of the week is considerably lessened, because the week is not started off properly, whereas this is not the case in being closed on Saturday. Moreover, a good many of the factory workers are now accustomed to having part of Saturday to themselves to attend to their own private needs. All in all, we think closing all day Saturday would save just as much fuel, with very much less confusion and interference with factory production.

PHOENIX MANUFACTURING CO.
Baltimore, Jan. 18, 1918.

Would Recall Drafted Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all this talk about coal shortage it has struck me that we have not learned anything from the mistakes of our allies at the beginning of the war. At that time England took into her army many thousands of men engaged in mining and shipbuilding, as well as medical students. Within a year she saw her mistake, and recalled these thousands of men from the front and sent them back to the mines, the shipyards, and the medical schools. We have not made the mistake of drafting medical students, but we have drafted thousands of men from the mines and from the transportation systems.

The General Committee of Anthracite Operators within the past few days has announced that, to have more coal, more miners are needed. It states further, "More labor is essential now. The industry is shorthanded. It has only 152,000 mine workers as against 177,000 in 1916. * * * At least 25,000 additional men can have continuous full-time work under most favorable conditions. The mining operations are developed sufficiently to enable an immediate increase in production could the necessary labor be had."

Last October at Williamstown, Mass., the home town of Dr. Garfield, the college boys celebrated their holiday, known as Mountain Day, by volunteering to break up a freight blockade at Mechanicsville. Why cannot Dr. Garfield do on a large scale what his college boys did on a small scale? Why should not the thousands of men that were drafted from the mines and the railroads be immediately ordered back to their old work? Why should not more thousands of men be taken from the army camps to aid in the further production and distribution of what is today the most vital necessity in this war? If this is done, not only would munition factories and other important industries not be curtailed, but rather be enabled to work twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week. Does this not seem like a constructive method of handling this most important problem?

JOSEPH WIENER.
New York, Jan. 18, 1918.

Looking Forward.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We should be looking forward to next Winter's coal supply. A repetition of last Fall and Summer, when we consumers were alternately advised to store and to wait for our coal until the "psychological" shortage cleared up, will result in a worse chaos than the present one. It seems to me that the consumers—industrial and domestic—should be encouraged to buy next Summer all the coal that can be provided in excess of current needs. Then when Winter comes there will be less strain on the railroads, and the public will not spend its energy begging for coal. In the past it has been easier to transport coal from mine to consumer in the Summer. If that is still true, let us have some word from the Administration as to its plans.

GEORGE H. HYSLOP.
New York, Jan. 19, 1918.

Dividing the Loss.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a truism to say that all classes should willingly share the losses and hardships involved in our participation in the war. Every American worthy of the name gladly indorses that proposition, but it must be obvious that if, as claimed, this shutdown order is a war measure in behalf of our whole people, the only equitable way to meet this particular loss is from the Government Treasury, whose funds are derived from equal taxation of all our people. To sidestep the Government's obvious responsibility along these lines and to seek to impress upon workingmen the idea that their loss of time due to this shutdown order should be made good by their employers is mischievous or worse.

C. G. MILLS.
New York, Jan. 19, 1918.

A Retreat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

General Garfield with his great experience in handling the army of coal producers and carriers has ordered a strategic retreat like unto another that converted the attackers into a defeated army, and he is now valiantly on the run for the rear. I have no more knowledge of coal matters than General Garfield, but I believe that a strategic retreat is a poor way for us to win this action. I do not doubt the General's personal courage, but have no confidence in his tactics; they are the tactics of an inexperienced volunteer, of the worst kind of a volunteer, and his promotion to the Presidency of Williams College is urged. Give us a practical man and give him full authority.

GEORGE F. DOMINICK, Jr.
New York, Jan. 17, 1918.

Willing to Work on Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While there seems to be much dissatisfaction expressed over the coal conservation order issued from Washington, undoubtedly this step has been taken after most careful consideration by our President. It is self-evident that this order affects the City of New York as much, if not more, than any other city in the country. It also means that one day each week, for the next few weeks at least, will be spent by large numbers of people in this city in idleness. It seems to me that, under proper leadership, this one day could be utilized by the Government and a great deal accomplished. I believe that there are thousands of men in this city who would gladly give this one day a week to hard manual labor to help solve the situation.

W. F. EVANS.
Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1918.

New Jersey's Sacrifice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The calamity howling with which New York greeted the Fuel Administration order this morning gives many New Jerseyites a sharp pain. The majority of our plants in this State that depend on central station electric power had one full week without power, and have since been closed three days a week for two weeks to permit coal to go to the relief of New York and New England. As Mr. Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive Works says: "Whatever is done, we will take our medicine." There are 350,000 tons of coal at tidewater, largely because New Jersey factories are, and have been, running half time, and these plants would be tickled to death if it were only each Monday, even if this had to be preceded by a three and one-half day shutdown.

W. A. McDERMID.
New York, Jan. 17, 1918.

Penalty for Foresight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The logic of Dr. Garfield is that a factory well supplied with coal shall not work to accumulate products to be sent to the barren markets later, because some other factory did not have similar foresight in accumulating coal. Ergo, if my son is taken from school on account of acquiring a contagious disease, your son should be inoculated immediately with the malady, so that he shall not gain an advantage in the school while my son is absent.

G. W. O.
New York, Jan. 18, 1918.

Academic Minds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most academic minds when confronted with business problems are unable to solve them practically. This is no reflection on the academic mind; it has its important uses. The dire need of the country now is the drafting of the services of men of widely recognized administrative ability in business affairs by the Administration.

C. E. DeFOREST.
New Haven, Conn., Jan. 18, 1918.

ALL SOLDIERS MUST PASS MENTAL TESTS

War Department to Require Psychological Examination for Men and New Officers.

TRAIN FOR EXPERT WORK

Surgeon General Gorgas Outlines the Plan, Which Has His Indorsement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Major Gen. Gorgas, the Surgeon General of the Army, announced tonight the decision of the War Department to extend its psychological examination to all enlisted men and to all newly appointed officers of the army.

This decision has been approved by the Chief of Staff, on the recomendation of the Surgeon General.

This means that the experiment of psychological examination, which was made at Camps Lee and Devens, has been regarded as successful enough to be extended to all soldiers in the army and to all newly appointed officers.

Special buildings and equipment will be established in each army camp and cantonment, and a school of military psychology will be established at the medical officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where fifty military psychologists will be entered monthly to be trained in their new specialty.

Surgeon General's Explanation.

In explanation of the project Major General Gorgas, the Surgeon General of the Army, authorized the following statement today:

The Chief of Staff has approved the recommendation of the Surgeon General for the extension of psychological examination to all enlisted men and all newly appointed officers of the army and has approved plans for carrying out these examinations. The work will require four commissioned officers and twenty enlisted men per division in order to examine 400 men a day—more enlisted men if a larger number is to be examined each day. The total estimated personnel for conducting the examinations in the 31 divisional training camps and for a special staff in the Surgeon General's office is 27 Majors, 51 Captains, and 54 First Lieutenants of the Sanitary Corps, national army, and 62 Sergeants, 62 Corporals, and 620 enlisted men. Special buildings and equipment, to cost $10,000 to $12,000 per camp, have been authorized for the work.

A school of military psychology will be established at the Medical Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where about fifty psychologists will be entered monthly for a minimum of two months' training in the subjects which they should know for the practice of their specialty under military conditions. On the staff of the commandant of the Medical Officers' Training Camp will be a senior instructor in psychology, detailed to the work by the Surgeon General on recommendation of Major Yerkes, head of the section of psychology. General military and physical instruction will be given students, and in addition, such instruction in military psychology as the organization and administration of psychological examining, the practice of group and individual examining, types of mental incompetents, malingering and its detection, &c.

Tests at Two Camps.

The extension of the psychological examinations is based on results in four divisional camps where the method was tried. By order of the Surgeon General special inspection of this work was made at the camps where the work was in progress—Camps Lee and Devens. Colonel Shaw, who was detailed to make this inspection, attached the following summary of his findings to his report for Camp Lee:

Psychological tests began on Oct. 8; up to Nov. 10, about 90 per cent. of the command, officers and men, had been examined.

Men are rapidly handled in company groups by four examiners, who conduct simultaneously both the intelligence and the mechanical skill test; about half a regiment is examined each day.

Certain types of mental and nervous instability are identified at once and the mentally defective as soon as the scores are known.

There was a general concurrence of opinion among officers who had been furnished psychological readings of men in their commands, that previous estimates of mental capacity corresponded in a very striking way with the scores made by these men at the examination.

Neurological examinations are made of all suspicious cases and of all men in the E and S classes. About half of each class are found unfit for military service.

The value of these psychological tests as an indication of mental capacity cannot be definitely determined at present; further comparison must be made of officers' estimates and the performance of the men with psychological scores. The general opinion at Camp Lee is distinctly favorable, and I am confident that the results obtained by Lieutenant Yoakum and his co-workers amply justify the extension of the examinations to include all enlisted and drafted men and newly appointed officers.

There is nothing novel or experimental in the principle of applying psychological tests as a means of determining practical every-day capacity. They have been repeatedly made use of heretofore among big business concerns with results indicated in dollars and cents saved. The value of the work of Major Yerkes and his assistants consists in devising mental tests of such a nature as to serve as a practical index of the intelligence of men in the military service. If the results of the work at Camp Lee are borne out at other places, it must be admitted that Major Yerkes has been eminently successful.

The following extract from an interview with General Cronkhite, published in The Bayonet of Oct. 26, 1917, shows the opinion of the division commander in regard to the value of the psychological examinations:

It may be revolutionary, but the psychiatric board's intelligence tests will play a great part in this division. The tests are virtually conclusive; they have proved so in thousands of cases, and men who show a high intelligence rating will be watched closely—will be given every chance for advancement. Their daily work will be taken into consideration, and if they deserve promotion they'll get it. This is the program from top to bottom, officer and private.

The following is from the communication of Major Robert M. Yerkes, in charge of the section of psychology of the Surgeon General's office, to Surgeon General Gorgas recommending authorization to proceed with formulation of plans for the extension of the work:

Psychological examining in three of the national army cantonments in which it was undertaken is practically completed except for individual examinations until the final draft quota reports. By Dec. 15 approximately 80,000 enlisted men and 5,000 commissioned officers will have been examined. Except for delay in connection with the reporting of men for examination this work could have been done, according to schedule in one month instead of two.

Results of examination indicate in brief:

(a) That approximately 2 per cent. of the drafted men as they appear in camp are so seriously defective in mental development that they are either menaces or nuisances in military organizations.

(b) That the intelligence ratings of their men supplied to company commanders greatly assist the latter in properly placing and effectively using men.

(c) That the examining officers will assist greatly in selection for assignment, promotion or retirement.

General Gorgas's Approval.

In forwarding Major Yerkes's communication to the Adjutant General and recommending the extension of the examinations, the Surgeon General wrote in part as follows:

The purpose of these tests as outlined by Major Yerkes is as follows:

(a) To aid in segregating and eliminating the mentally incompetent.

(b) To classify men according to their mental capacity.

(c) To assist in selecting competent men for responsible positions.

In the opinion of this office these reports indicate very definitely that the desired results have been achieved; scores of drafted men, mentally incompetent, have been identified by the psychological tests much earlier in their military careers than would have otherwise occurred. The classification of men according to mental ability, as determined by these examinations, has corresponded, in general, in a very striking way with the estimates, previously made by officers familiar with them, and many instances could be mentioned where men selected for responsible positions, solely on their psychological records, had fully justified that selection.

The success of this work in a large series of observations, some 5,000 officers and 80,000 men, makes it reasonably certain that similar results may be expected if the system were extended to include the entire enlisted and drafted personnel and to all newly appointed officers.

There appears to be no objection on the part of commanding officers to the prosecution of this work at divisional cantonments, on the ground that the time of the men is being unduly sacrificed, and I am of the opinion that the examinations can be continued without any just criticism whatsoever on this score.

In view of these considerations I recommend that all company officers, all candidates in officers' training camps, and all drafted and enlisted men be required to take the prescribed psychological test. I recommend also that the work be prosecuted by psychological examiners under the control of Major Yerkes, S. C., and at divisional camps under the general direction of the Division Surgeon. I recommend further that division commanders be directed to furnish the necessary facilities for carrying out this work.

Might Shorten the War.

At the request of the Training Committee of the War College, Major Yerkes prepared a memorandum on certain phases of the subject, from which the following is quoted:

The strictly medical value of psychological examination, through the elimination of the intellectually incompetent, is demonstrably great and now widely recognized among medical officers who are familiar with it. Colonel Shaw's reports adequately express the sense of the Medical Department. It may fairly be argued that this value alone would justify the extension of the work to all enlisted men.

The value of psychological examining as an aid in the selection of material for officers, is clearly indicated:

(a) By the correlation of psychological measurements with officers' ratings. (This is approximately 70 per cent.)

(b) By the ranking of officers in different arms of the service.

(c) By the substantial agreement between psychological ratings of soldiers and the opinions of their company commanders concerning them.

Decision concerning the future of this work should doubtless depend upon the military importance of dealing promptly and properly with the mentally inferior on the one hand and the mentally superior on the other. It is believed, and therefore the recommendation which is before the committee, that the general use of sound, scientific proceedure of psychological examining will greatly lessen military costs through the prompt elimination of men who are not worth the labor of training, and the immediate reference to service organization of those who respond very unsatisfactorily to military training; that it will substantially increase the efficiency of military organization and subsequently of operation through the selection and the proper placement of men of superior intellectual ability.

The shortening of the war by a single day would effect a saving greater than the cost of conducting psychological examination for millions of men. This memorandum is presented because those of us who are chiefly responsible for this new work have wholly convinced ourselves that psychology has achieved a position which will enable it to substantially help to win the war and to shorten the necessary period of conflict.

Finally, it should be remarked that our methods are not statical, but are constantly being improved. There is ample reason for prediction that their value to the service can be very largely increased by the revision which is now in progress.

Miss Sylvia Peabody Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Peabody of Milton and Boston, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sylvia Peabody, to Captain Clarence Van Schaick Mitchell, United States Cavalry, R. C., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell of Pennbrook House, Bernardsville, N. J., and 173 East Seventy-first Street, New York. Captain Mitchell was graduated from Princeton University in 1913, and later from the Harvard Law School. He is a member of the Union and Princeton Clubs of this city and of the Ivy Club of Princeton, and served for a year with the military ambulance attached to the French Army of the Somme. He is a brother of the Misses Virginia, Mildred, and Caroline Mitchell.

Anna Held Taken to Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 20.—Anna Held, the actress, is seriously ill at St. Mary's Hospital here. She is said to be suffering from neuritis, resulting from a cold she contracted recently. She was removed to the hospital yesterday, and has since been under the care of several physicians. Her engagements in Wisconsin were canceled, but the company left, with her daughter in the principal rôle.

Two Men Hurt in Auto Accident.

Two men were injured last night when an automobile got beyond the control of its driver in East Nineteenth Street, near Avenue A, and crashed into the glass front of a store at No. 445. Joseph Mazelle of 346 Fifth Street was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from lacerations and contusions, and Peter McCarthy of 204 East Forty-seventh Street was allowed to go home after he had been treated by surgeons. Joseph Brownstein of 206 East Twelfth Street, the chauffeur, was not injured.

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

TAFT TALKS OF WAR AT CATHOLIC BENEFIT

Must Fight to Win, Regardless of Cost, He Tells Hippodrome Audience.

PRAISES HOME CHARITIES

More Than $10,000 Raised for Nineteen City Nurseries at Patriotic Concert.

William H. Taft, speaking in the Hippodrome last night, declared that the people of the United States have not yet realized the extent to which they are in the world war, but he added that they are waking up, and that "we have got to fight this war through to victory, no matter how many years it takes, how many lives it calls for, or how much treasure it costs."

The occasion was a benefit for the United Catholic Works of New York, of which Father Vincent de Paul McGean is the Director General, and which at the present time maintains in this city nineteen nurseries. More than $10,000 was realized for the charity.

"The war has brought our people closer together than ever before," said Mr. Taft. "It has made the people feel more kindly one to another. We know this because of the spontaneous and generous support given our great charities. Never in history did a people voluntarily give, as did the American people, $100,000,000 to a great organization such as the Red Cross. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association, all of them doing a great and splendid war work, have asked great sums and have not asked in vain. They are all co-operating, all are working for the same cause and the same end, and in this work there is no sectionalism and no denominationalism. It is all for America.

"But, while we must and will care for those who serve us abroad, we must not forget those who suffer at home. And we will not forget them, for there is more generosity in America at this moment than there ever was before in our history. We know of the terrible suffering of the little children overseas. In Poland, it is said, there is hardly a child left under six years of age. They have all been destroyed as a result of starvation and privation. In the devastated sections of France the peasant farmers farm right up to the battle lines, and their little children, who do not know how to use the gas mask or when to use it, have had to be moved back to zones of safety. And we are caring for those little children as we should.

"And at the same time we must care just as tenderly for our own little children, and there is no finer way of doing it than the way that Father McGean does it in these splendid nurseries. We can and will care, I know, for our own."

The Hippodrome was packed. Those who appeared included George M. Cohan, who sang his song, "Over There"; Mme. Eleanore de Cisneros, who sang "The Star-Spangled Banner"; Miss Haruki Onuki, the Japanese prima donna; the Fleming Sisters, Will J. Evans of the Hippodrome Company, and the entire Hippodrome chorus.

Cardinal Farley was to have been present, but was unable to appear, owing to a slight attack of the grip. He sent a message to the meeting, which was delivered by Mgr. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral.

TO TEACH PATRIOTISM.

Public School Heads Discuss Plans for National Awakening.

A meeting attended by Superintendents, Principals, and teachers of the New York public schools, at which plans for teaching children to observe their duties as citizens, was held in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Among those who attended the meeting were Dr. Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting City Superintendent of Schools; Dr. Robert McN. McElroy, head of the department of history in Princeton University, and S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League.

The teachers, Principals, and others present agreed to prepare plans for a series of meetings, classes, and lectures for the instruction of teachers on the methods and courses to be followed.

Dr. Straubenmuller called attention to the extent teachers have been aroused on the question of loyalty and patriotism.

"The time has come," he said, "for teachers to take hold of these questions and through their pupils instill a national spirit of real patriotism in the minds of the people. It may take a generation, but it must be done. The co-operation of the parents, of the community, must be had."

"Our first line of defense," said Dr. McElroy, "is the brave boys in khaki, but the second line of defense is the boys and girls now looking to the teachers for a system of education. The public must learn to appreciate the dignity of the teacher's task. Think of the enormity of closing schools for lack of coal so long as one saloon remains open! And then think of the children going to school in the caves of the earth with their gas masks by their sides. It is an absurd and humiliating closing of America's second line of defense to close schools for lack of coal or to save coal."

LOAN TO IDLE EMPLOYES.

Simms Magneto Co. Guards Against Hardships of Shutdown.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 20.—Unable to bear the enormous loss which would have been necessitated by paying employes during the enforced shutdown, and realizing that in some cases this decision would cause much hardship, the Simms Magneto Company of East Orange has placed in operation a plan whereby any employe who worked three days of last week may, by applying to the firm, receive a loan of the additional sum necessary for his living expenses. The same plan will be carried out this week when operations will be resumed on Wednesday.

Starting with the coming week employes who found it necessary to borrow will have 5 per cent. of their weekly wage deducted each subsequent week until the amount has been paid back.

SECURITY LEAGUE CONGRESS

Nine Governors and Many Other Prominent Men to Attend Meeting.

The National Security League announced yesterday that nine Governors and the Mayors of forty-three cities had accepted invitations to attend the "National Service Congress" of the league in Chicago on Feb. 21. Vice President Marshall, ex-President Taft, James W. Gerard, and many other prominent men will address the congress. Elihu Root, as Honorary President of the league, will also speak at the meeting.

The National League for Woman's Service will have meetings in Chicago during the Security League Congress. Miss Maude Wetmore, a member of the Executive Committee of the Security League, is arranging a program for these meetings, with the assistance of Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., Secretary of the Committee of Patriotism through Education.

Mrs. Humiston Denies Police Attack

Mrs. Grace Humiston denied yesterday that she had made new charges against the police in connection with the arrest at her office of George Toomey, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital after alleged threats against her life. Mrs. Humiston said that she was not at her office at the time of Toomey's call.

WOMEN IN CAMPAIGN FOR PERMANENT PEACE

Dr. Anna Shaw and Three Others Appointed to Executive Committee of League to Enforce It.

The League to Enforce Peace announced yesterday that its Committee on Management had appointed Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and three other prominent women to its Executive Committee as a step in a national campaign among women to strengthen opposition against a premature and indecisive peace, and to stimulate support of the plan for a league of nations to enforce peace after a pact has been signed. Although women have been members and honorary officers of the league, this is the first time they have been represented on the Executive Committee.

When Dr. Shaw was chosen a member of the committee by the Committee on Management at its annual meeting at the Yale Club yesterday, William Howard Taft, President of the league, read a letter from her in support of the plans of the organization. Dr. Shaw is also Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Those who will serve with Dr. Shaw are Mrs. Eva Perry Moore, President of the National Council of Women and honorary President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., Secretary of the National Security League's Committee on Patriotism Through Education, and Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr.

They will aid in forming plans to carry the campaign to the women of the country through their clubs and other organizations, in the belief that the women will be opposed to a premature peace because it would mean a second war and a greater loss of life, and the campaign will be carried to all non-suffrage States as well as those where women vote. The members at the meeting were Mr. Taft, Oscar S. Straus, John Bates Clark, Alton B. Parker, Hamilton Holt, Judge William H. Wadhams, Herbert S. Houston, Dr. Talcott Williams, Charles Stewart Davidson, Edward A. Filene, Glenn Frank, Bolton Smith, and Theodore Marburg.

LABOR ARBITRATOR QUITS.

Stock Yards Men Regret Williams, Forced by Ill Health to Give Up.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—John E. Williams's resignation as Federal arbitrator of labor disputes arising in the packing industries was announced today at a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor by William Foster, Secretary of the Stock Yards Labor Council. Ill-health was given as the reason.

Mr. Williams's appointment was agreed upon last Christmas morning by both packers and representatives of every craft employed in the packing industry throughout the United States after conferences with the Federal Mediation Commission. All points at issue between the packers and their employes regarding hours and wages were to be left to Mr. Williams for final adjustment.

It is understood that Mr. Williams's resignation was sent to Washington a week ago, but the fact did not become generally known until today. "Organized labor regrets this action," said Mr. Foster. "We had the greatest confidence in Mr. Williams. It will be difficult to fill his place."

EASTERN CHURCHMEN MEET

Bishop Parker Urges Closer Relations of Americans with Them.

The annual meeting of the American branch of the Anglican and Eastern Association, which has for its purpose the cultivation of closer relations and intercommunion between the Anglican and orthodox churches, opened yesterday at Trinity Church. Importance of cultivation of personal relations between Americans and immigrant members of the Eastern churches was emphasized by Bishop Edward M. Parker of New Hampshire.

In the procession which was part of the service there participated Archbishop Gumanos, representing the Patriarch of Antioch; the very Rev. Agapios Golam, Archimandrite of the Syrian Church; Solon J. Clasto, Exarch of the Greek Orthodox Church of America; the Rev. Sebastian Dabovitch, Archmandrite of the Serbian Church; the Rev. P. Popoff, representative of the Archbishop of the Russian Church; the Rev. Nicholas Metripolsky of the Russian Church, and the Rev. Nicholas Lazaris of the Greek Church.

Special services in the interest of the association were held last night in the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, and meetings will be held there today, including a public mass meeting at 3 P. M. The convention will close tonight with a service at the Greek Church of the Evangelismos (Annunciation) in Fifty-fourth Street near Eighth Avenue, at which the Rev. Nicholas Lazaris and Bishop James H. Darlington will speak.

BROOKLYN PLEA TO MAYOR.

Borough Park and Bath Beach Want Service Board Ousted.

Business and civic organizations representing the Borough Park and Bath Beach sections of Brooklyn, which met last night at the Knights of Columbus Hall at Bath Beach, decided to send a delegation to Mayor Hylan on Tuesday to ask him to prepare charges to be submitted to the Governor against the Public Service Commissioners, and to ask for their removal on the ground that they had failed to compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to run the West End line properly.

It was asserted that overcrowding is caused unnecessarily by running too few cars on an inadequate schedule; that the cars are extremely cold, and that the sanitary condition of the stations makes them dangerous to health. William J. Mackin, President of the Bath Beach Taxpayers' Association, presided, and among the other organizations represented were the South Side Board of Trade, the Gravesend Board of Trade, the Knights of Columbus, and the Fawcett Club.

HOLDUPS AROUSE POLICE.

Scores in Citizens' Clothes Are Now Patrolling Jersey City.

Scores of policemen in Jersey City were sent out last night to patrol in citizens' clothes in an attempt to check the great number of holdups and robberies which have taken place there in the last two weeks. The policemen were told to be particularly alert between 10 o'clock and midnight and to stop all suspicious looking persons, and if satisfactory answers were not given to bring them to the station house.

The highwaymen and robbers have become unusually bold and seemingly are in open defiance of the police force. William Baynham was about to close his grocery store at 527 Grand Street shortly after midnight yesterday morning when a stranger entered and, "covering" him with a revolver, backed him into a corner and emptied the cash drawer, which contained about $50. Soon after Tony Branhow of 43 Sussex Street was held up and robbed by two men as he was passing along Henderson Street, near Tenth. One robber stunned him with a blow, and then both went through his clothing and took $5, all he had.

ARMENIA'S GUARD STUCK TO THE GUNS

Navy Commander of Torpedoed Ship Praises the Coolness of His Men.

OFFERED TO MAN ENGINES

Radio Operator Also Commended in Official Report Made to Secretary Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Daniels today made public extracts from the report of the commander of the armed guard of the steamship Armenia, showing how that vessel was saved and taken to port after it had been attacked and torpedoed by a German submarine early in December.

The report shows that the Armenia, with convoy, was proceeding through the war zone. Men of the armed guard were at the guns and on watch, when at night a wireless message brought news of the torpedoing of a ship at another point in the zone. Receiving this message, the commander of the guard instructed the men on watch to keep a still more vigilant lookout and to avoid the use of speaking tubes, calling to the bridge if a submarine was sighted. Soon after this the wireless brought a cancellation of the message.

"With my binoculars I picked up a light on the port beam," says the commander of the armed guard. "I sang out to the mate, but got no answer. I called a second time. Just as the words came from my mouth I saw a large stream of water and rubbish shoot into the air about 150 feet. A shot came afterward. I imagined I saw one of our gun platforms go up in the air, and got to thinking of the three men on watch, who must have been blown into the air with it. The first words I got out of my mouth were 'My God! She is hit!'

"The Captain of the ship came out of the chart house just at this time, and I made a rush for the alarm bell, after telling the mate to shut down the engines. All the gun crews were told to stick to their guns and look for a second torpedo and not to wait for orders to fire if anything came in sight. Running down the port ladder I met one of the officers of the ship, who exclaimed: 'Why doesn't some one stop the engines?'

"It was my intention then to go down into the engine room myself when I noticed spot-lights blinking about the decks and a scramble for the boats. Only a few were excited, in fact the majority were very cool. I shouted to keep the spot-lights off or we would get a second torpedo, and I also told them not to mind the boats, but save the ship.

"About this time the engine room force started back below. I think the Captain remarked that somebody had to stay aboard the ship and that everyone could not get into the boats. Then the Captain sang out: 'If there is no water in the engine room we can beach the ship.'

"This assured me that everything was all right, and I went to the bridge to get my pistol and confidential papers. The Captain followed me, and he telegraphed full speed ahead, adding that it was his belief that we could beach the ship. Seeing the Captain had on his life preserver I threw off my raincoat and arctics and went to my room and got my life preserver.

"Coming back to the bridge, we saw that the men from some of the lookout posts were getting ready the boats, and that the armed guards were standing by their guns. They were furnished with lights for the boats, and a lot of heavy clothing was thrown in. Orders were given to lower the boats and also to cast off the life rafts. After making an inspection of the damage, I went to the Captain and again told him that I thought we could make it, if there was no second torpedo. The boats by this time had put off from the ship. Seeing that we were under way, an officer in a boat yelled to us to throw him a line so that he could come back on board with the men in the boat, but there was no time to stop. A destroyer came alongside and picked up the men, letting the boats go adrift.

"A collision mat with weights and canvas had been placed over the torpedo hole. Flour in the hold had formed a skin that kept the water from going forward, though it had flooded the icebox and store rooms. The explosion had knocked down three of the lookouts on the gun platforms. The masthead lookouts slid down the backstays so fast I thought they had jumped from the crow's nest."

Keeping ahead, the Armenia was got to safety, and her cargo was transferred to lighters and found to be only slightly damaged. The behavior of the navy armed guard is described as splendid. The men did no talking, but stuck by the guns and went coolly about their work, the commander says, even volunteering to go below to the engine room before the men of the ship's crew went down to the engines.

Mention is made of the radio operator, Brown, who without orders kept sending his S O S calls until the dynamo was shut down, when he went to the bridge and kept up communication with the destroyer.

Chief Boatswains Mate Stief Homiak, U. S. N., who was in command of the armed guard, has been commended by the Navy Department for the discipline he maintained, for his devotion to duty and the results obtained from the gun crew in his command. The members of the guard have also been commended.

LIEUT. O'BRIEN HOME.

Aviator, Captured, Jumped from Train and Got to Holland.

Lieutenant Patrick O'Brien, a California civil engineer, who joined the British flying corps in 1916, was shot down in August, 1917, while raiding behind the German lines and made a prisoner, arrived here yesterday after escaping from his German captors and wandering for two and a half months through German territory until he crossed into Holland. Lieutenant O'Brien was in active service from April, 1916, until August, 1917, when he and a small squadron of British aviators were surrounded by German machines five miles behind the German lines. O'Brien's machine dropped to the ground after he had been rendered unconscious by a bullet in the face.

He fell safely and later found himself in a German military hospital. As soon as he was able to talk he was questioned by German intelligence officers and then put on a train for a prison camp. He said he managed to open a window on the train by telling his guard that he needed air.

"The guard was right at my side, but as soon as I had the window open I jumped through and landed on my face, cutting it badly and reopening my old wound, while the train went on. I had a fair idea of the part of Germany I was in by watching the railroad stations, and I knew enough about the stars to steer a course by them at night in order to go toward the Dutch border."

ROCKEFELLER GIVES $25,000

Founds Liberty Bond Hospital Fund on Housekeeper's Account.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Jan. 20.—William Rockefeller, it became known today, has just made a gift of $25,000 worth of the last issue of Liberty bonds to the Ossining Hospital to endow a "Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller Fund" for the institution.

The bonds will yield $1,000 a year. It is understood that Dr. Joel Madden of Ossining, who is physician to the Rockefeller family when they are at their Summer place, interested Mr. Rockefeller after the latter had visited his housekeeper while she was ill in the institution. It is in appreciation of what the hospital attendants did for her that Mr. Rockefeller made the gift.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Card of Thanks.

BLAUER.—Mr. David Blauer and sons wish to thank all their family and friends for their kind expression of sympathy upon the death of Yetta Blauer, wife and mother, for which they are deeply grateful.

Born.

COAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Morton S. Coan, (nee Molly Sattenstiel,) at 315 West 79th St., a son, on Jan. 15, 1918.

CAHN.—Jan. 18, 601 West 164th St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Cahn, a daughter.

OTT.—Jan. 17, 451 66th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Ott, a son.

ROTH.—Jan. 14, 2,001 Morris Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Roth, a daughter.

SCHWARTZBERG.—Jan. 18, Zion Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwartzberg, a daughter.

SLOSS.—Jan. 17, 746 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Sloss, a daughter.

Engaged.

BERGIDA — KLARENMEYER. — Beatrice Klarenmeyer to Lieutenant G. Bergida, U. S. R.

BRONNE—KUH.—Lillian Kuh to Adolph Bronne.

GAILOF—HAMBURGER.—Mildred Hamburger to Irving Gailof.

GEOSTENFELD — EDMAN.—Estelle B. Edman to Maurice E. Goestenfeld.

GROSSMAN — KINZELBERG.—Fannie Kinzelberg to Leo E. Grossman.

HAAS—BLUM.—Clara Blum to Sol F. Haas.

HART—HANLES.—Rose Hanles to Leonard R. Hart.

LEVY—MICHAELS.—Estelle Michaels to Max A. Levy.

LEVY—SCHWARTZ.—Ray Schwartz to Leo Levy.

LEVY—SHAPIRO.—Goldie Shapiro to Joseph Levy.

LIEBLICH—BAUM.—Rose M. Baum to Harry H. Lieblich.

MARKELS—GOLDSTEIN.—Therese Goldstein to Leonard Markels.

MILLNER—JOHNSON.—Margaret C. Johnson to Oliver M. Millner.

SHIFF—POLLAK.—Flora Pollak to A. Shiff.

SWARTZ—SCHWEITZER.—Estelle Schweitzer to Roger L. Swartz.

UTAN — PRICE. — Martha Price to Samuel Utan.

Married.

ROTHCHILD—SAMMET.—Mrs. Joel Sammet announces the marriage of her daughter Florence to Mr. Leon Rothchild on Jan. 20, 1918, by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Stern at the Hotel Majestic.

LATZ—STEINTHAL.—Jan. 15, Hattie Steinthal to Irving Latz.

Long Island.

SCHAYE — MAHLER. — Jan. 14, Astoria, Lillian Mahler to David Schaye.

Died.

ANDERSON.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 20, Kate E., beloved wife of Edward F. Anderson. Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 22, from her late residence, 17 North Abington Av., at 3 P. M.

ARCUS.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 19, 1918, Celia Arcus, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. E. Boardman, 330 North 18th St., on Monday, Jan. 21, at 1 P. M.

BANNISTER.—Ellen, on Jan. 20, at her residence, 420 Mott Av., Bronx. Funeral services private. Interment on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at Middletown, N. Y.

BELL.—Suddenly, Jan. 19, 1918, Hal Bell. Funeral from his late residence, 2,201 University Av., Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.

BERNSTEIN.—Mrs. Addie W., 87 Hamilton Place, in her 62d year. Funeral private. Interment at Kingston, N. Y. Kingston papers please copy.

BIGELOW.—Prescott, suddenly, on Jan. 20, at his residence, 16 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 20, 1918, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred W. Dodsworth, 230 West 76th St., Mary Louisa, wife of the late George F. Brown. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., near Broadway, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

BROWN.—Mary, suddenly, on Jan. 18. Funeral Monday at 1:45 from her late home, 1,069 Boston Road. Please omit flowers.

CABARET.—Jan. 19, of pneumonia, Luther O. Cabaret, in his 56th year. Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, 44 Hamilton Av., New Rochelle.

CAMPBELL.—Margaret, Jan. 20. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway, 66th St., Tuesday, 3 P. M.

CHAPLIN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 20, Sidney H. Chaplin of 638 Lexington Av. Services at THE FUNERAL HOME, 53d St. and 6th Av., (James E. Winterbottom, director,) on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M. Members of Lorillard Lodge, 558, F. and A. M., respectfully invited to attend.

CODY.—John J., 100 Lewis Av., Elmhurst, L. I., of pneumonia, Jan. 20, 1918. Funeral services at residence 8:30 P. M. Jan. 22, 1918.

CONE.—Osmond S., Saturday, Jan. 19, aged 87 years. Funeral at late residence, Bound Brook, N. J., Tuesday, at 3 o'clock. Springfield (Mass.) and Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

DE LASCO.—Jan. 19, Lucy De Lasco. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Monday, 1 o'clock.

DERRENBACHER.—On Jan. 20, 1918, at his home, 165 Horton Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Frank Derrenbacher, aged 47 years, beloved husband of Lillian Merk Derrenbacher. Funeral notice later. Kingston (N. Y.) and Los Angeles (Cal.) papers please copy.

DICK.—E. Howard, husband of Sarah A. Cross and former Lieutenant of 23d Regiment, N. G. N. Y., on Jan. 19, 1918, in his 52d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 189 North 19th St., East Orange, N. J., (Ampere Station, D., L. & W. Railroad,) on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

DODD.—Jan. 19, in his 81st year, David S. Dodd. Funeral services Monday, Jan. 21, at cemetery chapel, Bloomfield, N. J., 8 P. M.

FARNHAM.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, 1918, Mary Leland, beloved wife of Frank W. Farnham. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FEINGOLD.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at her residence, 132 South 8th St., Brooklyn, Sarah Feingold, beloved wife of Jacob Feingold, aged 61 years. Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock.

FEIST.—Simon, on Jan. 20, in his 62d year, brother of Max and Adolph. Funeral from Montefiore Home, Monday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.

FEIST.—King Solomon's Lodge, No. 279, F. and A. M. Brethren: With deep regret we announce that our beloved brother, Simon Feist, has been called from his earthly labors. You are hereby requested to attend the obsequies for the purpose of paying the last Masonic tribute at the Montefiore Home today at 2 o'clock P. M.
DAVID A. MOCK, Master.
OTTO OCHS, Secretary.

FOSDICK.—At Jamaica, N. Y., on Jan. 20, 1918, Lewis L. Fosdick, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral private.

GILES.—At Cold Spring-on-Hudson on Saturday, Jan. 19, Dr. Richard Giles in his 57th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GROOMBRIDGE.—On Jan. 20, 1918, Frederick, father of Mrs. E. Hamilton and Mrs. A. Trohwitter. Services at late residence, 10 West 102d St., Monday, at 8 P. M. Interment St. Michael's.

HANNAHS.—On Saturday, Jan. 19, 1918, after a very short illness, Truman Kilborne Hannahs, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late home, 114 Park Av., East Orange, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock. Interment Rosedale Cemetery.

HANNEGAN.—John J., beloved husband of Catherine Hannegan, (nee Fitzgerald,) late President of Master Plumbers' Association of City of New York, also a member of the New York Athletic Club, at 5:20 A. M., Sunday, in the Misericordia Hospital. High mass at 10 A. M. Wednesday, Our Lady of Mercy Church, Marion Av., near Fordham Road; from his late residence, 2,650 Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

HARDY.—Jan. 20, 1918, Mary Elizabeth Hardy, aged 53 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., time later.

HAYDEN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 18, at his residence, 1,284 Franklin Av., Bronx, William Henry, beloved husband of Charlotte M. Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 21, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

HAYDOCK.—John. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Frank Campbell's.) Auspices Actors' Fund.

JACKSON.—Entered into life eternal on Jan. 19, 1918, the Rev. James William Jackson. Funeral services in the Church of the Epiphany, Allendale, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 22, upon arrival of train leaving Jersey City at 1:15 on the Erie Railroad. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

KROOSS.—On Jan. 20, 1918, at his home, 40 Guion Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., Christopher J. Krooss, in his 40th year, beloved husband of Catherine Krooss. Funeral services at the Elks' Club, 23 Bank St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, 11 A. M. Wednesday.

LEE.—On Jan. 18, 1918, at 165 West 58th St., Harriet A. Lee. Services and interment at Benson, Vt.

LEWIS.—Jennette, (nee Marks,) devoted wife of Reuben Lewis and beloved mother of Ettie Naftal, Gertrude Noble, Fannie, Louis, Ada, and Newman Lewis, suddenly, Sunday, Jan. 20. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 22, 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 615 West 162d St.

LONG.—Suddenly, at Lake Delaware, Delhi, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, Rev. William A. Long, rector of St. James Chapel, Lake Delaware, and formerly of Gloucestershire, England, in his 73d year. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 5th Av. and 29th St., on Monday, Jan. 21, at 11:30 A. M.

Died.

MARTIN.—Died at Seaton Hospital, Jan. 18, Herbert H. Martin, son of the late Mrs. Anna R. Martin, aged 20 years. Funeral on Tuesday, 11 A. M., at Funeral Chapel of Boyertown Burial Casket Company, 111 West 24th St., New York.

MECKES.—On Saturday, Jan. 19, at his residence, 950 Ogden Av., after short illness, Louis Meckes. Funeral services Monday, Jan. 21, 1:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

MICHELSON.—Libbie A., the beloved wife of Adolph and mother of Morris, in her 52d year. Funeral 10 A. M., Tuesday. Services private. No flowers. Members of Jordan Lodge please note.

MUNDY.—At Miami, Fla., on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1918, Norris Woodruff, beloved husband of Annie Havemeyer Mundy, in the 71st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NOONAN. — On Jan. 18, at his residence, 1,668A 73d St., Brooklyn, Joseph F. Noonan. Funeral on Monday, Jan. 21, at 10 A. M., from the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St. and 15th Av. Relatives and friends and members of New York Council, Knights of Columbus, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private. Automobile cortege.

RINCONES.—Raphael A., died Jan. 20, 1918, of pleurisy at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., volunteer United States Army, 23 years old, son of Pedro R. Rincones and Abela Baldo of Venezuela. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 437 4th St., Brooklyn. Services at St. Francis Xavier Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St. Venezuela papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on Jan. 17, 1918, in the service of her country at Etretat, France, Amabel Scharff, oldest daughter of Louis H. and Amabel S. Roberts of Madison, N. J.

RONEY.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, Penn., Irving S. Roney of 183 Fenimore St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUBENCAMP.—On Saturday, Jan. 19, 1918, Irene A. Rubencamp, (nee Lillis,) beloved wife of Henry A. Rubencamp. Funeral from James N. Convoy's parlors, 2,160 8th Av., Tuesday at 9:30 A. M.

SABIN.—Mary A., widow of Joseph Sabin, Jan. 20, 1918, in her 100th year, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. S. Lloyd, 244 West 99th St. Services at the above address at 8 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 22. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

SHIBLEY. — Ameen A. Masonic services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Frank E. Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday evening, 8:30.

SHIBLEY.—Arcana Lodge 246: Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of the lodge, to be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, 1918, at 8:30 o'clock, at the Campbell Funeral Parlors, Broadway and 66th St., for the purpose of paying our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late brother, Worshipful Brother Ameen A. Shibley.
By order MAX HERZKA, Master.
ISAAC VAN BENSCHOTEN, Secretary.

SILBERMAN.—Ida, dear sister of Samuel Bloom. Funeral from Meyers's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., Monday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.

SIMPSON.—On Jan. 17, in France, of appendicitis, Major William F. L. Simpson, U. S. Army, American Expeditionary Forces, son of Colonel William A. Simpson, U. S. A.

SIMS.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1918, Elizabeth Sturgeon, wife of N. A. Sims. Funeral services at the residence, 66 Westchester St., Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SLOCOMB.—At Zurich, Switzerland, Dec. 6, 1917, Abby Day Slocomb, late of Groton, Conn., widow of Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb. Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Hartford, Conn., executor.

TAAFFE.—On Friday, Jan. 18, Frank X. Taaffe, brother of Thomas Gaffney Taaffe, the Rev. James A. Taaffe, S. J., and Joseph S. Taaffe. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 22, from his late home, 332 Manor Road, Castleton Corners, S. I. Requiem mass Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Manor Road, 10 A. M.

TAYLOR.—James Benjamin, aged 67, Saturday evening, Jan. 19, 1918. Funeral services on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, 1918, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 417 10th St., Brooklyn.

WEISS.—Noah Benevolent Society: Officers and members are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Bernhard Weiss, from residence of his niece, Mrs. B. Scheuer, 515 West 171st St., on Monday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
HERMAN BRAND, President.

WEISS.—Aryeh Lodge No. 6. Members are invited to attend the funeral of Brother Bernhard Weiss from his late residence, 515 West 171st St., Monday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M. BENJ. WEIL, President.
JAC. ULLMANN, Secretary.

WILLIAMSON.—At his residence, 36 Union St., New Brunswick, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 20, 1918, Douwe Ditmars Williamson, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral services at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 2:45 P. M. Interment private.

WRIGHT.—At Flushing, L. I., Jan. 19, 1918, Almeda W. Wright, widow of the late William B. Wright, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

ANRIG.—Louise L., 256 West 108th St., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

BALEN.—Patrick, 229 West 83d St., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BOURGEOIS.—William J., Seton Hospital, Jan. 19.

BOWERS.—James, 26 Rose St., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BROWN.—James C., 435 West 48th St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

CALLAHAN.—Mary, 436 East 69th St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CLARK.—Mary, 169 West 91st St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

CLARK.—Thomas S., Post-Graduate Hospital, Jan. 19. Funeral notice later.

CONKLIN.—William, 826 East 180th St., Jan. 19, aged 72. Funeral today.

DAY.—Winn W., Jan. 19, aged 54. Funeral 161 8th Av.

DONLEVY.—Henry, 916 2d Av., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

DONOHUE.—John, Jan. 18. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av. today, 9:45 A. M.

DONOHUE.—John M., 644 Hudson St., Jan. 19.

ENNIS.—Martha, 949 Columbus Av., Jan. 19, aged 21.

FERNANDEZ.—Jose F. de F., Jan. 18. Funeral 240 West 51st St.

FLYNN.—Michael, 120 East 130th St., Jan. 19. Funeral notice later.

FOSTER.—Charles P., 1,692 Park Av., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

GRANFIELD.—Katherine, 445 East 137th St., Jan. 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HALLORAN.—Bridget, 148 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HOGAN.—Daniel, 557 West 149th St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

IRWIN.—Catherine, 421 10th Av., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KEENAN.—Michael, 143 West 4th St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KEHOE.—Mary, 445 East 137th St., Jan. 17. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

KENNEDY.—Frank A., 446 West 164th St., Jan. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LOUIS.—John, 578 Westchester Av., Jan. 19, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MACKEL. — Sophie C., City Island Road, Bronx, Jan. 19, aged 82.

MACKENZIE.—Elizabeth, 214 East 49th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MALONEY.—Anna, 241 West 31st St., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MARTENS.—Amandus B., 1,189 2d Av., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MULLERY.—Charles E., 105 West 129th St., Jan. 19.

MULLIGAN. — Fredericka, 2,088 Ryer Av., Bronx, Jan. 19, aged 74.

MURPHY.—Catherine, 334 East 34th St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURRAY.—James, 329 Cherry St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NEY.—Ann, 453 West 37th St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

O'LEARY.—Mary, 411 West 18th St., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

POLLOCK.—Isadore, 531 West 160th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PULSIFER.—Arthur S., 524 West 21st St., Jan. 18, aged 46. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RENAUX. — Albert, Jan. 19. Funeral 353 West 38th St. today, 2 P. M.

ROEMER.—William, 736 East 223d St., Jan. 19, aged 81. Funeral tomorrow.

SCOTT.—Kitty, Jan. 19. Funeral 107th St. and Amsterdam Av.

SCOTT.—Theodore, Jan. 19. Funeral 107th St. and Amsterdam Av.

WAGNER.—Elise, 444 East 84th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ZAHN.—William, 515 Timpson Place, Bronx, Jan. 18, aged 74. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BIERLAN.—Mark, 308 Howard Av., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BLANK.—Alice E., 526 State St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

CROSS.—Frederick A., 761 Kenmore Place, Jan. 19, aged 61.

DOYLE.—James E., 279 Reid Av., Jan. 19.

ECKE.—Robert, Jan. 18, aged 50. Funeral 842 Fresh Pond Road today, 2 P. M.

ELBERT.—Martin, Jan. 19, aged 73. Funeral 197 Flatbush Av.

GLIMM.—John C., 1,003 Avenue Q, Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow.

HOFFMAN.—Lilly M., 1,257 Bedford Av., Jan. 19, aged 49.

JOHNSTON.—Mary S., 104 Forebell Av., Jan. 19, aged 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KESSLER.—Henry, 2,472 Palmetto St., Jan. 19, aged 69. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MULHOLLAND.—Ambrose, 65 Waverley Av., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NORRIS.—George, 167 Nelson St., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

OTT.—Wilhelmina, 226 Jerome St., Jan. 19, aged 82. Funeral Jan. 23.

RANKEN.—Catharine M., 1,061 Greene Av., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WALSH.—William J., 122 North Oxford St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow.

WILKENS.—Joachim, 527 47th St., Jan. 18, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WILMERLING.—Anna, 3 Bainbridge St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow.

WYMAN.—Louise J., 300 Hancock St., Jan. 19, aged 67. Funeral private.

YARRINGTON.—Matthew B., 842 Park Place, Jan. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

YOUNIE.—William A., 439 45th St., Jan. 19, aged 71. Funeral service today.

In Memoriam.

BUSCH.—In loving memory of our beloved husband and father, Robert Busch, who passed away Jan. 21, 1916.

RODEN.—Entered into rest on Jan. 21, 1915, Susanna B. Roden, widow of Dr. Hugh P. Roden of Newark, N. J., beloved mother of Blanche R. Cunningham and Mabel R. Jewell.

In Memoriam.

BURKHARDT.—Anna, in memory of; died Jan. 21, 1915.

CURRAN.—Patrick H., mass St. Joseph's Church tomorrow.

HALL.—Harry S., in memory of; died Jan. 21, 1917.

HERTER.—Simon, in memory of; died Jan. 24, 1915.

HUMPHREYS. — Harriette, in memory of; died Jan. 21, 1911.

LANE.—Johannah, mass St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

POWERS.—John, mass St. Raphael's Church Jan. 24, 9 A. M.

ROESCH.—George F., mass St. Nicholas's Church today, 8 A. M.

RYAN.—Francis X., in memory of; died Jan. 24, 1917.

SCHARMANN.—Fred M., in memory of; died Jan. 21, 1906.

GENERAL DUFF DEAD.

Former Commander of British Forces in India Expires in London.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander in Chief of the British forces in India from 1913 to 1916, was found dead in his bed in a West End club this morning.

General Duff, who had a long and distinguished army career, winning honors in active campaigning and filling numerous responsible executive positions, including that of Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the War Office and the posts of Adjutant General and Chief of Staff in India before becoming Commander in Chief there, was in his sixty-third year. In August, 1916, he was succeeded in the Indian command by General Monro and was summoned to Great Britain to testify before the committee investigating the Mesopotamian expedition, which resulted in the loss of Kut-el-Amara and General Townshend's force to the Turks. The report of this commission, presented in June last, mentioned many army officers and civilian officials as sharing responsibility for the result of the expedition, the list being headed by General Sir John Eccles Nixon, the former Commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, with Baron Hardinge, the former Viceroy of India; General Duff, the Commander in Chief at the time, and others following.

Obituary Notes.

AMEEN A. SHIBLEY, a druggist in this city for twenty-five years, died on Saturday at his home, 434 West 164th Street. Mr. Shibley was 50 years old.

LOUIS HERBERT MOORE, General Manager of the American Press Telegram Company and London correspondent of The Washington Star, died on Saturday in London. He was 58 years old.

HAL BELL, who served a term in the Assembly and was formerly an assistant District Attorney, dropped dead on Saturday night in front of his home, 2,201 University Avenue. Mr. Bell was in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. MARY ALLEN, 84 years old, known as the "woman of mystery" in the old Chelsea section, was found dead on Friday in her apartment at 257 West Fifteenth Street, where she had lived a life of seclusion for the last ten years.

Mrs. ELLEN STRYKER WYCKOFF, widow of Geret H. Wyckoff, died suddenly at her residence, 2,198 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, in her sixty-seventh year. She is survived by a son, Henry F. Wyckoff, four grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

TRUMAN KILBORNE HANNAHS, 65 years old, proprietor of the Park Avenue Coal Company, the Empire Feed Company, and President of the Roseville Building and Loan Association of East Orange, N. J., and Newark, died on Saturday night at his home in East Orange.

ELMER MANDEVILLE BILLINGS, who for forty years was connected with the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company of New York, died suddenly on Thursday at his late residence, 283 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Billings retired from business in 1912.

Mrs. CATHERINE MARIE RANKIN, 64 years old, widow of Herman Rankin, died Saturday at her home at 1,061 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, after a long illness. She is survived by two sons, G. W. N. and Adolph F., and three daughters, Bertha E. Rankin, Mrs. H. Wasserman, and Mrs. A. Dassow.

JOHN C. GLIMM, 78 years old, died at his home, 1,003 Avenue Q, Brooklyn. He enlisted in the famous Fifth New York Volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war and saw service through the entire war. He celebrated his golden anniversary three years ago. Mr. Glimm is survived by his wife, four sons, Theodore, Stephen F., Joseph, and Clarence E., and two daughters, Minnie E. Glimm and Mrs. M. P. Brione.

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The Woman Voter

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TWENTIETH ARTICLE—PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION EXPLAINED TO HER.

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"The President generally wants to succeed himself," said the ex-Congressman.

"And if he doesn't," the Correspondent added, "he generally has a candidate for the job he is going to vacate."

The College Woman was inclined to regard this as a deplorable state of things. The Business Woman thought it was all right. They looked toward the Lawyer as if they expected him to intervene, and that gentleman, who, as has been intimated, is something of a reformer in politics, took a hand, though not very warmly.

"It has been a bad influence in politics," he said. "It's not so bad now, but it's bad enough. The reason why it used to be worse than it is now is that under the spoils system the President could actually control the choice of his successor, as far as the nomination was concerned. He could control it through the use of Federal patronage.

"The local bosses were also the local office holders, or else had named the men who held the local offices. That meant that the office holders were in control of the local organizations, and even if the party was disgusted with its President or very much in favor of the nomination of somebody else, they could control enough votes to force his nomination by the use of their machines. If they wouldn't do it he was under a strong temptation to remove them from office, and he generally yielded to it.

"That put the President in the position of using patronage to force his own renomination. But it was even worse than that. It tempted him at the beginning of his administration to look forward to his renomination and to put in office men who would help that event along.

"The only reason why this situation isn't just as bad now as it formerly was is that one-half the power of the spoils system has been cut off by the civil service reform law. The failure of Federal offices as a sure means of supplies has forced the local bosses to look more to the State and city organizations, and they don't pay so much attention now as they once did to the Federal patronage whip. But it is still a fact that Federal office holders are disagreeably prominent and disproportionately influential in obtaining the renomination of a President, particularly of a Republican President."

"Why of a Republican any more than a Democrat?" asked the College Woman.

"Because a Republican President who is seeking renomination starts with the votes of a whole section of the Union which, so far as his party is concerned, is dominated wholly by Federal office holders. That is the South. The Republican Party organization in the South is entirely controlled by Federal office holders when the party is in power, and when the convention meets it is confronted at the outset by a solid office holding South. The President may be never so unpopular, but he has that initial asset, and if to the Southern office holders he can add enough strength derived from patronage in the North he may be able to overwhelm the real sentiment of his party and get a nomination which is against the will of the rank and file.

"That happened, for instance, in the case of the renomination of Benjamin Harrison, but it generally brings its own punishment. The disgruntled rank and file stay away from the polls on Election Day, and the Democratic candidate is elected."

"All the same," said the Politician, "there is nothing whatever the matter with the President wanting to succeed himself, or having a candidate for his place if he doesn't want to, and doing everything legitimate to bring about success for his desires. He must have wanted to be President once, or he wouldn't have been nominated. What is there about four years in the White House that should change his mind on that subject? He must think he would be a good President, or he wouldn't have had the nerve to take the job. If he is a good President, why should he deny to the people the right to have such a good President for another four years? And he is denying it to them if he lies down and lets the other fellow take the nomination away from him.

"We are all under the influence of the Washington legend. Washington was so greatly admired by his contemporaries that everybody who sought to hold office was in a way tested by the question how far he modeled himself after Washington. Now, very few people resemble Washington; and since a man had to model himself after some one he didn't resemble, a false and artificial standard was created which is the thing I call the Washington legend.

"One of Washington's peculiarities was that he didn't want public office; so, from that time to this, it has been necessary for everybody else to pose as nobly indifferent to public office, as 'letting the office seek the man.' It has been deemed, somehow, a disgrace to a man to be suspected of wanting the Presidency or the Governorship. Why, it is no more a disgrace to want to be President than it is to want a commission in the army. This is the only country where public men are forced into this strait-jacket, and it is simply because of the Washington legend. In Washington's case it was a matter of temperament; he didn't like to hold office, much preferring other things.

"That, by the way, is the origin of one of the most singular delusions in American politics—the anti-third-term delusion. Most men believe that the people have set their faces like flint against a third term for any President, and the superstition is so generally believe it democratic, and whenever in a third term, the supposed tradition is always invoked against him. It is usually put in some such form as this: All the early Presidents declared against a third term because they did not believe it democratic, and whenever, in subsequent times a President has rashly attempted to set his judgment against theirs, the people have majestically rebuked him for his presumption. Generally, they mention Grant as an instance.

"Now, this tradition is the merest moonshine. It is true that it has become a tradition, but only because so many ill-informed people have gone on repeating it as to make it a matter of almost religious belief. But the actual fact is that there is not a word of truth in the set of facts it assumes. There was just one, and one only, of the early Presidents who sought to establish such a tradition, and there has not been a single case in which a President has been rebuked by the people for attempting to set it aside. The one President who did attempt to establish the tradition was moved fully as much by personal inclination as by conviction, and he was one whose political actions have mostly been proved to have been based on mistaken fears.

"The Washington legend is always invoked to back up the tradition. Washington is supposed to have viewed with alarm the dangers of re-electing Presidents, and to have self-sacrificingly given up the Presidency so as to set a precedent. Nothing of the kind. Washington tried to avoid a second term because he did not like the job. He started work on his Farewell Address before his first term was over, and intended to issue it then, because he was anxious to get back to a more congenial life; but his advisers, including even Jefferson, urged him, as he himself says, to consider 'the perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations' and appealed to his patriotism. Their opinion, Washington says, was unanimous, and he reluctantly gave in to it.

"But when his second term came to an end his longing for private life could not be restrained, and he issued the Farewell Address. But there is in it not a line or a word showing that he regarded the matter of a third term as involving any principle or anything whatever but his own inclinations. On the contrary, his declination of a third term is actually apologetic; he almost begs the people to let him off; he seems to have an uncomfortable feeling that he really ought to take a third term, and is dodging a duty in not taking it, and he argues the point to prove that the country can get along without him.

"'I beg you to do me the justice,' he says to the people, 'to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country.' He begs them to believe that he is 'influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness,' and that, on the contrary, his retirement is—what? 'Compatible with both'; not, as you would expect, necessary for the establishment of a democratic tradition against third terms.

"He doesn't stop there. He goes on and argues the question, defending himself against the criticisms he foresees; and he distinctly implies that if the problems before the country were still as vexing as they had been, he would have overridden his own inclination and stayed in office. So far from regarding it as a duty for a President to refuse a third term, Washington plainly regarded it as something like a duty to accept one, unless, as he said, public affairs were in such a happy state as to 'render the pursuit of inclination no longer incompatible with the sentiment of duty.'

"But Jefferson really did want to found a tradition. When this Government was founded, as was said early this evening, it was in the midst of absolute monarchies, and many of its founders thought we were in danger of gravitating into monarchy ourselves. Our perils have proved to lie in entirely different paths; but under the influence of that fear they did many things to avert this imaginary danger. Jefferson took many measures which now seem ridiculous; he strangled the navy, for instance, and even when we were threatened with war he tried to have us prepare for it only by building a flock of little gunboats to patrol the coast. Any real navy he was more afraid of than he was of monarchy. He was wrong about it. Experience has shown us that there is nothing so very horrible about a navy. Jefferson's fears were mostly chimeras, like that one.

"Being afraid of monarchy, he deliberately resolved to set a precedent by refusing a third term, saying, 'A few more precedents will oppose the obstacle of habit to any one after a while who shall endeavor to extend his term.' But it wasn't solely a matter of principle with him; he was feeling that same weariness of office which Washington had felt, and his health was worrying him. 'I am entitled to my discharge,' he said, 'and should be sorry indeed that others should be sooner sensible than myself when I ought to ask it.' And to Lafayette he wrote, 'I am panting for retirement, but am as yet nearly two years from the goal.' He was impelled, he said, by several considerations, 'not the least weighty of which is a consciousness that a decline of physical faculties cannot leave those mental entirely unimpaired, and it will be happy for me if I am the first who shall become sensible of it.'

"Jefferson controlled the Democratic Party, and in his lifetime no Democrat would have thought of giving any President a third term. The question never arose at all as to Madison and Monroe, who were his followers. And would you believe that the question never arose once in all our history, from the time when Jefferson quit the White House until 1880? So much for the great tradition.

"Jackson controlled the Democratic Party even more absolutely than had Jefferson. It merely registered his decrees. In his second term he determined that Martin Van Buren should be his successor, and the party obediently nominated him, just as it would have nominated Jackson himself if he had wanted it. But from his time to the time of Grant there was not a single President who served two terms.

"Therefore the question never arose, except in the case of Jefferson. He alone feared that a monarchy or a despotism of some kind might result from a third term, and he set that precedent. With the exception of Madison and Monroe, who were Jefferson's blind followers even in his mistakes, but who did not have to deal with the third term question because nobody proposed them for a third term, and Jackson, who disposed of the succession to suit himself, no President served more than one term until after the War of Secession.

"You see that there was no tradition or 'unwritten law' during the whole of the first nine decades of the Republic. The first attempt to create one was not made until 1875, when there was some talk of running Grant a third time. His adversaries in the House of Representatives sought to block him by passing a resolution declaring that the custom of giving a President only two terms 'has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government.' But there was no universal concurrence about it, and the resolution was a political device to embarrass Grant.

"It was not necessary, because Grant was not after a third term. Four years later, however, after he had been out of the White House, there arose a great demand for his renomination, and in a short time he became the strongest candidate for the Republican nomination. Here is where, it is usually said, the people knocked the third-term idea in the head forever. But they didn't do any such thing.

"The Republican Party was divided into factions, the faction that followed Grant being the strongest. It was called the Stalwart faction. It had more votes in the convention than any other, but it did not have a majority over all, and the Halfbreeds, as the other faction was called, finally combined with the friends of minor candidates and nominated Garfield. But the fight against Grant was not made on anti-third-term lines. There was an anti-third-term movement, which stood on Jefferson's precedent, but it cut mighty little figure in the contest. The fight against Grant was made chiefly by two factions: First, the Blaine faction, which wanted no President who was under the influence of Conkling as Grant was; second, the reformers, who made their fight on the ground that there had been many scandals in Grant's second Administration. On these issues he was defeated, not on the third-term issue.

"Cleveland was talked of for a third term in 1904, and made no effort to stop it. McKinley announced that he would not take a third term, but gave no reason. Roosevelt tried to get one. He was defeated, but it was no more a proof that the people are against a third term than was Grant's defeat for purely political reasons at the hands of the Halfbreeds and the reformers. Roosevelt was defeated only because the Republican Party was split and made two nominations; and the majority of the party went with him, so that Taft carried only two small States. So much for the anti-third-term tradition. It is mythology, nothing more; and if President Wilson, for instance, should seek a third term, the tradition will not be what defeats him, if he is defeated at all."

[The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.]

BAKER TO EAT ARMY FARE.

Popular Government League Invites Him to a "Trench Dinner."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary of War Baker is scheduled to eat his first "trench dinner" next Friday evening. Invitations for the dinner, which is to be served at the new Ebbitt Hotel, were issued tonight by the National Popular Government League, of which Senator Robert L. Owen is President.

The dinner will be open to those who are ready to spend 15.7 cents a plate for it, and the speaking will be "open to the public." There is a long list of scheduled speakers, including Miss Jeanette Rankin, member of Congress; Samuel Gompers, Representative Baer of North Dakota, the Congressman who is also a cartoonist; George Creel, Senator Owen, and J. G. Ohsol, who is described as having been a member of the Second Russian Duma.

The invitations were not printed on account of the Garfield order, but were mimeographed. On them is this note:

"The print shops are closed until Wednesday by the fuel order, so we had to go over the top with a mimeograph in order to get across in time."

The dinner will be cooked and served from a field kitchen by soldiers soon to go to France now attending the school for bakers and cooks at Washington Barracks.

ASKS SCHOOL BOARD'S AID.

Resolutions Urge Curb on "Inquisition" as Demoralizing to Teachers.

Charging that the public schools have been brought into disrepute by "the autocratic conduct of official superiors of the type of John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent of Schools in charge of high schools," and that the teachers have been "demoralized by the method known as the inquisition," a mass meeting of 2,000 men and women at the New Star Casino yesterday afternoon passed a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the meeting that the Board of Education "be at once asked to call a halt on the inquisition now demoralizing the people's schools."

The meeting was called as a protest against "autocracy in the school system." The speakers were Thomas Mufson, A. Henry Schneer, and Samuel Schmalhausen, the three dismissed high school teachers found guilty of "holding views" unbecoming teachers, Abraham Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union, and George R. Kirkpatrick, formerly professor of economics in the University of Kansas.

The teachers said that while Arthur S. Somers, President of the Board of Education, had asserted that he believed the teachers as a body are loyal and that the so-called "inquisition" would not be continued, this promise had been violated and attempts were being made to break down teachers whose loyalty was unquestioned.

Mr. Schmalhausen mentioned the case of Isabel Davenport, a teacher in the New York Training School for Teachers, who refused to sign Mayor Mitchel's loyalty pledge. Her explanation, he said, was satisfactory to the educational authorities, and William G. Willcox, who was then President of the board, assured Miss Davenport that her loyalty was unquestioned. Recently, according to Schmalhausen, Miss Davenport was called to the Board of Education and questioned by Dr. Tildsley. The speaker asserted that in spite of the fact that she was again told that no charges would be made against her, Miss Davenport has within a week been asked to appear, with the result that she is now under a physician's care.

Dr. Henry R. Linville, President of the Teachers' Union, who was one of the speakers at a meeting at the Church of the Ascension at night, said that the teachers are going to insist upon the abolition of the Board of Superintendents, in place of which will be suggested an educational council made up in part of Superintendents, Principals, and teachers. In many instances, Dr. Linville said, officials of the Board of Education and their staffs have not been chosen because of their familiarity with or interest in the education system.

JEWISH CONFERENCE BEGINS

United Synagogue Takes Up the Problems of Judaism.

The United Synagogue Conference, attended by about 100 prominent Jews of the United States and Canada, met yesterday at the Jewish Theological Seminary, 531 West 123d Street, for a two-day session. At the first conference yesterday afternoon the discussion was on "Problems That Face Judaism," "The Jews in the Small Community," "What Jewish Womanhood Can Do to Strengthen Traditional Judaism," and "The Synagogical Problems of New York."

Among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Jacob Kohn, Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia, the Rev. Elias Solomon, and Rabbi Samuel Kohn.

The United Synagogue of America was founded six years ago and is a national federation of orthodox and conservative congregations in the United States and Canada. Centres are to be established throughout the country among the 2,500 congregations acceptable to the United Synagogue to promote the principles of orthodox conservative Judaism.

This afternoon a meeting of women will be held at the seminary to interest the womanhood of Judea in the problems of the day.

CONGESTION WORSE IN INSANE HOSPITALS

State Institutions Have 6,908 Patients in Excess of the Normal Capacity.

$20,000,000 FUND ASKED

Charities Aid Association Report Favors Appropriation for Ten-Year Program.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Unprecedented overcrowding in the State institutions for the insane is charged in the annual report of the State Charities Aid Association to the State Hospital Commission, made public today. The total capacity of the thirteen State hospitals is rated at 27,890, and at the end of the fiscal year they contained 34,798 inmates, an excess of 6,908, or 25 per cent.

"The overcrowding has grown steadily worse, year by year, and has long since reached a point where it jeopardizes the standards of care and treatment and retards the recovery of patients," the report says.

"One phase of the situation which should undoubtedly receive the earliest attention is the overcrowding in the metropolitan district, which is more serious than in the up-State districts. The failure to construct the Mohansic State Hospital as planned has left the metropolitan district in a deplorable plight. The Manhattan, Central Islip, Brooklyn, and Kings Park State Hospitals, three of which have populations of approximately 5,000, are overcrowded by 3,305 patients, or approximately half of the total overcrowding of 6,908 in the State."

The Charities Aid Association believes that the State ought to appropriate at once $20,000,000 to provide adequately for the insane and feebleminded, the expenditure to run over ten years. No provision has been made for the institutional care of the feebleminded, of whom statistics show that there are approximately 35,000, as many as the inmates housed in the State hospitals for the insane.

"The expense, large as it may be, is amply justified by the need, will be economical in the long run, and should command public sympathy and approval," the report says. "A policy of false economy on the part of the State has delayed the enlargement of certain existing institutions and the erection of new institutions."

Senator Henry M. Sage, head of the Senate Finance Committee and of the Hospital Development Commission, is preparing a report on the subject which is to be submitted to the Legislature within a few days. He said that if the approval of Governor Whitman could be obtained, substantial provision would be made along the lines suggested by the Charities Aid report. The Governor in his annual message to the Legislature declared in favor of adequate appropriations for the purpose, despite his zeal for war economy.

The parole system has been applied in the State institutions for the care of the insane. According to the report, 1,504 patients were on parole from the hospitals last year, saving $330,880 for maintenance and making room for that number of additional patients. The per capita annual cost of maintaining patients under the State Hospital Commission is $220.

Growth of preventive work in the hospitals is also shown in the report, but more is recommended. The State maintains thirty free clinics for mental and nervous diseases, with an aggregate monthly attendance of about 500 persons. All the State hospitals also employ field agents to look after paroled or discharged patients.

Testimonial to Jacob Billikopf.

Jacob Billikopf, recently in charge of the campaign for the $10,000,000 fund for Jewish war relief, received yesterday a set of resolutions, hand engrossed on parchment, and bound in book form, with red morocco, expressing the appreciation of his work by the members of the Executive Committee. The presentation took place at the home of Jacob H. Schiff, 965 Fifth Avenue. The following members of the committee signed the resolutions: Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Arthur Lehman, Walter E. Sachs and Jacob Wertheim.

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Women's High Cut Boots
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white, tan and black calf—suitable for outdoor and Red Cross work—were 12.00.
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Former Prices:	$275	$350	$450	$575
Sale Prices:	**$175**	**$225**	**$300**	**$350**

Fur Neckwear

	Former Price.	Sale Price.
Hudson Bay Sable Capes	$425	$275
Skunk Capes	150	100
Kolinsky Capes	175	110
Mink Capes	250	165
Hud. Seal Capes	175	100
Nutria Coatees	165	100
Skunk Stoles	150	95
Skunk Scarfs	25	15
Skunk Collars	75	45
Georgette Fox Scarfs	55	35
Silvered Fox Scarfs	125	65
Cross Fox Scarfs	100	50

Fur Muffs

	Former Price.	Sale Price.
Hudson Bay Sable Muffs	$150	$110
Skunk Muffs	38	25
Skunk Muffs	52	35
Hud. Seal Muffs	20	12
Hud. Seal Muffs	30	16
Nutria Muffs	15	10
Taupe Fox Muffs	60	35
Raccoon Muffs	25	15
Fisher Muffs	175	100
Georgette Fox Muffs	55	35
Silvered Fox Muffs	125	65
Cross Fox Muffs	100	50

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HARRIERS RACE IN FRIGID WEATHER OVER ICY HIGHWAYS

ICY STREETS FAIL TO STOP ROAD RUNS

Harriers Take Part in Three Events—Georgio Makes Fast Time.

Despite the cold weather and unfavorable condition of the city's streets, three divisions of the Intersectional Athletic League held road races yesterday. Small fields ruled in each chase, but the fact that the harriers were out showed a tendency to a revival of the sport. The runs were held by the Lower Manhattan, Long Island, and Bronx Athletic Leagues.

It was the first race of the season for the Lower Manhattan clubs and resulted in a convincing triumph for Joe Georgio, the Paulist A. C. star harrier. Starting from the scratch mark he showed unusual ability over the ice-covered streets and romped home a winner in the fast time of 23:00. R. Hulsenbosch of the Paulist A. C., who started from the scratch mark with Georgio, finished in fourth place in 23:19. The chase was over a course of about four miles.

The order of finish follows:

J. Georgio, Paulist A. C., (scratch,) 23:00; G. Dapaky, Greek-American A. C., (3:30,) 25:35; J. Walters, Paulist A. C., (2:30, 26:15; R. Hulsenbosch, Paulist A. C., (scratch,) 23:19; J. Murray, Paulist A. C., (2:30,) 26:20; E. Trick, Paulist A. C., (3:30,) 26:22; G. McGettrick, Paulist A. C., (3:30,) 26:35; J. Barinque, Ozanam A. A., (2:00,) 26:15; J. Sweeney, Paulist A. C., (3:30,) 27:00; S. Sakell, Greek-American A. C., (2:15,) 26:25.

Eleven harriers faced the starter in the Long Island A. L.'s race, conducted over the Brooklyn Athletic Association's Highland Park course of about four miles. The winner was J. Lorenz, Brooklyn A. A., who had a handicap of three minutes and was clocked at the finish in 21:14. J. McPhee, Seattle A. C., who started with the four-minute harriers, was second.

The order of the finish follows:

J. Lorenz, Brooklyn A. A., (3:00,) 21:14; J. McPhee, Seattle A. C., (4:00,) 22:40; J. Ober, Brooklyn A. A., (2:45,) 21:00; T. Fay, Maplewood A. C., (3:00,) 21:24; J. O'Brien, Camp Upton, (2:30,) 20:45; E. Mayo, Brooklyn A. A., (scratch,) 17:01; F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., (2:00,) 19:07; C. Glover, Kings County A. A., (2:45,) 21:50; L. Kaufman, Brooklyn A. A., (0:15,) 17:24; J. Nelson, Kings County A. A., (4:00,) 24:14; M. Levine, Kings County A. A., (4:00,) 24:25.

Showing the way from the beginning of the race, P. Gregory of the Pennant Athletic Club yesterday won the weekly scratch road run of the Bronx Athletic League, held under the auspices of the Pennant A. C. Gregory crossed the finish mark in 25:01, with an advantage of more than 150 yards on W. Franz, Mohawk A. C., who was second in 25:20. P. Smeriglio, Mohawk A. C., finished third in 25:30. Others to finish were:

F. Titterton, Pastime A. C., 26:12; J. Burns, Mohawk A. C., 26:15; C. Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C., 26:45; F. Caso, Pennant A. C., 26:50; J. Cushing, Pastime A. C., 28:20; W. Fertig, Pastime A. C., 28:45; J. McLaughlin, Pastime A. C., 30:00; J. McCoy, Bronxdale A. C., 30:15.

SCHAEFER MAY PLAY HERE.

Seeks Balkline Match with Walker Cochran.

There is a possibility now that Young Jake Schaefer may come East and play a match with Welker Cochran at 18.2 balkline. Reports received from the coast indicate that Schaefer is playing a stronger game than when he last appeared in New York, and it is said he feels confident of being able to defeat Cochran. The latter is willing to play Schaefer and there is quite an interest among followers of billiards in the prospect of such a match. Among the majority Cochran is considered the stronger, but it is admitted that this impression exists because of a comparison between the game evidenced by Cochran now, and the playing ability of Schaefer when he was last in the East, some two years ago.

Young Jake inherits much of the finesse which made his father famous. Heretofore in match play he has exhibited erratic tendencies, and the lack of well-sustained play has kept him from being a formidable rival. If he has overcome some glaring faults he will undoubtedly be a player worthy of the skill of Cochran. Whether he can defeat the latter, however, is a doubtful point. Cochran has solidified his game in the last two years, until many are considering him as the equal of Hoppe. A match between Schaefer and Cochran would do much toward furthering interest in professional billiards and be a fitting prelude to the match between Hoppe and Cochran, which is all but positively assured.

Miss Clara Catherine Haywood of Cynwood, Penn., the most proficient woman billiardist in the country, has arranged to play exhibition matches this week at the Palace Theatre in Chicago. In consideration of her playing there, the theatre will donate $500 to the Billiard Players' Ambulance Fund. Miss Haywood will also play at a number of clubs throughout the West in aid of the ambulance fund.

TRAINERS FOR AVIATORS.

Yale, Harvard, and Princeton Directors Picked for Service.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Upon request by the aviation branch of the United States Military Service, Walter Camp, the former Yale athletic director, who is now commissioner of athletics for the United States Navy, has recommended three college athletic trainers for the aviation service. He has placed before the Aviation Department, the names of Keene Fitzpatrick, trainer at Princeton; Pooch Donovan, Harvard, and John Mack, Yale.

At the annual convention of the National Collegiate Association in New York City two weeks ago, Mr. Camp recommended that aviators be examined by competent trainers, of the college athletic type, before flights are attempted. He said that the lives of many aviators and many airplanes would be saved if this plan were followed.

The suggestion was taken up by the Aviation Department and Mr. Camp was asked to name three trainers for service in three of the largest aviation camps.

Action upon his suggestion now rests with the Government and with the universities with whom Mack, Donovan and Fitzpatrick are under contract.

TEN GAMES FOR W. AND J.

Washington University Arranges Hard Football Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Jan. 20.—Ten games comprise the 1918 Washington and Jefferson football schedule as made public recently following ratification by the athletic council. Notre Dame University will be met again in an intersectional contest, next season's game being scheduled for South Bend. The schedule follows:

Sept. 28, Kiski at Washington; Oct. 5, Indiana (Penn.) Normal at Washington; Oct. 12, Pennsylvania State at Washington; Oct. 19, Westminster at Washington; Oct. 26, Notre Dame at South Bend; Nov. 2, Bethany at Wheeling, W. Va.; Nov. 9, University of Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh; Nov. 16, Geneva at Beaver Falls; Nov. 23, West Virginia Wesleyan at Washington, (tentative;) Nov. 28, West Virginia University at Fairmont, W. Va.

MANHASSET ICEBOATS RACE.

O'Brien and Alker Divide Laurels in Two Events.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 20.—Ideal conditions, including a strong westerly wind, were conducive to good sport when the fastest ice boats in this section engaged in two interesting races over the fifteen-mile triangular course of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club today. J. O'Brien sailed his flyer Snow Flake to victory in the morning, but in the afternoon J. W. Alker turned the tables.

Four of the ice craft lined up for the start in the morning race. O'Brien piloted his own, while Alker intrusted the sailing of the Manhasset to M. H. Vanderwall. Wilson Dusenberry guided H. Stevenson's Knickerbocker and A. B. Frazer handled his own entry, More Trouble. The Snow Flake led all the way and finally crossed the finish line thirty seconds ahead of the Alker entry. Fifty seconds behind the second boat the Knickerbocker crossed the line.

The same good wind greeted the field of three that lined up for the start of the triangular race. This time Alker handled his own boat and won by eleven seconds from the Snow Flake. The Knickerbocker again was third.

The summaries:

MORNING RACE.
Start, 11:15; course, 15 miles.

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Snow Flake, J. O'Brien	11:37:37	0:22:37
Manhasset, J. W. Alker	11:38:07	0:23:07
Knickerbocker, H. Stevenson	11:38:57	0:23:57
More Trouble, A. B. Frazer	11:40:00	0:25:00

AFTERNOON RACE.
Start, 2:15; course, 15 miles.

Manhasset, J. W. Alker	2:39:00	0:24:00
Snow Flake, J. O'Brien	2:39:11	0:24:11
Knickerbocker, H. Stevenson	2:40:11	0:25:11

BANSHEE OUTSAILS FLEET.

Sickles Pilots Ice Boat to Victory in Straus Cup Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 20.—Commodore Ralph B. Sickles piloted the Banshee, owned by Clarence E. Fisher of Newark, to two victories over five other ice yachts in today's Independent Club races for the I. T. Straus Cup. The Banshee's two wins put her on even terms with the O. U., owned by H. C. Page of Newark, with 13 points each on the cup.

In both the morning and afternoon events sailed in a brisk northwest breeze, the Banshee led the entire four rounds of the two-mile course, which took the speedy craft flying from the starting stake in front of the Independent Clubhouse up the river to a stake opposite the steamboat dock and down the river to Blanchard's Cove and back. The Banshee covered the ten miles in the morning in 23 minutes, and in the afternoon in 27 minutes. The winner was closely trailed in both races by Harry Asay's Blue Jay, handled by Chester Minton.

C. E. Fisher's Banshee II., sailed by the owner, was third in the first event and fourth in the second. R. G. McDermott of East Orange in his Let's Go, and Anatole Chameroy in Edward H. Jarvis's 'Pep, divided honors for fifth and sixth places.

The North Shrewsbury Club has arranged two big races for tomorrow. At 10:30 a ten-mile handicap will be sailed, with a prize for the skipper of each boat entered, and an extra prize for the sailor of the winning yacht. At 2:30 o'clock the third-class ice yachts will sail the first of a series of races for the W. Harold Powers Cup.

MOSQUITO FLEET IN RACE.

Camp Vail Leads Ice Yachts in Five-Mile Event.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 20.—Ice yachting enthusiasts today witnessed for the first time this season races sailed by the mosquito class in addition to the third class race for the O'Brien championship cup

Camp Vail won the opening mosquito fleet race from a field of eight starters, with the Shrimp second and the Grace third. Dan Layton sailed the winner. The course was five miles. Camp Vail won in 22:15. The Shrimp's sailing time was 22:40, and the Grace's 22:55. The other starters were the Twenty-one, Dolphin, Sly Fox, Let's Go and Multiplex.

The X. L. N. C., sailed by T. F. Price and George Riddle, won the O'Brien championship cup race from the Princeton and Jack Frost. The Hazel L. withdrew on the fourth round. The X. L. N. C.'s sailing time for the fifteen-mile course was 35:00. The Jack Frost finished in 35:44, and the Princeton in 36:51. The last race of the afternoon for a secial prize was won by the Rattler in 22 minutes, with Iola second. Camp Vail parted her mainstay and withdrew.

MOORE WILL RACE TAYLOR.

Speed Skaters Will Compete Tonight at St. Nicholas Rink.

Joe Moore, the 16-year-old speed skating star, who recently defeated the veteran New York A. C. champion, Billy Taylor, will be one of the starters in the mile-and-a-half handicaps, which will feature the speed skating races at St. Nicholas Ice Rink tonight. Taylor will also start, and another close race between the boy and the veteran is looked for.

Moore is a protege of Norval Baptie, the professional champion. He never skated until two Winters ago, when he was working at St. Nicholas Rink, and Baptie began to take an interest in him. He skates on a pair of racing tubes given him by Baptie before the latter left for Chicago.

Other stars who will face the starter in the handicaps are Irving Reimer and Richard Distler of the Riverside Skating Club, Arthur and Stanley Gershel and Joe Miller of the New York A. C.

In addition to the two handicap events there will be a half-mile novice race.

ST. ANDREW'S CURLERS BUSY

Longacre Skips Team to Victory in Close Match.

Curlers of the St. Andrew's Golf Club took advantage of yesterday's ideal weather for the sport, and played on the club's rinks. Teams skipped by S. V. D. Longacre and Alexander B. Halledy were the opposing quartets, and after a close battle the team led by Longacre won by a score of 15 to 10. The rinks were as follows:

Team No. 1—1, S. Coe; 2, F. Holbrook; 3, Dr. Barrett; skip, S. V. D. Longacre. Total—15.

Team No. 2—1, J. B. Nix; 2, L. Sanford; 3, L. Griffith; skip, Alexander B. Halledy. Total—10.

HYDE HACKENSACK LEADER.

Re-elected President at the Annual Meeting of Golf Club.

Lewis W. Hyde has been re-elected President at the annual meeting of the Hackensack Golf Club. The only change in the club family was the selection of Theodore Boettger as Vice President and the naming of M. W. Becton on the Board of Governors.

The officers re-elected, besides Mr. Hyde, were: C. W. Crockett, Treasurer; R. L. Demarest Secretary, and Alfred Morrell, Captain. The other members of the board are Frederick T. Fisher, W. B. Hartshorne, and C. E. Stafford. Only one room of the clubhouse is being kept open during the Winter months, and there is little chance for golf.

STODDARD HIGH GUN IN WEEKLY SHOOT

Lands on Top in Four Events Held at Harrison Traps of New Rochelle Y. C.

Twenty-two nimrods faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Harrison Island in the regular week-end trapshooting event yesterday. The best performances were recorded by B. R. Stoddard. He won the Take Home Trophy on the shoot-off with six others, gained legs on the January and Accumulation Cups, and gained the high-handicap honors.

The shooting started under ideal conditions, but as the afternoon progressed cold winds blew up, and, increasing in severity, interfered with the accuracy of the gunners.

In the early part of the shooting there was a plentiful display of excellent marksmanship, and straight strings of 25 were tallied frequently. This condition was particularly manifest in the shooting for the Take Home Trophy, when three gunners were credited with straight strings. On the shoot-off for the prize Stoddard's accuracy was superior.

High scratch honors fell to J. N. McLoughlin, whose score showed 96; R. L. Spotts and W. B. Ogden were the next best, each having a score of 95.

The summaries:

Name.	T. H.	Jan. Cup.	Ac. Cup.	Hp.	T't'l.
A. C. Bennett	2 25	1 25	3 25	94	7—100
F. M. Wilson	3 23	3 24	1 22	82	11— 93
Z. Rogers	1 24	1 25	0 24	92	2— 94
E. H. Jones	4 23	3 22	4 21	67	13— 80
J. P. Donovan	1 24	1 25	1 23	93	4— 97
W. B. Ogden	1 25	0 24	1 23	95	3— 98
C. L. MacLeod	4 23	4 25	4 25	82	15— 97
J. R. Talcott	3 21	3 24	3 22	75	12— 87
B. R. Stoddard	3 25	7 23	3 25	83	21—100
A. B. Stoddard, Jr.	0 19	0 18	0 19	76	0— 76
G. Lembeck	0 21	0 24	0 23	91	0— 91
A. J. Gerrard	3 21	1 22	2 20	77	13— 90
W. C. Bowers	0 20	0 22	0 20	84	0— 84
J. N. McLoughlin	0 24	0 24	0 24	96	0— 96
T. A. Voelker	0 19	0 22	0 18	71	0— 71
C. A. Kyle	6 25	5 25	6 24	77	24—100
M. Murphy	1 23	0 22	1 23	91	2— 93
R. L. Spotts	2 25	2 25	2 25	95	8—100
N. R. Delehanty	3 25	3 25	3 25	91	11—100
A. E. Eldridge	3 25	5 24	5 24	78	17— 95
G. M. La Branche	7 24	7 23	6 23	69	29— 98
S. W. Fullerton	5 24	2 22	2 20	77	14— 91

WINNERS.

First Event, Ten Birds, Scratch.—Won by W. B. Ogden on shoot-off.

Second Event, Fifteen Birds, Scratch.—Won by J. P. Donovan on shoot-off.

Take Home Trophy.—Won by B. R. Stoddard.

January Cup.—Legs won by A. C. Bennett, J. P. Donovan, B. R. Stoddard, Z. Rogers, C. L. MacLeod, C. A. Kyle, Ralph L. Spotts, and W. R. Delehanty.

Accumulation Cup.—Legs won by A. C. Bennett, C. L. MacLeod, B. R. Stoddard, W. R. Delehanty, and Ralph L. Spotts.

High Scratch Gun.—J. N. McLoughlin.

High Handicap Gun.—B. R. Stoddard.

MANY VIOLATED DEER LAW.

Conservation Commission Reports a Record Haul for Department.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Secret Service methods in game protection have netted the Conservation Commission more than one hundred cases of violation of the deer law during the season recently closed, according to an announcement just made by the commission. In a drag net spread throughout the Adirondacks, hotel and boarding house keepers, guides and residents, and hunters from every corner of the State were detected killing does, running deer with dogs, selling venison, shooting more than the bag limit, and committing practically every other possible violation of the deer law. One case even involves setting a forest fire to create a slash where deer would gather thickly the following season. The result is the greatest haul in deer cases, according to Llewellyn Legge, Chief of the Division of Fish and Game, that the department has ever made.

Officials of the Conservation Commission are now touring every section of the State, instituting prosecutions against, or making settlements with the surprised violators, who have believed that their escapades of a few weeks ago are already ancient history. Twenty-six settlements have been made so far for a total of $1,059. The entire cost of detecting these cases was $146.

The new methods followed instructions issued by Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt in advance of the deer season that game protectors from down the State should be sent into the Adirondacks as a secret service force in the guise of sportsmen, to unearth the evidence behind frequent complaints of wholesale deer law violations under the protection of an organized "system." Their training in what constitutes evidence makes nearly every case that the commission has obtained easy of settlement without formal prosecution.

At the very outset, said Chief Legge, the men found themselves up against the "system." They found the whole region organized to suppress evidence and to shield violators. The game protectors of the Adirondacks, strangers to the down-State secret service force, went about their districts heralded far in advance, whenever their movements were known, by telephones and various underground communications. As Chief Legge phrased it today, "The lid was on, but it was a lid to keep out the game protectors."

The secret service men were themselves subjected to the closest scrutiny at the camps where they sought accommodations. One man's baggage was ransacked completely the first day he hunted. A guide told two of the men that he could spot a game protector the instant he saw one regardless of disguise. The next day, however, the two protectors obtained several cases on the same guide.

CONCRETE BOAT AT SHOW.

New Style Craft Among Features of Exhibition at Palace.

The Motor Boat Show will continue during this week at Grand Central Palace, opening each day at 10:30 A. M. and closing at 10:30 P. M. There will be sufficient heat in the building today to prevent the water pipes from freezing, and in as much as visitors ordinarily wear hats and overcoats when cruising about a motor boat show, it is not believed that the temperature will prove uncomfortable.

The concrete motor boat Concrete, the hull of which is made of that substance, did not arrive in time for the opening Saturday. It has been transported from Chicago on a Garford motor truck, which had a terrific snow-bucking trip. The boat will be in place at the Palace today.

The largest craft at the show is Speedway, a sixty-foot cruiser, fitted with two six-cylinder model M Speedway motors, each of which develops from 130 to 150 horse power. Two duplicates of this model are now in the patrol service, one at Newport and the other at Norfolk, but these are equipped with eight-cylinder motors, which develop twenty-five and a half miles an hour. All told there are eight of these boats now in Government service.

The ice boat, which is driven by an airplane propeller attached to a two-cylinder, four cycle, aviation type motor, is something of a curiosity. The boat is from a design by Pierre Proal, and was built at the Red Bank Yacht Works at Red Bank, N. J.

Wants Boxing Tutors for Navy.

The Brooklyn Navy Y. M. C. A. has asked the officials of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. to provide amateur boxing instructors for the sailors attached to the Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst, and Bath Beach stations. William F. Spengler, former international and metropolitan heavyweight champion, and Edwin Savori of the Trinity Club have volunteered for the work and will attend the gymnasium in Sand Street on two evenings each week.

MORNINGSIDE FIVE WINS.

Glencoe Passers Defeated in Rough Game, 26 to 48.

Harlem athletes dispensed with their scheduled weekly handicap road race yesterday in favor of a basket-ball game played at Manhattan Casino, between teams representing the Morningside and Glencoe Athletic Clubs, which was won by the Morningside A. C. passers by 48 to 26. The contest was marked by considerable rough playing on the part of both teams. J. Goldstein, with ten foul goals and six field goals, starred for the triumphant five, while D. Tobin furnished the stellar play for the Glencoe representatives.

The lineup:

Morningside, (48.)	Position.	Glencoe, (26.)
S. Belsky	R. F.	D. Rosenberg
Moorehead	L. F.	Tobin
Crouch	C.	W. Rosenberg
M. Belsky	R. G.	Fitzgerald
Goldstein	L. G.	Lillis

Goals from field—S. Belsky, (2,) Moorehead, (2,) Crouch, (6,) M. Belsky, (3,) Goldstein, (6,) Rosenberg, Tobin, (3,) Goals from foul—Goldstein, (10,) Tobin, (18,) Substitutions—Gintig for Moorehead, Kuhn for M. Belsky, Staib for Fitzgerald, Silverdollar for Staib, Meyer for Silverdollar. Referee—N. Holman, C. C. N. Y. Time of halves—20 minutes.

CORNELL FIVE CANCELS GAME

Calls Off Basket Ball Contest Scheduled with West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 20.—Due to a shortened collegiate year Cornell University has canceled her basket ball game with West Virginia, scheduled at Ithaca on Feb. 21. Because of uncertain railroad connections the West Virginia management has canceled the game with St. Lawrence on Feb. 20. In place of these teams Carisus College will be played on the 20th and the University of Buffalo on the 21st, both at Buffalo. This gives the mountaineers Allegheny, Syracuse, Carisus, Buffalo, Colgate, and the Army on its eastern trip.

CORNELL ARRANGES MEETS.

Wrestlers to be Busy, but Tennis and Golf Is Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Cornell wrestling schedule of five meets was ratified at the meeting of the Minor Sports Council recently. It follows:

Feb. 22, Penn State at State College, Penn.; March 2, Lehigh at Ithaca; March 8, Penn at Philadelphia; March 5, Navy at Annapolis; March 10, Penn. State at Ithaca.

'Varsity tennis and golf were dropped from this year's list of sports for the most part because of the early closing of the university.

PROS GOLF AT BELLEAIRE.

Nichols and McDonald Beat Smith Brothers in Match.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIRE, Fla., Jan. 20.—The competition golf season at Belleaire began this afternoon when noted professionals engaged in a four-ball match for a purse. Gil Nichols and Bob McDonald beat Alec and George Smith by 2 up and 1 to play. The winners had a best ball of 70, which is 1 under par for the course. The best ball of the Smith brothers was 74.

McDonald's driving stood out. He sent several of better than 300 yards whizzing down the fairways. Nichols made a poor start, but played the best golf of any coming in. The scores, which took in several approximations, were: Nichols, 75; McDonald, 76; George Smith, 77; Alex Smith, 74.

The amateur tournament begins tomorrow.

CAMP MAKES APPOINTMENTS

Athletic Directors for Two Naval Stations Are Selected.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Two more appointments of directors of athletics at important naval stations were announced today by Walter Camp, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the United States Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities. For the Charleston, S. C., station he has selected Walter H. Powell of Cleveland, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and for the past four years director of athletics at Western Reserve University. He has been for six months director of athletics at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Harry McGrath of Philadelphia is appointed director at the Cape May, N. J., station. He has been for several years a successful coach in Philadelphia.

C. C. N. Y. GAINS AT CHESS.

Tied with Columbia in Metropolitan League Tourney.

City College, with a 5-to-3 victory over Ocean Hill, the first to vanquish Staten Island the week before, tied Columbia for third place in the sixth and semi-final round of the annual championship competition of the Metropolitan Chess League. The final standing of the college teams will depend upon the two Y. M. C. A. clubs against which they will be pitted in the final round on Feb. 2. At Stapleton Columbia, with a short-handed team, lost to Staten Island by 5½ to 2½, although Leede and Clapp took into camp two of the strongest members of the home team. The Rice Progressive champions disposed of West Side Y. M. C. A. 5½ to 2½ and remain in the van with five straight wins, closely followed by Staten Island.

Yale's Basket Ball Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Yale's basket ball schedule for the regular league season has been announced as follows by Manager Hyatt:

Jan. 26, Princeton, at New Haven; Feb. 5, Wesleyan, at New Haven; Feb. 8, Syracuse, at New Haven; Feb. 13, Dartmouth, at New Haven; Feb. 15, Cornell, at New Haven; Feb. 23, Columbia, at New York; Feb. 26, Pennsylvania, at New Haven; March 5, Columbia, at New Haven; March 9, Cornell, at Ithaca; March 16, Princeton, at Princeton.

FIVE-MILE RUN AWARDED.

Senior Indoor Championship Goes to Commercial Institute Games.

The Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. has awarded its five-mile senior indoor championship race to the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute, to be run in connection with that organization's annual indoor athletic games, which will be held in Madison Square Garden on March 20. Another feature of the games will be the Intersectional Athletic League's annual five-mile championship road race, which will be started and finished on the board track of the Garden. This event has been an annual feature of these games for the last three years.

There are five branches of the Intersectional Athletic League in the city and, despite the drain made on the athletes by the draft and enlistments, all the leagues are ready to enter the required quota of ten harriers for the race. This will make a field of fifty, among them the leading harriers of the district.

In addition it has been decided to promote an Intersectional Athletic League one-mile championship relay race. Four of the leading runners of each league will be entered, bringing the field up to twenty. The Harlem Athletic League has practically decided on its team as follows: Fred Teschner, Glencoe A. C.; P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C.; Walter Powe, Alpha P. C. C., and J. O'Neil, Morningside A. C.

Earl Eby Not to Run at Meet.

Earl Eby, who was expected to be one of the star performers at the Millrose A. A. games in Madison Square Garden next Wednesday, is ill at Camp Grant, Ill. The Millrose officials received word yesterday that illness would prevent the middle-distance crack from making the trip East.

ROGERS PEET CO
ROGERS PEET CO

To-day, conforming to the Fuel Administration's order, the men's Winter suits reduced to $25 are locked up tight—but tomorrow the latch will be hangin' out, same as usual.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at Warren
"The Four Corners"
Broadway at 34th St.
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

WHEN THE "COP" SAYS "STOP"

Accidents will happen even in the best-regulated traffic.

So put a Hartford Bump Absorber —more than a bumper— on your automobile. It absorbs the bumps

Manhattan Motors Corp.
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SELDEN TRUCKS
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Call or 'phone (4)
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BLUES Causes: Poor digestion brings on sleeplessness, wears out the system and exhausts nerve energy. Eat BOAL'S LAXATIVE FRUIT ROLLS and notice how many more sunny, bright, cheerful days you have. 6 Rolls 10c. Druggists.

Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

Bevo

—is the new "cold bottle" to enjoy with the immemorial "hot bird"—a soft drink in the strictest sense, but the liveliest, nippiest appetiser imaginable—rich in the flavor of nutritive cereals and imported Saazer hops. BEVO makes good things to eat taste even better—and it's healthful.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Sugar and Ships

In the interest of the public it serves, the American Sugar Refining Company is earnestly supporting the Government's policy to regulate the supply of sugar so that it shall be sufficient for the needs of all—our soldiers, our Allies and ourselves.

With the new crop of cane sugar coming in, the sugar situation is more favorable than it was a month ago. There will be sugar enough, according to present indications, if extravagant use and waste are avoided.

War has disturbed the whole world's sugar supply. It has not only wiped out any available surplus, but it has put all nations on a hand-to-mouth basis.

The European Allies were the first to feel the pinch. Before the war, enough sugar was produced on the Continent to supply all Europe. Today, two-thirds of this sugar-producing area is within the battle lines.

England, France and other nations have had to turn elsewhere for a supply of this indispensable food.

And they came to Cuba—the main source upon which the United States depends for its cane sugar. During 1917, Cuba sold and shipped to Europe nearly 1,000,000 tons of raw sugar—one-third of its crop.

In addition to the normal increase in the consumption of sugar as food in this country, the nation-wide movement to save the fruit crop last season greatly increased its use.

But this increased consumption of sugar has been a real factor in combating waste. It enabled the American housewife to add to the store of the food of the nation at a time when fruits and vegetables were plentiful and cheap.

The sugar is not only in the fruit jar, but it has carried into the pantries of the country a vast supply of fruit and vegetables which would otherwise have been lost. Sugar itself is not only a food, but it is also the great preserver of other foods.

As the demand for sugar grew, both here and abroad, Cuba's supply was exhausted last fall. Every available ton in Porto Rico and other cane sugar countries was acquired. But this was not enough, and the shortage came.

At the same time, an abundance of sugar was and still is locked up in far-away Java, as unavailable as unmined gold—because ships cannot be spared to transport it.

Every 5,000-ton ship which can be saved, by giving England sugar from Cuba means the release of a ship which can make three trips and take a total of 3,000 soldiers from the United States to France.

If we can save the Allies from taking any Java sugar in 1918, we will release for transport purposes enough ships to carry over to the Western front and supply about 150,000 to 200,000 soldiers.

At the same time, we will also be giving the Allies the necessary sugar. Therefore, it is to the interest of the common cause to save ships and send soldiers.

The American Sugar Refining Company has put forth every possible effort to keep up the supply of sugar for the United States, even in limited quantities, and to stabilize the price to the consumer.

In order to enable the widest possible distribution of sugar—so that all may have some sugar—we distribute Domino Cane Sugars in convenient-size packages.

These small-unit cartons and cotton bags enable grocers to limit their sales so that waste and hoarding may be prevented.

It will be necessary for grocers and consumers to watch carefully their distribution and purchases during the approaching period of readjustment. The refineries are now starting up and supplies of raw sugar coming forward, but it will take weeks, and possibly months, for the return of normal conditions.

Housewives can cooperate with this plan by buying these package sugars.

In war time and at all times it is our aim to safeguard the interests of the public we serve.

American Sugar Refining Company
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Wm. A. Read & Co.

United States Government
Municipal, Railroad
and other
Investment Securities

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Three Choice Short Term Investments

Running from One to Two Years

To Yield Over 7%

If you are on the lookout for thoroughly conservative short-term investments yielding a high return, these issues merit your earnest consideration.

Write for Circular No. 1203
"Short Term Investments"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Canadian Government & Municipal Bonds

Yield 5½% to 6½%

Principal and interest payable in New York

Send for Circular A-63

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Five Opportunities in Public Utility Bonds

Public Utilities stand third in the coal priority order of the Fuel Administrator

PUBLIC UTILITIES are a powerful factor, both directly and indirectly, in the prosecution of the war. Their efficiency and prosperity are indispensable to communities at all times. They are the arteries which feed our present-day development. There are five public utility bond issues of unusual attractiveness, yielding from 6.00% to 6.83%, to which we invite your special attention.

Send for Circular AG-153

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York
Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

New Income Tax Law
With Explanatory Analysis

We have prepared for distribution the fourth edition of our Income Tax booklet. This booklet contains an explanatory analysis of the new Federal Income Tax law, together with the full text of that statute, and charts which show graphically the operation of the law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet to investors upon request.

Ask for Handbook No. 22

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

W. C. Langley & Co
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Emergency Brake Applied to Business

The outstanding feature of last week's stock market was its comparative indifference to the shock of news which set the country by the ears. In this respect it discounted a change in public feeling which has already made considerable progress in the way of reconciling personal disappointment with public necessity. The order of the Fuel Administrator that substantially all of the manufacturing industries east of the Mississippi River should be shut down for five days beginning with last Friday, and for nine Mondays besides today, was as much of a surprise to the financial district—which prided itself on knowing things usually a little before they are publicly announced—as it was to the rest of the localities affected. On first reading it was the kind of news which might have been expected to bring about a sharp slump in security values. It was a public confession that Government regulation of fuel prices and railroad transportation had failed in the desired results. Close on the heels of consternation over the effect of such a drastic interference with private business came the thought of the effect which the news, properly distorted, might have in strengthening German hearts. Such considerations as these were quickly succeeded by the concession that the Garfield order represented the serious conclusion of at least the principal Administration leaders as to the best method for relieving an acute situation. The great trouble with the United States since the declaration of war has been that it has tried to do too much. Work that might better have been begun two years ago has been crowded into a few short months. Everywhere the cry has been more speed and greater production. Freight for the carriers was multiplied without any material increase in the facilities for handling it. Congestion would have resulted even had export freight been promptly removed from railroad terminals; with the piles growing much more rapidly than cargo space could be provided, business began to back up from the seaboard until Eastern lines were almost hopelessly ensnarled in a situation from which the Director General now hopes to relieve them by a brief moratorium upon creation of new shipments.

If the suspension of operations in mill and workroom for a total of fourteen days results in clearing tracks and in stocking up empty fuel yards, the loss of so many million hours of labor may be less than the ultimate cost of a further aggravation of difficulties which prompted the adoption of such an unheard-of expedient. Before the order was many hours old anger began to give way to a spirit of co-operation which aimed to lessen so far as possible the injurious after-effects. The United States owes a greater obligation to the soldiers it has placed on French soil, and to the Allies with whom they are fighting, than to the ordinary right of its citizens to pursue their accustomed ways without disturbance. The large number of idle vessels that have lain in the Atlantic ports loaded with cargo, but with bunkers empty, have hinted at a distressing situation as regards supplies due on the other side which transcends in importance the local suffering that is an inevitable part of the enforced inactivity at home.

It is to be hoped that the fuel and transportation crisis will be much less on the public mind when the Secretary of the Treasury opens the third campaign to sell Liberty bonds. It is recognized that in all likelihood a much heavier task is to be placed upon the financial organizations of the country in making a success of this loan than that which they assumed in the two preceding issues. It is true that much of the pioneer work of education will not have to be done over again, but against this advantage is the difficulty of selling at par bonds to be valued in the light of the decline in the 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. issues. Furthermore, the forthcoming offering must be much larger than either of the two preceding, very likely larger than the two combined. The theory that patriotism alone is a sufficient incentive to lead citizens to subscribe to their Government's war loans has few adherents now. For this reason the greatest care must be exercised to make the terms of the third offering, while as low as is consistent with the credit of the United States, sufficiently attractive to open countless new avenues to individual savings. It may be necessary to make the new loan carry interest at 4½ per cent., though this is by no means certain; it may be found advisable to issue a short term bond. It is important that as much as possible of the work of selling a huge issue be done in advance by the creation of a bond that will make wide appeal, to the end that business may be spared a large part of the disturbance which accompanied the previous campaigns.

While on the surface the country's transportation service has deteriorated rather than improved under Government control, it must be conceded that without any change in the system the carriers would probably have reached the same difficulties which have fallen upon them in the past few days. It will require months to make a fair test of the Director General's ability to achieve the advantages sought in the decision to coordinate all of the lines into one system under Federal jurisdiction. An important step in the right direction was the division of the country into three great sections last week to segregate operating problems. Three practical railroad men have been named to serve as chiefs of transportation for each area, and to them will be delegated authority now resting with Mr. McAdoo. The plan advanced by financial and railroad authorities on occasion in years past called for the establishment of eight, or perhaps ten or twelve, transportation districts, with a Government official directly responsible for each, but much of the benefits hoped for from that plan ought to be possible under the scheme that has been adopted, the effect of which is to make the President of the New York Central director of the Eastern division, the President of the Northwestern head of the lines west of the Mississippi, and the President of the Illinois Central director of the roads in the Southeast.

120,000 GROCERS SIGN.

First Week of Reasonable Profit Pledge Campaign Disappointing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Food Administration anounced tonight that at the end of the second week of the campaign 120,000 of the 350,000 retail grocers of the country had signed the pledge to sell at a reasonable profit. Pennsylvania stands first with 7,400 pledges, Illinois second with 6,875, Missouri third with 6,400 and New York fourth with 6,325. This result does not measure up to the Food Administration's expectations, but it is believed that returns have been delayed by the heavy snows which tied up traffic in many sections.

The pledge which grocers are asked to sign reads:

"To serve our country, we have enlisted in the United States Food Administration. We pledge ourselves to give our customers the benefit of fair and moderate prices, selling at no more than a reasonable profit above cost to us."

Every grocer who signs this pledge is expected to post it conspicuously in his store. The Food Administration asks the consumer to look for this poster in the store.

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANIES LIQUIDATE

Palmer to Take Over Proceeds—$134,605,231 Owned by Aliens Abroad Is Seized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Fourteen German-controlled insurance companies licensed to do business in the United States and three such companies incorporated in enemy countries are liquidating, according to a report made by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian. The proceeds of the liquidation will ultimately come into the possession of Mr. Palmer as Custodian.

Here is a list of these companies, together with their gross and net assets:

LICENSED.	Gross As'ts.	Net As'ts.
Aachen & Munich Fire Ins. Co.	$2,968,270	$1,473,743
Balkan Nat. Ins. Co.	2,643,677	806,765
Frankona Reins. Co.	1,280,957	314,450
First Bulgarian Ins. Co.	2,159,304	453,076
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	1,907,488	603,865
Internat. Reins. Co.	1,272,656	439,444
Munich Reinsurance Co.	9,651,463	1,698,312
Nord-Deutsche Ins. Co., (fire)	1,208,052	359,356
Nord-Deutsche Ins. Co., (marine)	1,441,994	479,231
Prussian Nat. Ins. Co.	2,475,293	848,885
South German Reins. Co	1,515,541	727,561
Allianz Ins. Co.	732,246	413,960
Mannheim Ins. Co.	2,783,869	926,557
Frankfort Gen. Ins. Co.	1,553,944	473,899
Total	$33,544,261	$10,249,103
NOT LICENSED.		
Cologne Reins. Co.	$1,485,222	$364,350
Hamburg Assur. Co.	4,813,197	869,078
Minerva Retroces'n Co.	770,206	319,856
Total	$7,068,626	$1,553,286
Grand total	40,612,887	11,802,388

In three months the property, stocks, bonds, and goods belonging to aliens living abroad collected by the Alien Property Custodian have amounted to $134,605,231.78, divided as follows:

Cash deposited with U. S. Treasury		$330,250.98
Stocks		53,984,704.59
Bonds		25,547,038.42
Mortgages		8,754,736.96
Notes receivable		2,725,370.87
Accounts receivable		37,733,713.07
Real estate		2,206,219.03
Gen'l business, miscel. mdse.:		
Business and estates in operation or liquidation	$11,052,337.24	
Wool and silk	58,000.00	
Furs, hides, skins and other animal products	40,413.01	
Tobacco	819,966.70	
Cotton	82,400.00	
Breadstuffs and other farm products	151,268.74	
Metals	86,453.31	
Minerals and oils	191,500.00	
Textiles	35,911.47	
Jewelry, precious stones, paintings, art objects	278,348.67	
Machinery and tools	36,672.00	
Household goods, clothing, &c.	81,150.73	
Other manufactured products	28,188.00	
Other articles not specified	5,901.00	
Total	$12,848,506.87	
Less: Loans, accounts payable, and other claims	4,625,309.01	
		8,223,197.86
Total trusts entered		$134,605,231.78

The Law Bureau of the Alien Property Custodian's office, it was announced tonight, has been reorganized as follows:

Lee C. Bradley of the firm of Tillman, Bradley & Morrow of Birmingham, Ala., has been appointed general counsel.

Bradley W. Palmer of the firm of Story, Thorndyke, Palmer & Dodge, Boston, Mass., and Morgan M. Mann of the firm of Hornblower, Miller & Potter of New York have been appointed associate counsel.

J. E. McCloskey, Jr., general counsel for the Harbison Walker Refractories Company of Pittsburgh; Mansfield Ferry, formerly associated with the firm of Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland; Ralph J. Baker of Philadelphia, and E. C. Higbee of Connellsville, Penn., have been appointed assistant counsel.

Herbert H. Daniels, attorney-at-law of Omaha, Neb., has been appointed chief of the division of individual property.

Lawrence McGuire, President of the United States Realty Company of New York, has been appointed manager of the real estate department.

Earl I. McClintock has been appointed chief of the division of neutral countries.

NO HARVARD CLUB DINNER.

Meeting with War Talks Will Be Held Instead.

Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Harvard Club, announced yesterday that the annual dinner had been indefinitely postponed "as the times seem inappropriate for the usual festivities." Instead of the dinner the members will have a meeting in the clubhouse on Saturday evening, Jan. 26. President Lowell and Colonel Paul Azan, the French Army officer who has been training the men in the Harvard camp, will talk upon the part Harvard graduates are taking in the war.

In closing his announcement, which is typewritten on the club stationery, Mr. Greene apologizes for the rough form of the announcement, saying that "the closing of the printing establishments under the orders given by the United States Fuel Administration has made it impossible to print the announcement in its usual form."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 19, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,673,333	9,706,433
Same period a year ago	3,385,677	12,034,104

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	65.83	64.12	68.37	64.12
Same period a year ago	88.77	86.44	90.46	85.99

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADVANCE RUMELY	11	11	11	..
200	Advance Rumely pf.	27⅝	25½	27⅝	+ 1⅛
1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	2	1⅞	2	..
2,900	Alaska Juneau	2⅞	2½	2½	− ½
8,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	19⅝	17¾	19	..
200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	73	73	73	− ½
600	Am. Agricul. Chemical	81	79	81	− 1
800	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	91	89⅛	89⅛	− ⅞
1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	74½	72¾	74½	+ 1
16,700	Am. Can	36¾	34⅝	35⅝	− 1⅛
400	Am. Can pf.	90⅞	89⅞	89⅞	− ⅛
12,900	Am. Car & Foundry	72⅞	68¼	71¾	+ 2¾
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	107	107	107	− 2
800	Am. Cotton Oil	26⅞	25	26⅝	− 1⅛
800	Am. Hide & Leather	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅛
1,000	Am. Hide & Leather pf	54½	53	53¾	+ 1¾
300	Am. Ice pf.	40	38⅝	38⅝	− 2⅝
3,000	Am. International	56½	54	55	− ¼
10,400	Am. Linseed	30¼	28⅜	29¾	− ⅜
640	Am. Linseed pf.	70¾	70	70⅝	− ¼
8,000	Am. Locomotive	56½	53½	55¼	+ ⅞
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	96	96	96	..
200	Am. Malting	9⅞	9½	9⅞	− ⅛
75,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	83¼	78	82½	+ 4¼
900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105½	105	105½	+ ¾
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	93	93	93	− ½
1,000	Am. Steel Foundries	60¼	58	60½	+ 1½
1,500	Am. Sugar Refining	100¾	98	99	− ¾
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	109	109	109	..
17,400	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	68¾	65	65¾	+ ¾
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	88	88	88	+ ½
800	Am. Tel. & Cable	51¼	51	51	− 2½
7,000	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104¼	102½	104¼	+ 1¼
4,700	Am. Tobacco	159⅜	155⅝	157	− 2⅞
970	Am. Tobacco pf., new	98½	95⅝	97½	+ 2¼
4,700	Am. Woolen	47	44⅝	46⅝	+ 1⅝
100	Am. Woolen pf.	93	93	93	..
500	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22	20⅝	21	− 1
300	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	42	42	42	− 2
36,200	Anaconda Copper	62⅞	59⅛	*60⅝	+ 1⅛
100	Associated Oil	56	56	56	− 3½
4,200	Atchison, Top. & S. F.	84⅜	82½	82⅞	− 1⅝
200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	82	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅝
700	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	8½	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅜
400	Atlantic Coast Line	90	90	90	..
9,900	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	101	98	100	+ ⅝
200	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	58½	58½	58½	− 1½
82,700	BALDWIN LOCO.	61¼	56½	59⅝	+ 1¼
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	98	98	98	+ 1
14,335	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅝	50	*50½	+ 1⅛
420	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	56⅞	56	56½	− ⅝
300	Barrett Co.	86	86	86	..
122	Barrett Co. pf.	101	101	101	+ 1
600	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	..
1,500	Bethlehem Steel	77	74¼	76½	..
137,500	Beth. Steel, Class B	76⅜	72⅝	74⅞	− ⅜
2,100	Beth. Steel pf. sub, rcts. f. p.	98¼	96½	98¼	+ ⅝
2,500	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	43	41	41⅝	− ½
100	Brown Shoe pf.	95	95	95	− 3
600	Burns Brothers	112	110⅝	112	..
1,000	Butte & Superior	19¼	17¼	19¼	+ 1⅛
1,400	CAL. PACKING	39	38	38	− 1
8,700	Cal. Petroleum	16½	13⅛	16	+ 2⅝
5,300	Cal. Petroleum pf.	43¾	38	43	+ 5½
100	Calumet & Arizona	63½	63½	63½	− 1½
8,200	Canadian Pacific	140	136½	139¼	+ 1¼
250	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	78	76	78	+ 3
200	Central Foundry pf.	44	44	44	− 1
9,200	Central Leather Co.	65⅞	61½	64⅞	+ 1⅞
300	Central Leather Co. pf.	104½	104	104	+ ⅛
5	Central & So. Am. Tel.	104½	104½	104½	..
900	Cerro de Pasco	31	29¾	31	+ ¼
1,400	Chandler Motor	73¾	70¾	73	+ 1
8,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	52½	49⅝	52	+ ½
200	Chicago & Alton	9⅝	8½	8½	− 4⅞
200	Chi. Great Western	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
900	Chi. Great Western pf.	21	19⅞	20	− 2
8,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	44½	42	43	− 2
7,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	76¾	72	72⅝	− 5⅛
800	Chi. & Northwestern	93½	92⅝	92¾	− ⅜
8,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	20	18⅛	19½	− ⅝
4,300	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	61	56¾	61	+ 1⅝
3,600	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	48¾	46	48½	+ ½
13,700	Chile Copper	16	15	16	+ ⅛
8,200	Chino Copper	42⅞	41⅛	42	+ ⅛
100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	70	70	70	..
300	Cluett, Peabody	50½	49	50½	+ 6¾
2,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	36	35	36	+ ⅝
8,400	Columbia Gas & Elec.	34	31⅝	33	+ 1⅝
100	Consolidated Gas	87	87	87	− ¾
100	Con. Inter. Cal. Min.	10	10	10	+ 3
100	Continental Insurance	45	45	45	..
20,500	Corn Products Ref.	31¼	29⅞	30⅜	− ½
1,200	Corn Products Ref. pf.	90¾	90½	90⅝	+ ⅛
67,800	Crucible Steel	57½	52	54½	+ 2¼
200	Crucible Steel pf.	89	88½	88½	− 1½
24,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅝	28¾	31¼	+ 1⅛
1,200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	79	78¾	79	..
100	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	95	95	95	+ 1½
300	DEL. & HUDSON	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ⅝
100	Del., Lack. & Western	180	180	180	+ ⅝
100	Den. & Rio Grande	3½	3½	3½	..
2,400	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	9¼	8	8⅞	..
150	Detroit Edison Co.	98	98	98	−12½
142	Detroit United Ry.	90	90	90	..
23,500	Distillers Securities	37⅝	35	35½	− ½
2,200	Dome Mines	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅝
100	ELK HORN COAL	23	23	23	− ½
7,600	Erie	15⅛	14⅛	15	..
2,500	Erie 1st pf.	25	23⅞	23⅞	− 1⅛
200	Erie 2d pf.	19⅛	19	19	− 1
800	FEDERAL M. & S. pf.	30	28⅛	30	+ 2
100	Fisher Body	28	28	28	+ 3
900	GASTON, WM. & W.	34⅛	33⅝	34	− 1
203	General Chemical	175	175	175	..
60	General Chemical pf.	104	104	104	..
9,500	General Electric, x r.	130¾	127¾	130½	+ ⅝
29,810	General Motors	113⅞	106⅝	*110	..
100	General Motors pf.	82½	82½	82½	..
200	General Cigar	35	35	35	+ 1
1,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	39⅝	38¼	39	− 2
100	Goodrich pf.	98	98	98	+ 1
500	Granby Consol.	76½	75	*75	+ 1½
3,900	Great Northern pf.	88½	86	87⅞	− ⅛
4,800	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	26¾	25⅛	26¼	− ⅝
500	Greene-Cananea Cop.	39¼	38½	39	− ¼
1,800	Gulf States Steel	88½	86	87	− 1½
700	HASK'L & BARKER	36	34	35	− ½
200	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	94	94	94	..
6,300	Inspiration Copper	44½	42⅝	44¼	+ ⅛
1,200	Interboro Consolidated	8	7½	8	..
300	Inter. Agricultural	12¼	11⅝	12¼	− ¼
400	Inter. Agricultural pf.	44	42	42	− 2½
1,800	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	119⅞	116	119⅞	+ 1¼
200	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf.	108	108	108	+ 1½
200	Inter. Harvester Corp.	64	64	64	− 1
60,400	Inter. Mer. Marine	24½	21	23¼	− ¼
381,550	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	94½	88¼	*89½	+ 1
6,900	Inter. Nickel	28½	27	27⅞	− ½
2,700	Inter. Paper	27	24½	25¼	− 2¼
100	Inter. Paper pf., sta.	60	60	60	− 5½
2,100	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	16¼	15⅛	16	− 1
500	Kan. City Southern pf.	50	47¼	49¼	+ 2
50	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	100	100	100	..
300	Kelly Springfield Tire	45	45	45	..
500	Kelsey Wheel	29	28	29	+ 1
9,550	Kennecott Copper	33	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
10	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	92	92	92	..
4,300	LACK. STEEL	76⅛	73¾	76	+ 2
100	Lake Erie & Western	9	9	9	− ½
600	Lehigh Valley	56	55	56	+ ¼
200	Liggett & Myers	171½	170	170	−15
400	Liggett & Myers pf.	102	101⅛	101⅞	− 1⅛
260	Lorillard (P.) Co.	175	175	175	+10
200	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	99	98	98	− 2
600	Louisville & Nashville	115	112½	115	+ ½
2,200	MAXWELL MOTORS	25⅝	23½	24⅞	− ½
800	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	57	55½	57	+ ¼
1,700	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	22	19¾	21¾	+ 1¼
141,600	Mexican Petroleum	91¼	82¼	89⅞	+ 7⅛
1,400	Mexican Petroleum pf.	88½	87	88	..
2,300	Miami Copper	31¼	29⅝	31⅛	− ⅛
17,000	Midvale Steel	46¼	43⅝	*44	− ½
600	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	85	80½	84	− 3½
900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	4⅝	5	+ ½
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	9½	8½	8¼	− ⅞
10,900	Mo. Pacific	21⅞	20	21½	− ½
1,700	Mo. Pacific pf.	42	41	41½	− ⅝
400	Montana Power	69⅞	68	68	− 1½
100	Montana Power pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
900	NATIONAL ACME	29⅛	28⅛	29	+ 1⅛
200	National Biscuit	94	93	93	− 7
473	National Biscuit pf.	110	109	109	+ ¾
800	National Conduit & C.	16	15¼	16	+ ½
5,300	National Enam. & S.	42	39¾	41¼	+ 1¼
300	National Lead	44½	43½	44½	+ ½
1,000	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	7½	6½	7½	+ 1⅝
2,700	Nevada Con. Copper	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
100	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	19	19	19	− 1
300	New York Air Brake	120¼	120	120	+ ½
8,000	New York Central	69⅝	67½	69	− ⅝
1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29⅛	28½	28½	− ½
700	N. Y., Ont. & West	19	18⅜	18½	− ½
1,200	Norf. & West	103½	102½	103⅜	+ ⅝
4,920	Northern Pacific	83⅞	81⅝	82⅝	− 1⅝
17,900	OHIO CITIES GAS	38¼	35½	36½	− 1½
1,800	Ohio Fuel Supply	44¼	43½	44½	− ⅛
500	Ontario Mining	4⅞	4½	4½	..
200	Owens Bottle Machine	60	60	60	..
100	PACIFIC MAIL	25½	23½	23½	− ½
600	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	88½	87	88	..
7,697	Pennsylvania Railroad	46¼	45⅝	46	− ¼
1,000	People's Gas, Chicago	44	41⅞	42⅝	− 2¼
200	Pere Marquette	12½	12½	12½	..
450	Pet'bone, Mulliken & Co.	30	29⅞	29⅞	− 2⅛
500	Philadelphia Co.	27¼	26½	26½	..
100	Pierce-Arrow	34	34	34	− ⅝
500	Pierce-Arrow pf.	91	89	89	− 2
2,100	Pitts. Coal	46	42	44⅝	− 1¼
600	Pitts. Coal pf.	82¼	81	81	+ 1
200	Pitts. Steel pf.	91	90⅝	90⅝	− 7⅝
23,700	Pitts. & West Va.	27¾	24	26¾	+ 2¼
1,100	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	64⅞	63	64⅝	+ 1⅝
600	Pressed Steel Car	62	60½	60½	− ⅛
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	95	95	95	..
1,800	Pullman Co.	112	108½	111½	+ 2½
9,600	RY. STEEL SPRING	51⅝	48¼	49⅞	+ ⅞
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	96	96	96	+ 1
6,000	Ray Consol. Copper	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ¼
46,700	Reading	73¼	70½	72⅝	+ ½
25,000	Republic Iron & Steel	76¼	72⅝	*74⅞	+ ½
500	Republic Iron & S. pf.	95¼	95	95	+ ¼
10,000	Royal Dutch t. r.	78	74	77¼	+ 3¼
2,500	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	11½	10⅛	11	− ¼
400	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	26½	23	26¼	− 1½
100	Savage Arms	55	55	55	− ¼
200	Saxon Motor	8	7½	7½	− ⅝
220	Seaboard Air Line	7½	7½	7½	− ½
500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	17	16¼	16¼	− ⅝
1,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	146½	144	146	− 4
100	Shattuck-Arizona	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− 1¼
16,500	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	34	29¾	33½	+ 2⅝
400	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	40½	40	40	− 1
5,100	Southern Pacific	82⅞	80⅝	82	− ⅝
10	South Porto Rico Sugar	160	160	160	..
8,200	Southern Railway	22⅞	21¾	22¼	− ⅜
400	Southern Railway pf.	58	57	57	− 1½
21,000	Studebaker Co.	49⅞	46	47¼	− 2¼
100	Stutz Motor	39½	39½	39½	− ⅝
1,600	Superior Steel	35½	34½	*34¾	− ⅝
1,900	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13½	12⅞	13¼	
25,000	Texas Co.	146	137¼	145½	+ 5½
221	Tidewater Oil	178½	178	178	+18
14,625	Tobacco Products	52⅝	50	52¼	+ 1⅜
100	Tobacco Products pf.	90	90	90	+ 1
100	Twin City Rap. Tran.	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
23,600	UNION PACIFIC	118	109¾	111¾	− ⅝
200	Union Pacific pf.	70	70	70	+ ½
400	United Alloy Steel	37½	37	37½	− ½
5,400	United Cigar Stores	94½	92	93¾	+ ¼
100	United Drug 1st pf.	47	47	47	− 1
1,500	United Fruit	119½	116¼	117½	− 1¼
200	United Rys. Invest.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅜
100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅝
4,300	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	118½	115	117	+ ⅝
1,600	U. S. Rubber	53	51	53	..
900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	97½	95	*95	− 1
2,200	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	45½	42⅞	45	+ ½
300	U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf.	45	43⅝	43⅝	− ½
510,800	U. S. Steel	92⅞	88⅝	90½	− 1½
3,600	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	108⅛	109½	+ ½
18,800	Utah Copper	82¼	78	82	+ 2
600	Utah Securities	12½	12	12	− ⅝
2,300	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	38½	36⅞	36⅞	− 1⅛
400	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	100	98	99	+ 2
300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	52½	51¼	51¼	− 2¼
1,100	WABASH	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
2,900	Wabash pf.	40	39¾	40	− ½
1,600	Wabash pf. B.	21½	20¾	21⅛	+ ½
200	Wells Fargo Express	83¼	82	82	+ ½
300	Western Maryland	13	13	13	− ⅝
1,000	Western Pacific	14	14	14½	+ ½
2,000	Western Pacific pf.	52¼	49⅛	51½	+ 2
2,900	Western Union Tel.	89½	87	89	..
6,900	Westinghouse E. & M.	40½	38½	40	+ ¼
1,100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	8¼	8¾	− ½
200	White Motors	38	38	38	− 1
6,900	Wilson & Co.	59	48	56½	+ 7⅛
80,500	Willys-Overland	17⅝	15½	17	..
200	Willys-Overland pf.	77	76⅝	77	− 1
100	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	114	114	114	..
200	Worthington Pump	35	35	35	+ 1
100	Worth. Pump pf. B.	59	59	59	− 1

*Ex dividend.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK

130 EAST 15TH STREET

January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918. R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL SECURITY COMPANY, Inc.
501 Fifth Avenue, New York City

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 501 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, Monday, the 28th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five (5) Directors for the ensuing year, and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon on January 12th and will remain closed until 3 o'clock P. M. on January 28th.

New York, January 12th, 1918.
B. J. PETERS, Asst. Secretary.

GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION

January 7, 1918.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF Guaranty Securities Corporation:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Guaranty Securities Corporation will be held, in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws of said corporation, at its office, 244 Madison Avenue, New York City, Januar, twenty-eighth, Nineteen hundred eighteen, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors to fill the places of those whose terms will expire, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. H. M. BENSON, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Danville, Ill., January 12, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1918, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 25th day of January, 1918, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 14th day of February, 1918.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 402, New York Produce Exchange Building, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, New York, on the 21st day of January, 1918, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, January 4, 1918.
O. HYLIN, Secretary.

THE LACLEDE GASLIGHT CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gaslight Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 19, 1918, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 19, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 20, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

THE EAST RIVER GAS COMPANY

OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

New York, January 14th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing eleven directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Webster and Vernon Avenues, Long Island City, on the 28th day of January, 1918, at eleven o'clock A. M.

M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the WOMEN'S HOTEL COMPANY for the election of Directors in the place of those whose terms of office then expire, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 28th of January, 1918, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LANSING P. WOOD, Secretary.
New York, January 10th, 1918.

J. L. & D. S. RIKER, INC.
19 Cedar Street,
New York, Jan. 14th, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly be transacted will be held at No. 19 Cedar St., New York City, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, January 28th, 1918.

E. P. FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of GEORGE A. HAWS, INC., will be held at the offices of the company, 185 FRONT ST., NEW YORK CITY, on Monday, Jan. 28th, 1918, at 2:30 P. M.

S. BANDMAN, Secretary.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company

First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE SYRACUSE LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, DUE JULY 1ST, 1954:

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as successor to The Trust Company of America, Trustee under the Deed of Trust of The Syracuse Light and Power Company, dated April 10, 1907, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Seven thousand and Eighty-six Dollars and Seventeen Cents ($7,086.17), in accordance with the sinking fund provisions of the said Deed of Trust.

Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall St., New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on January 28, 1918, and should be endorsed "Proposals to the Sinking Fund of The Syracuse Light and Power Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Proposals of bidders unknown to the Trustee must be accompanied by satisfactory references.

Dated, New York, N. Y., January 15, 1918.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

PITTSFORD POWER COMPANY

First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, under the mortgage of the Pittsford Power Company, dated January 1, 1914, hereby invites offerings for the sale to it of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Three Thousand and twenty-four 68-100 ($3,024.68) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, January 28, 1918; on and within thirty days after which date the holders of bonds whose offers are accepted must present their bonds to the Trustee for payment. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 7, 1918.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

THE TRI-CITY RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
5% Collateral Trust First Lien Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust First Lien Mortgage of the Tri-City Railway & Light Company, dated April 1st, 1906, will receive sealed tenders up to 3:00 P. M. on February 11th, 1918, for the sale to it of $250,000 face value of bonds issued thereunder, for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest. The Trustee rserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 14, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of The Henry Elias Brewing Co. for the election of (5) Directors for the year 1918 and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, 403 East 54th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1918, at 4 P. M.

The transfer books were closed on the 29th day of December, 1917, at 6 P. M., and will remain closed until the 22nd day of January, 1918. GEORGE H. ELIAS, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of VAPOR CAR HEATING COMPANY, INC., a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 30 Church Street, New York City, on Tuesday the 22nd day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of any and all busines that may come before the meeting, including the election of a Board of Directors to hold office for the ensuing year. A. D. BRUCE, Secretary.

Dated December 27, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Dexter Folder Company will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1918, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 14th, 1918.
G. B. WING, Secretary.

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STEEL MEN EXPECT FURTHER EXEMPTION

Garfield Closing Order Allows Some Departments to Work and Shuts Others.

PRODUCERS SHOW LOYALTY

Decided Improvement in Coke Movement Expected with Passing of Cold Wave.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10.—With the exemptions that were granted to steel producers Friday from Dr. Garfield's five-day closing order, the major part of the steel industry is permitted to operate. If the stipulation is enforced literally that the exemption concerns must operate 100 per cent. on Government contracts, the amount of capacity kept idle in plants of exempted companies will exceed the total capacity of the concerns that get no exemption at all.

Rolling of steel, for instance, is highly specialized, and the equipment in the various departments can be employed only for producing certain descriptions of material, and Government orders are not proportioned to the finishing capacity of different departments. In the exempted plants, therefore, some departments would operate full, having an ample supply of Government orders for their particular products, while other departments might have little or no Government business on which to run. If all these departments were excluded the tonnage production shut off would be very considerable.

While there are many steel-producing companies which have not been named as exempted, they are, with few exceptions, small tonnage producers. The probability is that the final interpretation of exemption orders will be based on the question of economical operation, so that departments whose closing would impair the efficiency of the plant as a whole will be allowed to operate, even though their product is not directly involved in Government orders.

From the nature of the exemptions that have been made it seems evident that some departments have been overlooked and will receive some attention later, so that they will be able to operate on the two days next week that are included in the general restrictive order.

Prospects for steel mill operations underwent a complete reversal from Friday morning to Friday afternoon. In the morning the entire steel making trade had accepted the closing order, and plants were either already idle or preparing to close as soon as it was physically possible. In the afternoon so many exemption orders had been telegraphed that there was prospect that more than half the steel making industry would be permitted to operate.

Steel Makers Willing.

Steel makers had shown no disposition in the morning to criticise the Fuel Administrator's order, and evinced a perfect willingness to carry it out to the letter, as a reversal of opinion had been formed from the previous day, when the announcement came from Washington and took away the breath of the manufacturers, as well as their good sense and judgment. Still the exemptions that began to come at noon were received with a great feeling of relief. At no time was the order interpreted as affecting the blast furnaces, so that the production of pig iron has not been interrupted. The banking of a blast furnace involves a waste of coke, as some is consumed even while the furnace is idle, and the coke released could not be used to advantage in any other direction.

As a result of the partial closing of the steel mills there will be some accumulation of pig iron, which will be welcome, since nearly a year ago the mills exhausted the stocks they normally carry as a convenience. The pig iron production capacity of the country is now in excess of 115,000 tons a day, but on account of insufficient supplies of coke production during the first half of January was at a rate of about 90,000 tons a day. Thus there may be an accumulation of a couple of hundred thousand tons of pig iron.

With the large increases in steel-making capacity that have occurred in the last year and a half, the steel ingot capacity of the country is now about 154,000 tons a day. Actual production of ingots during the first half of January was at a rate of not more than 100,000 tons daily, against an average daily output during the last two years of about 134,000 tons a day. This fact constituted one of the reasons for the steel trade accepting the closing order so philosophically, as the hope was indulged that aid would be given to righting the transportation tangle, whereby the industry could operate at capacity. If eventually it could operate at 150,000 tons daily instead of 100,000 it would not take long to make up the production lost at this time.

Before the fuel-saving order was issued the steel industry was in danger of having its output curtailed by the embargoes placed during the last fortnight or so against shipment of finished product. Until these embargoes were placed operations at steel works were curtailed chiefly by shortage of raw material, but during the last fortnight many plants have shipped less than half their output, and, as reported a week ago, the accumulation of finished product threatened to close one department after another by reason of lack of storage space.

Oil Producers Alarmed.

Oil operators, producers and transportation companies in the oil fields are much alarmed over the situation caused by Fuel Administrator Garfield's order, and they fear it will work a great hardship to them. So far as it would apply to drilling wells it would not be so bad, for the reason that 50 per cent. have been shut down for weeks. To shut down pumping wells would be most injurious in many districts. It takes some wells a long time to come back if they are shut down for any considerable length of time.

Right in the midst of the excitement on Thursday, and mixed with the indignation of many manufacturers, the announcement of the Crucible Steel Company of America, through the Pittsburgh officials, that every ounce of energy and resource of the company would be devoted toward the winning of the war was another evidence of the sterling patriotism and loyalty of the iron and steel men of this country. The Directors had held their regular meeting, at which time it was unanimously decided that it would be unwise to consider any dividend on the common shares during the year.

The big thing with the Directors, and they hope with the stockholders, is attending to the needs of the Government at any cost, whether dividends will come later on or not. This spirit is typical of the big manufacturers of the Pittsburgh district, and will go a long way toward calming down the feeling of criticism and bringing about a more conservative policy of helping, even when they cannot see the end thereof.

It cannot be said that there is a pig iron market, for shipping facilities still fall short of requirements. Producers are unable to ship all the iron due their customers, while nearly all consumers have more iron due them than they are receiving. Production by the merchant furnaces is averaging slightly less than formerly, chiefly on account of poor coke supplies, and the bad weather has precluded all plans for stocking coke; therefore they had to depend on daily receipts. The consumptive demand for pig iron is hard to determine at this time, as consumers are having troubles of their own regarding operation, but with better deliveries of pig iron their consumptive capacity would increase also.

Up to the time the Garfield order was given out there had been a slight improvement in the railroad congestion, even with the atrocious weather conditions, and with better weather on the way it is reasonable to suppose that a great improvement will soon be noticeable. Car supplies are light, of course, but receipts have been better, and it is believed there is considerably less freight now in transit. Traders are patient, and they are becoming more and more convinced that the taking over of the railroads by the Government really does remove a great many of the impediments, and that, given an opportunity with merely moderate weather, a great improvement is going to be effected in transportation conditions in the next few weeks.

Outlook for Coke Shipments.

While there is a certain feeling that some of the troubles which have long operated to curtail coke shipments will shortly be eliminated, it is inspired more by hope than by assurance through tangible evidence. It is believed, however, that once the country is freed of the grip of zero weather and its accompanying consequences there will be a decided improvement in coke movement under the Government's unification plans. For the week ended Saturday, Jan. 12, the shipments, all of which were by rail, aggregated 8,154 cars, carrying 290,718 tons. There was a substantial gain in shipments to all destinations, that of 44,360 tons to the Pittsburgh district being the greatest. To Western points the gain was 26,671 tons, and to Eastern 4,022 tons, or a total of 75,053 tons.

Yards and sidings in the coke region have been fairly well cleared this week, the condition in this respect being a decided improvement. The Fuel Administration notified the Executive Committee of the coke operators to provide a large quantity of coke for the Bethlehem and Midvale Steel companies, but the bad weather has retarded the answer to this request. The operators fear that unless an affirmative answer is made to the request the coke will be commandeered, and that will mean that furnaces elsewhere must be banked—those not engaged on strictly war supplies. There is no free coke on the market, only occasional small lots being furnished to help out in emergencies or to fill long-time contracts.

While the car supplies have been running at 30 per cent., a rough estimate is that the supplies would have to be at least 65 per cent. in order to provide any noticeable tonnage of free coke beyond the requirements of contracts. When the railroad matters are straightened out this will come, it being merely a matter of time.

MOVE TO CONSERVE CAPITAL

Nation-Wide Plan Proposed to Restrict Unnecessary Building.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Hundreds of War Savings Committees which have been organized in cities, counties, and States, may be used as agencies in the proposed nation-wide movement to restrict unnecessary building and other enterprises not essential to the war and to save capital investments for Government war bonds.

This became known today in connection with the plans which the Federal Reserve Board is making for regulation of issues of private securities. A committee of the board, which is working out definite methods, has under consideration a suggestion that committees of business men and bankers in each community and State be entrusted with the task of cutting off at the source proposed expenditures which can be eliminated during the war. Since the War Savings Committees already are organized and consist of representative men, they are considered the most available for the work.

Advocates of the scheme point out that without some such plan the Treasury will be besieged by thousands of applications for approval of securities, issues, the merits of which it will be difficult to judge at a distance. Local committees would know at first hand whether extensions of manufacturing plants or other business enterprises were important to the war or could be easily postponed.

The verdict of city or county committees might be appealed to a State agency and to the Federal Reserve Board as a last resort under the suggested plan. The entire procedure would be based on moral suasion and not on legal force.

URGES WAR STAMP BUYING.

Samuel Untermyer Points to Patriotic Advantages of Thrift.

A call to the people to invest in War Savings Stamps was issued by Samuel Untermyer yesterday. "This is the first nation-wide movement in the direction of thrift in this country," he said. "We are the most prodigal people on the face of the earth and this habit of extravagance has grown until we have reached the point that threatens to embarrass our capacity to compete in the markets of the world. If we are to remain prosperous every one of us should learn his first lesson by putting apart, every day or week, a given sum for investment in these stamps. The financial return offered by the Government is perhaps the most attractive of any offer ever made by any solvent Government.

"In every other civilized country the people have been in the habit of investing their savings in the bonds of their Government, and experience has justified their wisdom. Until now this country's loans have been held mainly by the very rich. The masses of our people have not interested themselves in that form of investment and have taken no part in it. This was due largely to the fact that we had an insignificant debt and that a large part of our bonds were used as the basis for currency. Now, however, we need no longer rely on bond issues as the basis of our currency, and as the result of the war we must incur vast obligations. The opportunity is thus presented to every one to acquire a substantial interest in the welfare of his country and to obtain a security that is beyond question.

"Besides all these inducements we have the overshadowing inducement that it will help us win the war. The response should be universal and immediate."

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.
The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Official Income Tax Forms Ready for Distribution

WE have just procured from the Treasury Department in Washington, the first available *correct* official forms for individual income tax returns covering incomes in excess of $3,000 for the calendar year 1917

These may be obtained at our offices in this city.

In accordance with the expressed desire of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, this Company will gladly cooperate with the Treasury Department "in promulgating the requirements of the law and in assisting in the preparation of returns, as provided by the statute and the departmental regulations and rulings, and in extending to taxpayers advice and assistance."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
FIFTH AVE OFFICE Fifth Ave & 43rd St.
MADISON AVE. OFFICE Madison Ave & 60th St.
LONDON OFFICE 32 Lombard St., E. C.
PARIS OFFICE Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3
Capital and Surplus $50,000,000
Resources more than $600,000,000

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 19, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$25,701,500	$67,860,500
Same period last year	31,012,500	89,253,300

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.02	76.78	77.26	76.78
Same period a year ago	89.48	89.36	89.48	88.68

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA GOLD cv. 6s, Series A	21	21	21	1
Alas. Gold cv. 6s, B.	20	20	20	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	74½	74½	74½	8
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	91¼	91	91¼	21
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	88	86½	87½	54
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	83⅛	82⅝	82⅝	18
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	93	90⅞	93	45
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	88½	88	88½	4
Am. Thread 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	5
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	80½	79⅞	80	17
Armour & Co. 4½s	84½	84⅜	84½	14
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	74	74	74	2
At., T. & S. Fe gen. 4s	84	83¼	83½	61
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	72½	72½	72½	10
At., T. & S. Fe adj. 4s, st.	74⅝	74½	74½	5
Atl. & Ch. A. L. 1st 5s	93	92⅞	93	6
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	83⅝	82½	82½	10
A.C.L., L. & N. col. 4s	71⅞	70⅞	71⅛	13
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	100	100	100	6
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	88¾	87½	88	46
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	78	77¼	77⅛	32
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	82	80⅝	81⅛	23
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	78¾	76⅞	78	51
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	98⅝	98¼	98¼	4
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	88	87	87	6
Beth. Stl. pr. mtg. 5s	81⅜	80	80½	32
Braden Copper 6s	93	91	91	8
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	96½	96	96⅜	14
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s	85	85	85	1
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s, st.	85¼	85¼	85¼	2
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	75	75	75	4
CENT. OF N.J. gen. 5s	102	102	102	2
C. of N. J. g. 5s. reg.	102½	102½	102½	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	90	90	90	5
Central Leather 5s	95⅝	95¼	95¼	28
Central Pacific 4s	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	1
Central Pacific 3½s	86½	86½	86½	1
Cerro de P. cv. 6s	103	103	103	10
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	100¼	99	100	7
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	73½	72	72	22
Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	77½	76	77	188½
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	68⅝	65½	67	48
Chicago & Alton 3½s	42	42	42	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	83½	83	83	18
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93½	92⅝	92⅞	205
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	97	97	97	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	5
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	93	92	92	4
Chi. G. W. 1st 4s	58	57	57	2
C., M. & S. P. 4s, '25	78	76½	77½	8
C., M. & S. P. ref. 4½s	68½	64⅝	66½	20
C., M. & S. P. gen. 4s	78	77	78	9
C., M. & S. P. cv. 5s	80	79	79	13
C., M. & S. P. cv. 4½s	74½	73	73¼	16
C., M. & S. P., C. & P. W. 5s	98	98	98	5
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	83⅝	83½	83⅝	6
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94	94	94	9
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	66	65	65⅛	87
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	76	76	76	2
C., S. P., M. & O. 6s	102	102	102	8
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	90	90	90	1
Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s	103½	103½	103½	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	65½	65½	65½	1
Chile Copper 7s	104	102⅝	103	54
Chile C. 6s, rec. p. pd.	75	73	74	70
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	68½	68½	68½	20
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	65	65	65	1
Cleve. Short L. 4½s	90	88	88	2
Col. Industrial 5s	74	73⅝	73⅝	8
Col. Midland 1st 4s	7½	7½	7½	24
Col. & South. 1st 4s	84	84	84	3
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	69	66	67	431
Cons. Coal, Md., ref. 5s	83	83	83	1
Cons. Gas conv. 6s	101	100	100½	26
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100	100	100	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	92	92	92	1
DEL. & H. conv. 5s	89	87½	87½	31
D. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	87	87	87	3
D. & R. G. con. 4s	63	60½	63	121
D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	50⅝	50½	50⅝	8
Det. United 4½s	70½	69	69	4
Dist. Securities 5s	79⅝	76½	78½	39
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	82	82	82	2
ERIE 1st cons. 7s	101	101	101	1
Erie gen. 4s	52	49½	50	201
Erie cv. 4s, Series A.	44⅝	43	43	19
Erie cv. 4s, Series B.	44⅝	42½	42½	16
Erie cv. 4s, Series D.	51	49½	49½	24
FRE., ELK. & M. 6s	101	101	101	1
GAL., H. & S. A., M. & P. 2d 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	11
Granby Cons. Co. 6s	91	91	91	25
Granby cv. 6s, sta.	91	91	91	50
Gt. Nor. ref. 4¼s	87¼	86½	86½	5
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	81	81	81	2
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	3
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	51⅛	50	50⅛	78
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	15	15	15	14
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1951	95	95	95	4
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	74	74	74	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	74½	74½	74½	4
Illinois Steel 4½s	82	82	82	2
Indiana Steel 5s	97	96	96¼	10
Inter.-Met. 4½s	55½	53½	53½	19
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	81¼	80½	80½	89
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	95	93½	94	1,482
Int. Paper conv. 5s	99	98	99	4
Iowa Central 1st 5s	79	78⅞	78⅞	6
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	43	41½	43	11
KAN. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	8
Kansas City So. 5s	75	74	74	5
Kansas City So. 3s	59	58½	58½	8
Knoxville & Ohio 6s	100	100	100	1
LACLEDE G. 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	85	85	85	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	84½	84	84	14
Lake Shore 3½s	74	73⅝	73⅝	9
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	78	78	78	6
Lehigh Val. cons. 4½s	90½	90½	90½	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	114	114	114	3
Louis. & Arkansas 5s	88	87½	87½	7
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	85½	85½	85½	5
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	99	99	99	1
MICH. S. TEL. 5s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	1
Midvale Steel 5s	81½	81⅛	81½	55
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	5
Mil. & Nor. cons. 4½s	81¼	81¼	81¼	2
M., S. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	8
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	61¼	60½	61¼	55
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	35	35	35	1
Mo. Pacific gen. 4s	57	55½	57	341½
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, '26	90	89⅝	90	8
Montana Power 5s	89	87	87	8
Morris & Essex 3½s	73½	73½	73½	4
NEW OR. TERM. 4s	62½	62½	62	5
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	40	40	40	5
N. O., T. & M. 6s, Ser. A	92	92	92	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	99½	99½	99½	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	73	73	73	2
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	93⅝	92¼	93⅜	166
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	81½	81⅛	81½	11
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	61	61	61	1
N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st 4s	82	82	82	1
N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s	62	61	61	28
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	71⅛	69	69¼	10
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	102½	102½	102½	11
N. Y., L. E. & W. con. 6s	103	103	103	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	66½	66½	66½	1
N. Y. & Put. 1st 4s	72½	72½	72½	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	49	49	49	1
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	20	18	18	18
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	86½	85⅝	86¼	59
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	49	49	49	1
Norf. & So. 1st & ref. 5s	63½	63½	63½	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	83	83	83	½
N. & W., Poca., C. & C. 4s	85	85	85	2
Nor. Pacific 4s	84	83⅝	84	87
Nor. Pacific 3s	60	60	60	9
ORE. & CAL. 1st 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	10
Ore. R. R. & Nav. cv. 4s	81½	80	80	16
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s	104	104	104	5
Ore. Sh. Line cons. 5s	97	97	97	1
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	84½	82¼	83	20
Ore.-W. 1st & ref. 4s	73	71	73	13
PAC. COAST 1st 5s	90	90	90	1
Pac. Gas. & El. 5s	79⅝	79½	79½	18
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	91½	91⅛	91¼	10
Penn. con. 4½s	98⅝	97	98⅝	14
Penn. gen. 4½s	91½	90⅞	91¼	92
Penn. gtd. 3½s, Sr. B.	70	70	70	1
Penn. gtd. 4½s	97	97	97	3
Peo. Gas., Chi. con. 6s	98½	98½	98½	1
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	80	80	80	2
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	81	80	80	6
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	65	65	65	1
Phila. Co. 5s, 1922	84	82	82	15
Public Service 5s	75¼	74½	75¼	12
READING gen. 4s	84½	84½	84½	5
Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s	95	95	95	1
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	64½	64½	64½	8
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	55	55	55	1
Rock. Isl., Ark. & L. 4½s	63	63	63	1
Rut.-Can. 4s	70	70	70	3
ST. L., I. MT. & SO. gen'l 5s	92	91⅝	92	4
St. L., Ir. Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	74¼	73	73	83
St. L., Ir. Mt. & So., B. & G. 4s	71	70½	71	3
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 4s, A	57⅝	55½	56⅝	243
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 5s, B	68½	66	67⅝	493
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	62	60	61	136
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	48	46	46	22
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	67	67	67	2
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	94	93⅝	93⅝	5
St. P., M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	81½	81½	81½	1
St. P. & Nor. Pac. 6s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	59¼	59¼	59¼	5
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	53	52½	53	24
Seab. Air L. ref. 4s	55	53½	54	3
Sinclair Oil 7s	87	85½	85½	9
Sinc. Oil 7s, with war	88½	87½	88¼	154
So. Pac. conv. 5s	87½	86½	87	147½
So. Pac. conv. 4s	76	75½	75½	47
So. Pac. ref. 4s	80⅝	80	80½	13
So. Pac., S. F. Term. 4s	77½	77½	77½	5
So. Pac. col. 4s	74	73⅝	73⅝	52
Southern Ry. 5s	92½	91⅞	91⅞	18
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	59½	59	59	91
So. Ry., Mob. & O. col. 4s	68½	68	68	6
So. Ry., Mem. Div. 5s	87	87	87	1
TENN. COP. cv. 6s	90	90	90	19
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	85	83	85	3
Texas Co. deb. 6s	100	99½	99½	31
Third Av. adj. 5s	35	35	35	2
Third Av. ref. 4s	54	53	54	7
Tri-City 5s	92½	92⅛	92⅛	10
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	88	87	88	24
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	86	86	86	1
Union Pac. ref. 4s	76⅝	76	76	54
Union Pac. conv. 4s	85	84	85	11
U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	8
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	77⅝	77½	77⅝	201
U. S. Sm., R. & M. 6s	94⅝	94	94	16
U. S. Steel 5s	99	98¼	98⅝	186
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	98	98	98	½
Utah P. & L. 5s	83	83	83	1
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	5
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	95	95	95	4
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	93	92	92⅝	27
WABASH 2d 5s	85	85	85	1
Western Electric 5s	97	95	95	7
Western Pacific 5s	83	82	82	43
Western Maryland 4s	60¼	58½	58½	43
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	1
Wilson & Co. 6s	95¼	93⅝	95¼	7

Total sales $7,563,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. Liberty 3½s	98.60	98.46	98.46	4505
U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s	97.90	96.66	96.66	381½
U. S. Liberty 2d 4s	96.60	96.08	96.10	7776½
U. S. [illegible]s, coupon	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Am. For. Secur. 5s	96⅝	95⅝	95⅞	161½
Anglo-French 5s	89¼	88½	89	888½
City of Bordeaux 6s	86	84	85¼	175
City of Lyons 6s	85⅝	84½	85	136
City of Marseilles 6s	85⅞	84	85	133
City of Paris 6s	84⅝	82⅞	84	137½
City of Tokio 5s	70½	70¼	70½	2
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	95⅝	95½	95⅝	12
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	94	94	94	8
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	93⅝	91⅞	91⅞	25
French Gov. 5½s	96⅝	95⅝	96⅜	187
Japanese 4½s	92	90½	91¼	57
Jap 4½s, 2d series	91	90½	91	13
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp	80⅝	79⅝	80	39
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98⅝	97	98¼	1056
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	100	99⅞	99 15-16	133
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	96⅝	95⅝	96⅜	444
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99	98½	98⅝	462
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	93⅞	92⅞	93⅞	281

Total sales $18,031,500

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, May, 1954	78½	78½	78½	1
4s, 1955, reg.	86	86	86	4
4s, 1957	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	4
4s, 1959	87	86½	87	13
4½s, 1960	90¼	90	90¼	19
4½s, 1964	90	90	90	1
4½s, 1966	90	89⅝	89⅝	5
4½s, May, 1957	96½	96½	96½	9
4½s, Nov., 1957	96½	95⅝	95⅝	23
4½s, 1963	96¼	96¼	96¼	11
4½s, 1965	96⅝	96	96½	17

Total sales $107,000

Grand total $25,701,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	34,375	120,521	138,195	$99,000
Tuesday	25,100	112,840	172,278	89,000
Wednesday	24,778	328,070	159,915	84,000
Thursday	26,495	301,728	140,245	1[illegible],000
Friday	18,485	231,631	122,610	103,000
Saturday	11,430	130,510	73,940	114,000
Total	140,663	1,234,300	807,183	$654,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
13,500	*Aetna Expl.	7⅝	6¾	7	— ⅝
100	Aetna Tr. Cfs.	7	7	7	..
200	*Am. Wr. Pap	2½	2	2	— ½
2,900	*B. A. Tob. coup	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅜
700	*Car Lt. & P.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
500	Carwen Steel	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
10,200	Chev. M. C., w. i.	112	102	107	— 3
78	*City Ser. pf.	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
460	*City Ser. old	215	214	215	..
6,625	*Cuprite Sul.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
3,450	*Elec. Gun	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 1-16
925	Emerson Phon	4⅝	4	4⅛	..
700	Ev. Heaney, Inc	21	20	20⅝	— ¼
2,100	*Hall Signal	7½	4½	6⅞	+ 2
100	*Hall Sig. pf.	17½	17½	17½	+ 2½
100	Holly Sug. C. pf	99½	99½	99½	+ 5½
8,100	*Inter-Lube Ch	2½	2	2	— ½
100	Inter. Rubber	10	10	10	..
1,475	*Int. Tr. Cor.	1⅛	⅛	1	+ ⅝
500	*Kirby Lumb.	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	..
200	*Kirby Lum. pf	63	60	63	..
100	Keystone T. & R	13	13	13	— ⅝
400	Lake Tor. Bt.	3	3	3	— ⅛
2,600	Marc. of Am.	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
4,500	*Maxim Muni	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅝	— [illegible]
1,200	N. Y. Transp.	18	17½	17⅝	— ¼
900	Nor. A. P. & P.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
200	Poca-Log. Coal	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7,650	*Pruden. Pict.	6¼	5½	6¼	— ¼
25,500	Smith Mot. Tr	1¼	1	1⅛	..
900	*Stand. Motor.	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
4,600	Submar. Boat	14	13	13	— ⅝
6,900	Trian. Film Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
19,000	*United Mots.	22½	20¼	20⅝	— 1½
6,800	U. S. S. S. Co.	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
6,500	*Wright-M. A. C	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,600	Anglo-Am. Oil	17	13¼	13¼	..
13,000	Anglo-A. O., rts	3	2½	2⅝	— ⅝
125	Ohio Oil	338	330	332	—18
20	Prairie O. & G.	445	440	445	+27
20	South Penn O.	285	275	285	— 5
102	Std. Oil Cal.	237	232	235	+10
112	Std. Oil N. J.	545	530	535	—10
357	Std. Oil N. Y.	273	255	273	+13

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	*Allen Oil	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
17,500	*Am. Oil	20	18	19	..
61,575	*Am. Ven. Oil	12	8	12	+ 3
7,000	*Bar. O. & G.	1⅛	1	1 1-16	..
300	Black D. Oil	7⅝	7½	7⅝	..
125,000	*B.-Wyo. Oil	25	22	24	— 1
32,200	*Cosden Oil	8	6¼	7	— ⅝
500	*Cosden O. pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
38,600	*Crown Oil	1 1-16	1	1⅛	— 1-16
23,100	Cum. P. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— 1-16
7,600	*Duthie Oil	60	57	60	..
20,200	*Elk. O. & G.	¼	⅛	3-16	+ 1-16
5,600	*Esm. Oil Co.	¼	3-16	¼	+ [illegible]
6,500	*Federal Oil	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
3,600	*Glenrock Oil	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
2,900	*Han. O. & R.	7½	6½	7¼	..
20,100	*Houston Oil	53¼	47¼	48	+ 1
2,000	*Int. Pet'm	13½	13	13½	— ½
21,400	*Island O. & T	3⅝	2⅝	3⅜	+ 1¼
26,500	Kenova Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,140	*Merritt O. Cp	23	21½	22	— 1
20,500	Met. Pet'm	⅝	⅜	[illegible]	+ ⅛
26,000	*Midwest Oil	112	103	108	— 1
4,000	*Midwest O. pf	[illegible]	1¼	1¼	— 1-16
2,860	*Midwest Ref.	109	103	104½	— 8½
8,400	Min. Wells P.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
1,750	*N. Y.-O. O.	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
8,500	*N. W. Oil	60	56	59	— 1
30,500	*Oklahoma Oil	4½	4	4	— ½
4,500	*Okla. Oil pf.	14½	13½	14	— 1
15,100	Okla. P. & R.	7⅝	6½	7	..
3,100	Okmu'e P. & R.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
11,500	Omar O. & G.	[illegible]	34	34	— 1
10,300	Overland Pet.	21	15	21	..
1,500	*Pan Am. Pet.	47	42	46	+ 5¼
3,300	*Penn.-K. Oil	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
550,000	*Queen Oil	86	50	78	..
20,200	*Red R. O. & G	[illegible]	⅜	[illegible]	— [illegible]
28,050	*Rice Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
1,300	Sapulpa O. & R	9½	8¼	8½	— ¼
415	Savoy Oil	8¼	7½	7½	— 2⅝
7,400	Seq. O. & R.	[illegible]	⅝	[illegible]	..
100	*South. O. & T	1½	1½	1½	..
3,300	*Stanton Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼
14,000	*Un. West. O.	[illegible]	½	½	— [illegible]
200	*Ven. Con. O.	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ 1⅛
2,510	*Vic. O., new	4	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
8,200	A.-Br. Col. M.	[illegible]	½	½	— [illegible]
35,600	*†Atlanta	12	9	10½	+ 1½
26,000	Big L. Cop.	1¼	⅝	1	— ½
1,000	*†Booth	3½	3½	3½	— ½
44,800	†Boston Mon.	47	41	45	— 2
1,400	*Brad. Cop.	1⅝	⅝	¾	— ⅝
3,500	Butte C. & Z.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅝
7,700	Butte-Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
200	Butte-N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ [illegible]
17,300	*Caledonia M.	54	50	51	— 2
7,800	*Cal. & Jerome	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	— 1-16
3,500	Canada Cop.	2 1-16	1 15-16	2	..
15,500	†Cashboy	5	4	4½	..
122,000	*†C. Sil. M. M.	97	65	90	+25
200	Cerro G. Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
1,400	*Coco R. M.	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
8,800	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2 1-16	1⅞	1 15-16	— 1-16
3,990	Con. Cop. M.	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
4,900	*†Con. H'stead	28	25	26	+ 1
1,780	Copper Val.	1	1	1	..
5,400	Cresson Gold	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
1,000	Dundee-Ariz.	¾	11-16	⅝	— ⅛
32,875	*Emma Cop.	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
2,900	*†Fortuna C.	40	39	40	..
7,625	*Gib. Con. C.	[illegible]	2⅛	[illegible]	..
8,600	*Globe D. Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
1,900	Goldfield Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
2,000	†Goldf. Merg.	4	3½	4	+ 1
2,000	*†Great Bend	5½	5¼	5½	+ ½
18,100	*Green M. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
14,690	Hecla Min	[illegible]	3⅝	3⅝	— [illegible]
20,100	*†Int. Mines	10	8	10	..
1,400	*Iron Blossom	⅞	[illegible]	⅞	+ [illegible]
16,200	*Jerome Verde	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
5,440	*Jer. Pres. C.	2⅝	2¼	2½	— ⅛
8,500	*†Jim Butler	76	69	69	—16
2,950	Josevig-Ken.	[illegible]	¼	¼	— [illegible]
8,600	†Jumbo Ext.	24	19	20	+ 1
300	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
9,500	*†Kewanas	8½	7	8	+ 1
4,000	*†Kirk. P. G. M.	50	50	50	..
1,000	La Rose Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,100	Magma Cop.	41	37	41	+ 2
1,100	Magma Cop.	41	37	47	+ 2
8,800	*†Marsh Min.	5½	5	5	— ½
2,000	Mason Val.	5¼	4⅝	5	— ¼
18,800	*Monster Chf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
21,000	*†Mother Lode	26½	25	26	..
25,850	*†Nat. Leas.	5	4	5	— 1
22,500	*†Nat. Z. & L.	25	20	21	— 3
2,700	†New. Ophir M	20	20	20	..
6,180	*New Cornelia	17½	16	16½	..
1,100	NY & H. R. C. M.	13	12	12	— 1¼
10,800	*†Nicklas M.	46	42	46	+ 4
1,200	Nipissing	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
27,600	*Nixon Nev.	1 1-16	⅞	1 1-16	+ ⅛
12,800	*†Polo Star C.	28	22	24	+ 1
20,200	†Port. Con. C.	34	32	34	..
16,600	*†Prov. Min.	47	46	47	..
600	*Rawley M.	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅜
1,600	*Ray Hercules	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
200	*Red War. M.	½	½	½	+ ⅛
1,500	Rex Con. M.	10	9	10	..
4,800	†Rochester M.	31	29	31	+ 2
1,000	†San Toy	11½	11½	11½	— 1½
13,700	Sil. K. of Ariz.	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
435	S. K. Cons. of U.	3½	3½	3⅝	— ⅜
2,500	*†Silver Pick	6	4½	6	+ 1
17,500	*†St. Nich. Z.	6	4	4	..
7,200	Stand. Sil.-L.	[illegible]	⅝	[illegible]	..
1,000	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
1,150	*Sup. & Boston	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— 1
4,700	Success Min.	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
200	†Tonopah Bel.	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
5,000	Tonopah Ex.	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞	..
120	*Tonopah M.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
2,500	Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	¼	[illegible]	..
1,015	United East.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
300	Unity Gold	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
13,000	*†Utica Mines	12	10	10	— 1
3,050	*†W. E. Con.	68	67	68	..
25,000	White Caps M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
12,000	†White Cp. Ex.	14	12	13	+ 1

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$5,000	*Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. n.	97¼	97	97	— ⅝
114,000	*Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99¼	99	99⅛	— ⅛
99,000	*Can. Gov. 5s.	95¼	94½	95⅜	— ½
71,000	*Gen. El. 6s, n.	99⅞	99½	99⅞	+ ⅛
27,000	*Gen. El. 6s, 2-yr. n.	99½	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅛
24,000	*Russian Gov. new 5½s	48	41	41	— 7
114,000	*Russ. G. 6½s	51⅝	46	46	—21
2,000	*So. Ry. 5s, n.	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ 1¼
190,000	*West. E. 1-y. 6s, w. i.	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	..

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

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A View from George Kennan
"Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land."
I wish the Interstate Commerce Commission could have realized five years ago that the sum of three cents per capita per day paid in increased rates for transportation would have added more than a billion dollars per annum to the revenue of the railroad companies. A billion dollars seemed a colossal sum and they never divided it by the number of inhabitants in order to see what part of it would have to be paid by each individual. Three cents a day per capita wouldn't have ruined, or even overburdened, anybody and it might have saved us from the present state of affairs in the transportation field.
(*Signed*) George Kennan.

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The DeVinne Press
395 Lafayette Street
New York

NOTICE.

The Farmers National Bank, located at Virginia, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
V. E. ROBERTSON, President.
Dated January 3, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CAULDWELL-WINGATE COMPANY

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of CAULDWELL-WINGATE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, February 6th, 1918, at 2 P. M.

M'ADOO DEPRECATES LIBERTY BOND SALES

Warns Investors Who Exchange Them for Securities Often of Doubtful Value.

IGNORE OFFERS, HE ADVISES

Secretary Points a Patriotic Duty to Keep the War Issue as Long as Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary McAdoo issued a statement tonight cautioning holders of Liberty bonds to refrain from disposing of their holdings in exchange for other securities which, in many cases, are found to be worthless. His statement follows:

"It has been brought to my attention that a large number of patriotic citizens who subscribed to Liberty Loan bonds of both the first and second issue are being approached from time to time by agents who have, with too frequent success, induced them to sell their Liberty Loan bonds and take in exchange securities which in a number of cases have been of very questionable value.

"Through the intensive work carried on during the two Liberty Loan campaigns a patriotic army of over 10,000,000 bond buyers in this country has been created. It is of the utmost importance that the investments of this army of patriots should be safeguarded in every possible way, and that their action in lending their money to their Government should not be taken advantage of by irresponsible people seeking solely a profit for themselves.

"I therefore warn investors in Liberty Loan bonds against exchange of these evidences of their patriotism for the securities, or so-called securities. While some of the securities, or so-called securities, offered in exchange for Government bonds are of sound value, there is no doubt that a large percentage of them are worthless.

"I believe it is for the best interests of the people at large, as well as for their actual protection, that they disregard all such offers and hold fast to the best investment in the world, that is, bonds of their own Government.

"Practically all of the substantial and representative investment houses of the country, in co-operation with the Government and many other patriotic agencies, have participated in a most unselfish way in both Liberty Loan campaigns, sacrificing their own interests in order to contribute their share toward winning the war.

Thinks Suspicion Justified.

"It is inconceivable that after the magnificent work of distributing Government bonds thus accomplished in a large measure by investment houses, some of the same people should attempt to substitute other securities for the Government bonds which they have just helped in placing. It sems evident that a large majority of such offers made to holders of Government bonds must be made by the least responsible of the security merchants, and that suspicion as to the character of the bonds offered in exchange is fully justified.

"It is my earnest hope that every purchaser of a Liberty bond will realize that the only genuine help he gives his Government is by keeping his bond as an investment as long as it is possible for him to do so. Where, because of misfortune or imperative necessity, the holder of a Liberty bond is forced to sell, there can, of course, be no objection."

This telegram, showing the patriotism of bankers in the San Francisco Federal Reserve district, was also made public at the Treasury Department:

"San Francisco, Jan. 16, 1918.

"Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington:

"We, the representatives of Liberty Loan organizations of the seven States of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District in conference assembled at San Francisco, today subscribe anew a pledge of common service to our country in the great war for the preservation of our institutions and for the high ideals of liberty and humanity, and we send to the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, a message of felicitation and loyalty for the noble, inspiring manner in which he has pointed out to the American people the way of honor and duty. We do not underestimate the measure of the task before him and us; we understand fully that the nation has, through him, dedicated itself to the sacred cause of self-definition and self-government for all free peoples and that in a civilization thus divided against itself either right or might must prevail.

"We are prepared, as we believe the nation is prepared, to go under his leadership at any needful cost of life or treasure or blood or endeavor to a final triumph for America and her allies, so that in the end our great traditions may be upheld, the integrity of our citizenship sustained and preserved, and our ideals made dominant through a world made secure, content, and free in the blessings of a complete and honorable peace, adequately and finally guaranteed.

"Liberty Loan States Executive Conference for Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

"JAMES K. LYNCH, Chairman.
"THEODORE HARDEE, Secretary."

McAdoo Thanks Conference.

Mr. McAdoo replied as follows:

"Washington, Jan. 20, 1918.

"James K. Lynch, Chairman Liberty Loan States Executive Conference, Twelfth Federal Reserve District, San Francisco, Cal.:

"I thank you heartily for your telegram of Jan. 16th pledging the loyalty and the service of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District to our country. Your message eloquently expresses the spirit and devotion of aroused America. In the presence of the greatest danger that ever threatened the civilized world it is encouraging and gratifying to know that the honor, the safety, and the liberty of America and all the free nations of the earth are secured by the living pledge of the United States that, whatever the sacrifice entailed, autocracy shall not destroy or impair the vital rights of mankind and the independence and ideals for which our forefathers fought and died.

"I know that the Treasury can rely upon the people of the country to support ungrudgingly the financial operations of the Government essential to the successful prosecution of the war. To the Liberty Loan workers of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District I send my cordial greetings and sincere appreciation of all their patriotic efforts in the past, and of their loyal promise of service of the same genuine and effective character in the days that are ahead. W. G. McADOO."

CHECK ON INCOME AMOUNTS

Blank Reports Ready for Showing Payments at the Source.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Blank forms on which individuals and business organizations must report to revenue collectors each payment of $800 or more made during 1917 to any person or corporation were completed today by the Internal Revenue Bureau and will be distributed this week. Officials estimate that between 12,000,000 and 20,000,000 returns must be made under this regulation, which replaces the provision of the old law that income taxes were to be withheld at the source and will furnish the Government with information for checking up income tax returns.

The bureau has given notice that all corporations with stock valued at $75,000 or more must make returns under the corporation tax provision of the War Revenue act before Feb. 1, although the tax applies only to corporations with more than $99,000 stock.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Jan. 19, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	60	65
Anac. & Pot., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	87½
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	55	65
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 19, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	....	14	16
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	68	72
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	$2¼	Q	Jan 2, 18	88	89
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	40	42
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	207	210
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	88	89
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	47	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	72	72
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	58	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	4¾	5¼
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 26,17	60	63
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	9	11
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	75	80

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 19, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 31,17	88	89
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 24,17	52	56
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	16	18
Do pf.	..	..	....	47	51
Shredded Wheat	§2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	..	112
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	176	185
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	36	40
Warner Sugar	1¾	..	Dec 15,17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	175	190

*And 4½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 8% extra. a—Incl. 2½% extra.

BANKS.

TRUST COMPANIES.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	72½	75
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	103	105
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	97	99
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Nov 10,17	233	236
New Niquero Sugar	3½	Q	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Dec 20,17	114	115
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20,17	98	105
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Oct 15,17	115	125
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jan 15,18	36	39
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,18	67	68
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Nov 15,17	640	680
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	14½	15
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	62½	63
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	42	43
Royal Baking Powder	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	120	126

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

*And $1 extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	20	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,18	129	140
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jan 15,18	140	150
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	100	110
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	200	240
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	200	240
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	115	140
8th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	100	110

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	98
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	54	62
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	84	88
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	99

MONEY RATES

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Jan. 14	4	4	4	4
Jan. 15	6	4	5	4
Jan. 16	6	6	6	6
Jan. 17	5½	5½	5½	5½
Jan. 18	6	5¾	5¾	6
Jan. 19	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Week's range— High			6	6
Low			4	4
Same week last year— High			2	2
Low			1¾	2
Year to date— High			6	5
Low			2¾	3
Same period last year— High			3	2½
Low			1¾	1¾

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 14	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	5½@5¾
Jan. 15	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	5¾
Jan. 16	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	5½@5¾
Jan. 17	5¾	5¾	6
Jan. 18	5¾	5¾	6
Jan. 19	5¾	5¾	6
Week's range— High	5¾	5¾	6
Low	5½	5½	5½
Same week last year— High	3¼	3¼	3¼
Low	3	3	3
Year to date— High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year— High	4	4	4
Low	2¾	3	3

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.......3¼@4
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.......4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.......5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days.......5¼
4 to 6 months.......5½@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.......5¾@6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	†4½	4½	4½
New York	3½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	5
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	4	4	4
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5½	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	5½	4	4	4½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 14	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 15	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 16	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 17	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 18	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 19	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Jan. 14	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f 18c
Jan. 15	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f 18c
Jan. 16	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f 16c
Jan. 17	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f 15c
Jan. 18	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f 16c
Jan. 19	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f 16c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Jan. 14	55⅝	99¾	58f 25c
Jan. 15	55½	99¾	58f 25c
Jan. 16	55½	99¾	58f 25c
Jan. 17	55	99¾	58f 25c
Jan. 18	55	99¾	58f 25c
Jan. 19	55	99¾	58f 25c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Jan. 14	45½d	90½c
Jan. 15	44⅞d	89⅝c
Jan. 16	44⅞d	89⅝c
Jan. 17	44¾d	89⅝c
Jan. 18	44¾d	89⅝c
Jan. 19	44¾d	89⅝c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Jan. 19, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	502,007	396,758	557,406
Tuesday	491,591	806,018	545,871
Wednesday	374,182	743,551	581,239
Thursday	666,833	590,990	616,879
Friday	430,250	583,275	563,736
Saturday	208,470	265,085	197,412
Total w'k	2,673,333	3,385,677	3,062,043
Year to date	9,706,433	12,034,104	11,607,244

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$4,256,500	$5,428,500	$4,143,000
Tuesday	4,826,500	6,079,500	4,357,000
Wednesday	4,530,000	5,666,500	4,667,000
Thursday	4,090,000	5,703,500	4,712,500
Friday	3,624,000	5,200,000	4,078,000
Saturday	4,874,500	2,934,500	2,052,500
Total w'k	$25,701,500	$31,012,500	$24,010,000
Year to date	67,860,000	89,253,300	86,349,500

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Jan. 19,'18.	Jan. 20,'17.	Decrease.
R. R.& misc.	$7,563,000	$24,006,500	$16,443,500
Government	18,031,500	6,861,000	*11,170,500
State	......	27,000	27,000
City	107,000	118,000	11,000
Total all	$25,701,500	$31,012,500	$5,311,000

*Increase.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 14	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Jan. 15	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Jan. 16	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Jan. 17	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Jan. 18	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Jan. 19	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

Week's range—
High.......4.7530 4.76 7/16
Low.......4.7525 4.76 7/16
Same week last year—
High.......4.7585 4.7647½
Low.......4.7581¼ 4.7643¾
Year to date—
High.......4.7530 4.76 7/16
Low.......4.75½ 4.76 7/16
Same period last year—
High.......4.7585 4.7647½
Low.......4.75½ 4.76 7/16

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 14	5.72¾	5.72¾	5.72¾	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½
Jan. 15	5.72¾	5.72¾	5.72¾	5.70¼	5.70¼	5.70½
Jan. 16	5.71 11/16	5.71 11/16	5.71 11/16	5.69 11/16	5.69 11/16	5.69 11/16
Jan. 17	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.68¾	5.69	5.69 11/16
Jan. 18	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	5.68⅞	5.68⅞	5.68⅞
Jan. 19	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.69¾	5.69¾	5.69¾

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	5.70⅞	5.68⅞
Low	5.72¾	5.70½
Same week last year— High	5.84⅜	5.83⅜
Low	5.84½	5.83½
Year to date— High	5.70⅞	5.68⅞
Low	5.73⅞	5.71⅞
Same period last year— High	5.84¼	5.83¼
Low	5.84⅝	5.83½

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Jan. 14	4.49	4.47	43.00	43.37½	8.38½	8.37½
Jan. 15	4.47½	4.45½	43.00	43.25	8.43	8.42
Jan. 16	4.47½	4.45½	43.12½	43.50	8.42½	8.41½
Jan. 17	4.44	4.42	43.50	44.00	8.40	8.39
Jan. 18	4.43½	4.41½	43.50	43.87½	8.40½	8.39
Jan. 19	4.43½	4.41½	43.50	43.87½	8.41½	8.40
Week's range— High	4.43½	4.41½	43.50	44.00	8.38½	8.37½
Low	4.49	4.47	43.00	43.25	8.43	8.42
Same week last year— High	5.01	5.00	40.75	40.81¼	6.96⅜	6.95¼
Low	5.04	5.03¼	40.75	40.81¼	7.03	7.02
Year to date— High	4.36½	4.34½	43.62½	44.00	8.36¼	8.35½
Low	4.51½	4.49½	42.87½	43.25	8.46	8.45
Same period last year— High	5.01	5.00	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88⅜	6.87⅜
Low	5.06	5.06	40.75	40.81¼	7.03	7.02

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Jan. 14	30.50	31.00	33.50	34.00	31.75	32.25
Jan. 15	30.50	31.00	33.00	33.50	32.00	32.37½
Jan. 16	30.50	31.00	33.00	33.50	32.00	32.50
Jan. 17	30.75	31.25	33.75	34.25	32.00	32.50
Jan. 18	31.12½	31.62½	33.50	34.00	32.50	32.62½
Jan. 19	31.00	31.50	33.50	34.00	32.25	32.75
Week's range— High	31.12½	31.62½	33.75	34.25	32.50	32.75
Low	30.50	31.00	33.00	33.50	31.75	32.25
Same week last year— High	27.60	27.70	29.50	29.60	28.05	28.15
Low	27.25	27.35	29.35	29.50	27.45	28.05
Year to date— High	31.50	32.00	33.75	34.25	32.75	33.25
Low	30.00	30.50	32.00	32.50	31.25	31.75
Same period last year— High	27.60	27.70	29.60	29.70	28.05	28.15
Low	27.05	27.15	29.35	29.45	27.30	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. *Dem.	*Cables.
Jan. 14	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Jan. 15	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Jan. 16	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Jan. 17	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Jan. 18	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Jan. 19	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Week's range— High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Same week last year— High	20.00	20.05	29.20	29.25
Low	20.00	20.05	28.90	28.95
Year to date— High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	12.50	12.75
Same period last year— High	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	28.90	28.95

*Closing price.

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range— High	74.00	74.25	113.00	113.25	106.00	106.25
Low	74.00	74.25	113.00	113.25	106.00	106.25
Same week last year— High	56.00	56.10	89.00	89.12½	84.00	84.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	88.00	88.12½	83.00	83.62½
Year to date— High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	73.50	73.75	113.00	113.25	106.00	106.25
Same period last year— High	57.50	57.60	91.00	91.125	86.00	86.125
Low	55.00	55.10	88.00	88.125	83.50	83.625

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range— High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Same week last year— High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date— High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Same period last year— High	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range— High	24.30	24.40	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.10	24.20	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Same week last year— High	21.25	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.15	21.35	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date— High	24.45	24.50	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.10	24.20	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Same period last year— High	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.25	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	45.94	46.04	26.92	27.02
Low	44.52	44.62	26.81	26.91
Same week last year— High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.75	23.87½
Year to date— High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	44.52	44.62	26.70	26.80
Same period last year— High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.50	44.75	23.50	23.60

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Stupel<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Graham<Scan Am L.
Lederer<Kessler.
Nelson<Stand Film In.
Lewis<Notman.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Phoenix Glass Co<Young & Egan, (2.)
Nat X-Ray Ref Co<G C Lynch Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.
US<G Tworger & P Phillips, (on trial at 10 A. M.,) (2.)
Same<L Askins.
Same<M Brown.
Same<T Cambello.
Same<Trum, Barker & Kelly.
Same<F Legano.
Same<Banbury, (2.)
Same<A Incracia, E Thompson et al.
Same<Tohr Lund & Astrid Amundsen.
Same<ObedHufcut.
Same<C Nagle.
Same<S D Strawgate.
Same<Henry Monsky.
Same<H Brown & J De Saro.
Same<SWachtel.
Same—J Salsitz.
Same<S A Cohn.
Same<F Ferraro.
Same<J Barkan.
Same<J Stetzer.
Same<M Cona.
Same<H Starr.
Same<E O'Brien.
Same<J Kenske.
Same<J B Cooper.
Same<J Gallagher.
Same<B Lewis & G Tworger.
Same<M Imbriale.
Same<A Boettjer.
Same<H Newman.
Same<H Hamann & G Tworger.
Same<P McLaughlin & G Tworger.
Same<M Valtekounos.
Same<P Hennig.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People<St Phani.
Same<Carey.
Same<Beaks Dairy Co.
Garrison<Sun Print & Pub Assn.
Cont Secur Co et al<Belmont et al.
Link Rlty & Cons Co<Public Cons Co et al
Meng<Meng.
Weaver<Traver.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Pneumatic Service<N Y Edison Co.
Re Maltby (Reliance Motion Picture Co.)
Cappiello<Berg.
Troy Automobile Exchange<Homer Garage.
Levine<Sydco Photo Play.
Goodman<Rubenstein
Grady<Park & Tilford
Adler<Penn R R.
Baccone<Turner & Blanchard, Inc
Kaplowitz<Leff.
Quattrocchi<Cadillac Hotel Co.
Hyman<Rosenstein.
Tilton<Brown.
Silverman<Samstag & Hilder Bros., Inc.
Stein<Adlerman (3).
Leschotz<Marculescu.
Drewitz<Drewitz.
Scovroneck<C I & B R R.
Greenstein<Nas El RR
Brennan<Rosenfeld.
Wheeden<Wheeden.
Sullivan<Strack.
McLaughlin<McLaughlin.
Meyer<Adler.
Rathbone Sard & Co<Baker.
General Theological Seminary<Eisenstadt
Clark<Steedman.
Hirsch & Co<Benyunes
Sturges<Columbus Circle Const Co.
Gingras<Goldsmith.
Horowitz<NY Rys.
Reller<same.
Farber<same.
Agnew<same.
Andrews<same (2).
Grotto<same.
McCabe<same.
Rohrlich<same.
Ruddy<same.
Redding<same.
Vance<same.
Dibble<Zimmerman.
United Dist Co<Bright
Vorisek<Vorisek.
Italian Importing<Bertalli.
Collins<Gubelman.
Randolph<Beanley.
Re Stark & Co.
Fausek<Bohemian Amuse. Co.
Hatch<Rathbone.
Sorace<Sorace.
Block<Koehler.
De Sherbenin<Bremer Waltz Co.
Grobner<Grobner.
Caruso<Pollok.
Ottinger<Anderson Galleries.
Re CNY (Westchester Av.)
Guilland<Benesch.
Re German Exh Bk.
Re Lyons<Emerson.
Tenney<Thompson.
Mutual Life Ins<Phelan.
Bradley<NY Rys.
Lawyers Mtg<Henderson.
Jenkins<Epstein.
Isacuff<Stollmack.
Anedon<Ger Dress House.
McElearney<O'Connell
Clare<Elknur Rlty.
Perlman<Donohue.
Fisher<Fisher.
Meyer<Meyer.
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Richardson<Pasinsky.
Levy<Parisian R E
Re Fleischer.
Adelman<NY Rys.
Berler<same.
Bier<same.
Binske<same.
Brennan<same.
Birnsweig<same.
Dunn<same.
Friedl<same.
Dickstein<same.
Flom<same.
Griffith<same.
Goldwasser<same.
Goldman<same.
Stanton<same.
Rachman<same.
Judd<Erlanger.
Youngblood, Inc<Goldbraith Milling
Henigman<Loretta Co.
Friedlander<Hartley.
Gennerich<Schneider.
Central Trust Co<Am Light &c Co.
Green<Propos.
Ele-Kem Co<Peters White & Co.
Kessler<Johnson.
Brady<Claflins, Inc.
Harney Shoe Co<Ginsberg-Gordon Co.
Lederer<Lederer.
Re Loftus.
Turrisi<Turrisi.
Rosenberg<Zimmerman.
Greene<Fischer.
Re Kelbach.
Re Gutter.
Dibble<Zimmerman.
Finn<Balteransky (2)
Hollenborg<Green Consol Copper Co.
Nash<Beckner.
Equitable Trust<Sala.
Gordon<Jager.
Levinson<Sturtz.
Equitable Trust Co<Sala.
Re Sobler (Zobler)
Maroney<Mazza.
Fogelhut<Taylor.
Carbonaro<De Mauro.
Flechtheim<Graham.
Terry<Green.
Re Peterson (Wright)
Wetmore<Wetmore.
Flammer<250 W. 130th St Co.
Re S Joo.
Bamberger<Cooke.
Re Society of Art Collectors.
Lavigne<Harlem Sav Bank.
Horwitz<Wersba.
Decker<Horsley.
Cohen<Nathanson.
Brady<Claflins, Inc.
Tashjian C C Co<Warny.
Morganstern<Delancy Holding Co.
De Gennoro<NY Rys.
Drucker<Barrett.
Kobre Assets Co<Baker.
Clavanni & Cavaluzzo Cont Co<CNY.
Dodd, Mead & Co<Kyle.
Re Fine (Schwartz)
Gomila<Ibero Amer Export Co.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. No day calendars.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII. No day calendars.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Est of Maria Bartlett.
Est of Jos C Strout.
Est of Fre'k W Frech.
Est of Albert Wrede.
Wills for probate:
Ada L Campbell,
John C Runkle,
Felix Ury,
Thomas H Morgan,
Solomon Wronker,
Annie S Seedorf,
Julius A May,
Mary E Boyce.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Case on—William Marshall,
Geo Gibbs Dewanap,
Thomas Gibney,
Bridget O'Sullivan,
Annie Dernman,
Hannah C Walker,
Mary Goldenberg,
Elizabeth Meiser.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Zarou Bros<North Am Lace Co.
Baruth<Zouri Drawn Metals Co.
Meyerson<Abrams.
Goldblatt<Longacre Const Co.
Eising & Co<Am Alcohol Co.
Jensen<Loria.
German<Nikly.
Burns Bros<Dobracynski.
Wofford<Marshall.
Vos<Davies, Turner & Co.
Keenan<Taendler.
Greenwald<Greenwich Sav Bank.
Baum<Engel.
Swift<Martini.
Gore<McAvoy.
Schlifstein<Friedland.
Sakes & Co<Hymans.
Columbia Club<Avedon.
Quinn<Oceanside Imp.
Jacob Soun<Bimberg.
Fuller<Haendel.
Goldstein<Barnett & Schadt.
Thiel<Ship Const & Trading.
Martin<same.
Epstein<Messinger.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Leoni<Bradley Cont.
Sohn<J M Horton Ice Cream Co, (2.)
Tager<NY Cons RR.
Rothman<Lipps.
Jentzer<NY Rys.
Thacker<Anderson.
Friedman<Neches.
Bush<Shef Farms S D.
Lynch<Ginsberg.
Cordille<Scapelliti.
61st St Bldg Corp<Eltoma Rty Co.
Odea<Tribune Assn.
Safran<Sachs.
Patterson<M S Trans.
Tiven<Weiss.
Conabeer<Tursi.
Silver<Samson Mendelson Co.
Sillman<Shaff.
Barthold Michels Son Co<H E Stout Co.
Miranda<Winternitz.
Maguire<Oberman.
Fishman<Miller.
Franz<Int R T Co.
Kolli<Westcott Expr.
Nachman<Weiss.
Fleming<Weil.
Schectman<Leiser.
Williams<Hoffman.
Moreton<Shenk.
Mistofsky<Sheffield F-S-D Co.
Horowitz<Lieberman.
Richter<Blum.
Spooner<Goodman.
Hauptman<Weinberg.
Gangel<Int R T Co.
Joyce<NY Rys.
Jos Durst, Inc<Saxonia Dress Goods.
Riverside Print'g Co<Gray.
Lilley<5th Av Coach.
Weingart<N Y Edison.
Giles<Kittel.
Bernstein<Cohen.
Llata, Lowenberg & S, Inc<Stromberg Exp & Imp Co.
Greenberg<Isaacs.
Kott<N Y Rys.
Wolins<Wilmerding.
Sont<Nor Grain Co.
Sinatra<Cohen.
Goldweber<Berlly.
Lessler<K Wilbur Dolson Co.
P Pastene & Co<Ressler.
Rouse<Menschel.
Romano<Di Carrio.
Schwefelgeist<Brand, (8.)
Packler<same.
Fahn<same.
Paneth<Ratkewsky.
Misuraca<Heineman.
Cohen<Freidus.
Stang<Hirsch & Wadro, Inc.
Ehrlich<Ehrlich.
Reiner<Nat Winter Garden Co, Inc.
Kennedy<Gilligan.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Silverberg<Weinstein.
Wentworth<Reisenweber's, Inc.
Lederer<Park.
Douglas Manor Assn<Douglas Manor Co.
Kane<Auto Lake Mfg.
Hechtkopf<Marell Chamical Co.
Clear.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Bihler<Normandy Waist Co.
Woodruff<Lembeck & Betz, &c, Co.
Jacobson<Vogel.
Chapkewitz Fur Co<Markowitz.
Bacon<Driggs Ord Co.
Adler<Klemann.
Helfgott & Son, Inc<Spinelli.
Rosenberg<Sterling.
Sherman Slate Co<Hecla Slate Co.
Iselin<Blauner.
Sameth<Sigmund.
Foder<Zeitlin.
Bickerstaff<Rosen.
Goldstein<Barnet
Herring<Bauman.
Wangrow<Wangrow.
Goldstein<Sellig.
H & T Const Co<170 Bldg Co.
Shapiro<Berzinsky.
Krohnberg<Fed Ins.
Hydrex Felt & Eng<Northern Waterpfg.
Stuhlmiller<Homo Const Co (2.)
Simonson<Pechter.
Raisler Heating Co<Weinstein.
Polakov<Int Machine & Tool Co.
Olshin<Bauman.
Thomas<Heiser.
Pompan<Helperin.
Archibald<Goldberg.
Fed Parquetry Co<Hallenbeck.
Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Central Trust Co.<Kilger—A. L. Pincoffs. East River Sav. Inst.<Felman—Phelan Beale. Matter of Cahn—Philip J. Sinnott. Matter of Levis—Walter Solinger.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—N. Y. Sav. Bank<Babette Schuenemann—Bert Cohen.
SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Adelaide R. Henry<Bertha Kahn—Frederick L. Kane.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.
Meiner<Meiner.
Bent<Tubbs.
Herter<Title Guar & T
Blakley<CNY.
Weisberg<Jacob.
Tannenbaum<White.
White<Trainor.
Mugler<Mugler.
Peo ex rel Ludwig<Purdy.
Mitchell<Hogan.
Levitt<Fuchs.
Mulligan<Union Rys.
Watner<same.
Menaker<same.
Re Ginsberg.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J. No day calendar.
PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Will for probate:
David W Rosenfeld.
Motions—Estates of:
Edward C Brennan,
Alfred Eiseman,
Angelo Fiscante.
Acctgs—Estates of:
Mary A Kingston,
W G Scholermann,
Michael F O'Neill,
Nils A Oden.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested will: William Ludwig.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
People<Wing.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Marino<Armanino.
Rosenfeld<Rapp.
Gurman<Union Ry.
Weinberg<same.
Sutton<Rodgers & H.
Eisenberg<Greenthal.
Engelhardt<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Morreale<Schneider.
Dobbins<Kiernan.
Mascaro<Union Ry.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. MacKenzie<Anderson et al—Albert H Vitale.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Areco Realty Co<Wellwin Realty & Con Co—Aaron N Levy.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Sarah Levy<Maria Alliegro et al—John J Fauth, Jr.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—No day calendar.
NOTICE.—All motions noticed for today, Jan. 21, stand over until tomorrow, Tues., Jan. 22, at 10 A. M.
PART II.—No day calendar.
PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kenyon<Konp.
Same<Landsderr.
New 14th St Theatre<Parex Film Corp.
Urbach<Goldblum.
Tulp<Plunkett.
Epstein<Werbelowsky.
Roys<77th St Theatre.
Simon<Himmelstein.
Rose<CNY.
Zevin<same.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 588.
NOTICE.—Justice Cropsey announces that for the convenience of attorneys and litigants he will hold court in the Special Term for Trials, Part III., and hear cases on the calendar of this term originally set down for today.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Anna M Law,
Elizabeth E West,
Frederick Holler,
Franziska Lanbenheimer.
Catherine Murphy,
Antonio Garaventa,
Amelia F Rush,
James H Ayeazian,
Catherine Neway,
Joseph Thonet,
John F Mesloh,
Catherine Heed.
Administration of:
Mary Kirby,
William Roach.
Accounting of:
William Kissick,
Maria Bradley,
Karl Faessler,
Charles Barker,
Mary Homeyer,
Frederick Homeyer,
John S Frost,
Maria Gelston (2,)
Anna Driggs,
Catherine Dubos,
James Tedford,
John Keller,
John W Thomas,
August Kreamer,
Martin Will,
Selina Cocks,
Mary E Flanagan,
Agnes Crawford,
Charles O Wait,
John Casey (2.)
Estates of:
John Bonnie,
Helen Johnson,
Sarah Shermhauser,
Louis Diemer,
Arthur Sullivan,
John Bullwinkle,
Leonard J Brown,
Margaret Gilgallon,
John Beattie.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part V.—Roy J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Kuchenbecker<B H RR.
Lally<Diamond Dairy.
Webb<Nassau El RR.
Succal<Branck.
Auditore<Muldoon.
Testa<Bklyn Un Gas.
Wuttke<Rubel Bros (2.)
Bradley<Nassau RR.
Bergman<Estreich.
Smith<Overfield.
Dunn<Calandrullo.
Dene<Wyler.
Smith<C I & B RR.
Tapper<Nassau RR.
Ferrara<Lordi.
Chinsano<Wallace.
Gaudley, Jr<Spencer Auto Repair Shop.
Pastore<C I & B RR.
Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 632.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Ingersoll<Thomson, (2.)
Shobink<N Y C RR.
Ugovitch<Ohio Farmers Ins Co.
Orlosky<West St RR.
Paolo<Donset.
Kitsy<City of New Rochelle.
Levene<Isbister.
Henne<Welsh.
Mueri<Carlucci, (2.)
Jackson<McGuire.
Ries<West El RR.
Merente<N Y C RR. (2.)
Ritacoo<City of New Rochelle.
Griffen<Rap Tr Sub Cons Co.
Patterson<Halstead.
Petitte<N Y C RR.
Iayczak<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
Witt<Purcell & G.
Seifert<Maas.
Moran<Kelly.
Westcott<Gale.
Clarke<Union Ry Co.
Koch<Waterbury.
Cenoa<Funk.
Corcoran<Red Hook Light & Power Co.
Maxson<Bardeen.
Farley<Yonk RR, (2.)
Treuer<Rossi.
Longacre<Yonk RR (2)

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Moulton<Moulton.
Woolff<N Y C RR.
West-Dutchess Corp<Matthiessen.
Jammo<Frankenberg.
Riedzwiecka<West St RR Co.
Jones<Devine.
Corbalis<West Light.
Cole<City of Yonkers.
Galvin<Fed Sug Ref.
O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Murphy<Yonkers RR.
Kleber<same, (2.)
Gorden<West El RR.
Trior<Cuggola.
Brozofski<Cent RR.
Brindred<West County Brewing Co.
Powers<West El RR.
Carroll<Cy of Yonkers
Sunrise Stor Co<N Y C RR Co, (2.)
Wolski<Booth & Flinn
Zinameister<Union Ry
Russell<Kelly.
Miller<N Y, West & Boston Ry Co.
Puson<NY, NH & H RR.
Flannery<N Y Rys.
Schirehy<Orsonak.
McCarthy<McIntyre.
Krons<NYC Int.
Novak<Fennell.
Highest number reached on call, 739½.

PART II.—Seeger, J.—Special calendar.
De Pierris<Koenig.
West Trust Co<Hooper & Boyce.
Halloway<Thompson Bros.
Wissner<Oakes.
Sanford<Standard Film Print Corp.
Sinatra<Lanza & Armine.
Ballen<Pelitzer & W.
Contract causes:
New<Harding.
Cox<Newman.
Nordeno<Alpha Portland Cement.
Moulton<Fritz.
West Light Co<Mackatee & Kern.
Bushnell<Mutual Life.
Same<Mut Ben Ins.
Same<Northwestern Mutual Ins Co.
Tappan Zee Estates<Karr.
Freind<Halstead.
Greenwood<Schroeder.
Andrews<Canton.
Magazine Co.
Debold Safe & Lock Co<Little Music Shops.
Schwiers<Bannigan & ano.
Sergeant<Farrell.
Ruskin<Pierce.
Bennett<same.
Steel Furniture Co<Morgan & Schwiers.
Dow & Smith<City of Mount Vernon.
Safford<Hugh.
Peck<Woodward.
Wynants<Barrett.
Keys<Schleich.
Wuestenhoefer<Martens.
Deveson & Burke<Oscawana Bldg Co.
Meyer<Harris.
Wilkowitz<Security Ins Co.
Dykman<County of Putnam.
Blue Bird Motor Co<Starkman.
Garafano<Gilbert.
Reynolds Garage<Silver Motor Co.
Odell<Hallett.
Carideo<West County Brewing Co.
Holzmuth<Ebling Brewing Co.
Swanston<Kendall, (2.)
Walker<Amer Express
Halstead<same.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
West Co Nat Bank<Johnston.
Fishbaugh<Brian.
Yonkers Build Supply Co<Anderson.
Dickis<Horton.
Morgan<Goodwin.
Also for the hearing of motions.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
Bibbs<Unduch.
US Casualty<Osborn.
Risley<Lent, (2.)
Clark<Preuss.
Cimino<Warthold.
Voloni<Tamss.
Kasenetz<Matthews.
Ullman<Lowthian.
Fleckman<Devitt.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Brown<C of Yonkers.
Riley<O'Rourke.
Bussing<Elliott.
Bucci<Jacobs.
Poelmitz<Skillon.
Barber<Pravder.
203 5th Av Corp<Englis.
Rogers<West Co Brew
Hubbell Hardwood Door Co<Zibell.
Murray<Peekskill Emery Co.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Anderson<Kirkpatrick
Tichanski, as admr<Habicht.
Coyle<NY Cons RR.
Clifford<B H RR.
Beatty, as admx<Herold et al.
Morris<Smith.
Leavy, an infant<Greilich.
Houck<Wroblewski.
Stein<N Y Cons RR.
Danell, as exectrx<Clifton Constr Co.
Broderick<B, Q Co & Sub RR & ano.
Lorenzo, as admr<Manhattan Steam Bakery, Inc, & ano.
Chopping<Vallin.
Fream<Cranford Co.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Pasika<Knabbe.
Johann & Sons Co<Linch.
Friel, an inf<Pippitone
Hebeler<Froehlich.
Silva<Lerion.
Birdsall<Markoe.
Lowell<L I RR.
Hunt<Dam.
McTighe<NY & Q Co Ry.
Kelly<McIntyre.
Hall<Himmel.
Casello<NY Cons RR.
Betti<Manray Co, Inc, et al.
Lawson<Strayhall.
Lamb<Morrise.
Isenberg<Friedman.
Cohen<J M Gidding & Co, Inc.
Iorio<Penn RR.
Gilchrist, as admr<Henry Meyer Co.
Du Pont<Silber.
Same<Tachaux.
Sirgany et al<Great Northern Ry.
Caplan<Mouqin.
Durner<Ladouceur.
Kojkowski, as admr<Taft.
Metz<Stevens & ano.
Joseph Geiser & Son<Rainier Motor Corp.
Pokorny<Welsh.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2155.
SPECIAL TERM—Kelby, J., at 10 A. M.
Gaisser<Loughran.
Hosking, an infant<Hosking.
Kopelman & ano<Aronoff & ano.
Levin<Wilmap Building Corp et al.
First Young Men's Cracow Benevolent Association No 1<Rubenstein.
Mona<Mona.
Soffel<Soffel.
Cummings<Gold Theatre Corp et al.
Baer<Baer.
Solot<Solot.
Clay<Clay.
Firemi<Kaminski.
Losea<Losea.
Nat Enamel & Stamp Co<Purdy et al.
Highest number reached is 585.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	March. High.	Low.
Jan. 14	1.27½	1.27¼	1.25¼	1.24⅝	..	..
Jan. 15	1.27⅞	1.27½	1.25¼	1.24⅝	..	..
Jan. 16	1.27⅞	1.27¼	1.24⅝	1.24½	..	..
Jan. 17	1.27⅞	1.27½	1.24⅞	1.24⅜	..	..
Jan. 18	1.27⅞	1.27½	1.24¾	1.24½	1.25¼	1.25¼
Jan. 19	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.24⅞	1.24½	1.26	1.25⅜
W'k's r'ge	1.27⅞	1.27¼	1.25¼	1.24½	1.26	1.25¼

OATS.	Jan. High.	Low.	March. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Jan. 14	.80⅛	79⅛	78¾	78	77¼	76⅛
Jan. 15	79½	78⅝	78¼	77¾	76⅝	75⅞
Jan. 16	79⅛	78⅝	78⅛	77⅝	76⅜	75⅛
Jan. 17	79⅛	78⅛	78	77⅝	76⅜	75¼
Jan. 18	79⅝	78⅝	78⅜	77⅝	76⅜	75⅞
Jan. 19	79⅝	79	78⅜	77⅞	76⅝	75⅞
W'k's r'ge	.80⅛	78⅛	78⅜	77⅝	77¼	75⅛

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Jan. 14	24.42	24.30	24.92	24.77
Jan. 15	24.52	24.30	24.92	24.70
Jan. 16	24.82	24.47	25.07	24.95
Jan. 17	24.85	24.75	25.12	24.90
Jan. 18	24.85	24.72	25.12	25.00
Jan. 19	24.85	24.82	25.10	25.02
Week's range	24.85	24.30	25.12	24.70

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Jan. 14	24.07	23.90	24.52	24.35
Jan. 15	24.00	23.90	24.45	24.30
Jan. 16	24.15	24.10	24.60	24.45
Jan. 17	24.17	24.00	24.57	24.37
Jan. 18	24.12	24.05	24.55	24.45
Jan. 19	24.10	24.02	24.55	24.45
Week's range	24.17	23.90	24.60	24.30

PORK.	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Jan. 14	..	..	45.82	45.60
Jan. 15	46.42	46.40	45.80	45.50
Jan. 16	46.45	46.40	45.87	45.70
Jan. 17	45.15	46.45	45.90	45.70
Jan. 18	46.75	46.60	45.85	45.70
Jan. 19	47.10	47.00	45.95	45.80
Week's range	47.10	46.40	45.95	45.50

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Jan. High.	Low.	March. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Jan. 14	32.04	31.60	31.66	31.05	31.32	30.74
Jan. 15	32.00	31.62	31.62	31.20	31.23	30.81
Jan. 16	31.75	31.33	31.37	30.90	30.96	30.53
Jan. 17	31.00	30.00	30.60	29.00	30.28	29.35
Jan. 18	30.90	30.50	30.49	30.02	30.20	29.72
Jan. 19	31.40	30.90	31.20	30.50	30.85	30.17
Wks rge	32.04	30.00	31.66	29.00	31.32	29.35

	July. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
Jan. 14	31.01	30.45	29.78	29.28	29.32	29.32
Jan. 15	30.91	30.51	29.62	29.20	29.16	29.16
Jan. 16	30.60	30.20	29.32	28.82	28.92	28.77
Jan. 17	29.95	29.55	28.51	28.15	28.26	28.18
Jan. 18	29.85	29.46	28.40	28.02	..	..
Jan. 19	30.50	29.80	29.15	28.45	28.28	28.27
Wks rge	31.01	29.46	29.78	28.02	29.32	28.18

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable February 1st, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 16th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after February 1st, 1918, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For Voting Trustees.

New York, December 20, 1917.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

Baltimore, Md., January 11th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and a Half Dollars ($1.50) per share on its Capital Stock payable January 31st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 22nd, 1918; also an extra cash dividend of Three Dollars ($3.00) per share on its Capital Stock payable February 11th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 1st, 1918.

In the case of both dividends the transfer books will remain open. Dividend checks will be mailed.

T. K. STUART,
Assistant Treasurer.

Notice of Dividend of Preferred Stock of the

FISHER BODY CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared payable on the first day of February, 1918, to the holders of preferred stock of record of the Fisher Body Corporation at the close of business on January 21, 1918, and that the transfer books be not closed.

A. MENDELSON, Secretary.

Detroit, Michigan, January 16th, 1918.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
55 John Street.

New York, January 17, 1918.

The Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, 55 John Street, New York City, January 17, 1918. Dividend of five per cent. (5%) has this day been declared.

C. J. HOLMAN,
Vice-President & Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 16, 1918.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Hecht Brothers Clothing Company, Inc., will be held on the 30th day of January, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of such Company at 53-57 W. 14th Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from two hundred and ninety thousand ($290,000.00) dollars, consisting of twenty-nine hundred (2900) shares of the par value of one hundred ($100.00) dollars each, to three hundred and ten thousand ($310,000.00) dollars to consist of thirty-one hundred (3100) shares of the par value of one hundred ($100.00) dollars each.

(Signed) MAX HECHT, President.
(Signed) LESTER I. HEYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of John V. Cockcroft, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1918, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will be open from two o'clock until three o'clock.

New York, N. Y., January 19, 1918.

EDWARD J. COCKCROFT,
Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ORDINATOR COMPANY, INC.:

Notice is hereby given that the regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Ordinator Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, 101 Park Avenue, Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

IRVING M. TAYLOR, JR., Secretary.

Dated, New York City, January 21, 1918.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the American Press Association will be held at their offices, 225 West 39th St., New York City, on Monday, February 4th, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

COURTLAND SMITH, President.

GBG

In accordance with the order of the Fuel Administrator, our place of business is closed to-day.

Our show rooms and stock rooms will be opened every day thereafter.

G B G Mfg. Co., Inc.
15 East 26th Street,
"1 flight up."

Complying with the orders of the **Government,** our show room and factories **will be closed Monday.**

Our show room will be open on **Tuesday** as usual. Elevator service.

Star Skirt Co.
15 East 26th Street

Our Showroom is Open!
No Steps to Climb!
Our SPRING Line of
Coats and Suits
is on display
Better in Quality—
Lower in Price
THE MERIT Co.
22 West 27th St.

LORENZ FRIEDMAN & SCHULHOFF
Will Show Their Full Line of
SKIRTS
at
THE BRESLIN
ROOM 310
On Monday, January 21

NEUGASS BROS.
Children's and Flapper Coats
71 West 23d St.
(Masonic Bldg.)
On Monday
Our Showrooms Will Be Open As Usual.
Elevator Service—24th St. Entrance

TREELINE SUIT CO.
(HENLINE AND GREENTREE)
Will Show Spring Line
MONDAY
At Marlborough Hotel
36th St. and Broadway
Room 34

Auctions.

AN IMPORTANT AND UNRESTRICTED AUCTION SALE
Estate of
Thomas R. McNell
TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES,
106 West 75th St., N. Y. C.
By Order of the Administratrices,
Tomorrow & Wednesday
Jan. 22d & 23d at 10:30 A. M.
CONSISTING OF
Valuable Furnishings,
Steinway Piano, Chime Hall Clocks, Rare Persian Rugs, Paintings, Marble Statuary, Porcelain and Enamel Vases, China, Linens, &c.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
EDWARD P. O'REILLY, Auctioneer.
PLAZA ART ROOM, Inc.,
5-7 East 59th St.
(near Fifth Ave.)
Telephone Plaza—8444.

LIQUIDATION SALE; Goodchild Electrical Co.; entire equipment, machinery and stock. J. ERNSTTHAL, Auctioneer, SELLS TODAY, Jan. 21, 11 A. M., at 287 Greenwich St.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2248.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

L&G
LEVINE & GINSBURG Inc
115-125 W. 30th St.
Dress Buyers
will be welcomed, as usual, in our showrooms today. Heat and elevator service.
Smartest Styles in every wanted fabric.
See them!
Immediate delivery.
Prices from
$10.50 up
With Special Values at
$13.50
DRESSES

F. F. Models
FULL FORM

STYLISH STOUT SUITS & COATS
F. F. Models give long lines and youthful figures to full formed women—*without* sacrifice of style.
Our showrooms will be open today and tomorrow as usual, but we will comply with the regulations of the fuel administration.
BERNSTEIN, BAUM DaCOSTA COMPANY
38 West 32nd St. New York
13th Floor

Lack Smocks
for Spring
will be on display as usual today and tomorrow in our ground floor showrooms at 28 West 27th Street.
Conforming with official regulations of the fuel administration, our factory will be closed.
LACK MFG. CO.
28 West 27th Street
New York

I. A. Harris
148-150 Madison Ave., N.Y.
DRESSES
Temporary Showrooms
New Grand Hotel
31st Street & Broadway
Suite 121 and 122
TODAY ONLY
For Immediate Delivery
Serges, $8.50 to $16.50
Silks, $7.50 to $25.00

ATTENTION!
SKIRT BUYERS
OUR LINE IS ON DISPLAY
TO-DAY
AT HOTEL BRESLIN
SUITE 610
Elias Silverstein & Son,
99 Madison Ave.

ALBERT HARRIS
Will Show Full Line
SILK, SERGE, and LINGERIE DRESSES,
Imperial Hotel
SUITE 121.

MONDAY and TUESDAY
at Hotel Imperial,
Room 209,
GITTELSON & STEINHAUS
Popular Priced Suits.

LEIPZIG & ROSENBERG
Are Showing Their Full Line of
COATS and SUITS at
Hotel Breslin
Suite 602-604.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
13 West 23d Street, New York.

DRESSES Silk and Cotton $3.75 up
M. WEISMAN & SONS, 118 W. 22D ST.

Shoe, Army, Leggin Laces, Shoe Cord
North American Sales Co., 396-8 Broadway, N. Y. Manufacturers' Agents.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

COATINGS Wanted.—Quantity heavyweight ¾ or 6-4; cash. Jacobus, 1,261 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Will clean up junior or ladies' Fall coats at once; shipment, cash on receipt. Call Tuesday or Wednesday morning, with sample in colors and sizes, Room 411, 72 Leonard St. Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.,

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing quantity orders on cloths and silks. Call 4 to 5, rear elevator, fourth floor, 151 West 26th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—We are open to buy Pacifics—Lerma flannels, 27-inch Montagnac, 36-inch cretonnes, 37-inch art tapestry, 36-inch XXX sateen, Oxford serge. Resta flannels, Victor serge, 36-inch Pacific muslins. H. Wolfson, Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge and satins; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th St.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American, all shades; cash. Shapiro & Davis, Chelsea 3789.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin, Clay, and Quaker. Farragut 2477.

SATINS Wanted.—Washable; small or large lots; submit samples, with quality, quantity, delivery, and cash price. Overseas Export Co., 142 5th Av.

SERGE DRESSES Wanted.—Large quantity for immediate shipment, close-out prices; open today; one flight up. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d St. 1326 Chelsea.

SERGES Wanted.—94, 3020, navy and tan, Jersey rose. Goldwater, 36 West 25th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Pekin, tan, and gray. Call with samples. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th. Farragut 6264.

SNAP FASTENERS Wanted.—Will buy output of snap fastener plant for cash; either finished or unfinished product; send full particulars. S. K., 216 Times Downtown.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Light weight; all colors. Wilkin & Adler, 11 East 26th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Wonderful values, juniors', misses', and ladies' of the better kind, for Spring $5.50-$22.50; showroom first floor. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed and plain velours; handsome lot; to close out; Spring line ready; showroom open, third floor. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Spring line ready; our showrooms are open 7 days in the week; call and look over my specialties. Neumann, 15 West 20th, first floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Spring line ready; exceptionally snappy styles; showroom open, 1st floor. Talbot Co., 114-116 West 27th.

COATS.—300 Velour, burella, plush, fur-trimmed coats to close out. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery; open during the shutdown. Glockner, 40 West 27th, third floor.

DRESSES.—Large assortment serge and silk dresses on hand for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d St. Elevator service.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses to close out at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESS FASTNERS.—At sacrifice; going out of business. Phone 1143 Riverside.

GEORGETTES—At $1.12½, all colors, Lyonette silks. 25 West 33d, Greeley 37.

POPLINS AND VELOURS.—American 06077 and 0360; all shades, any quantity; reasonable price. Telephone Spring 6893.

SERGES.—104 at $1.85, 6234 at $1.95, 54289 at $1.70 net; all navies. Orchard 7245.

SHIRTS.—Men's dress and work shirts; very special prices. Bachrack, 554 Broadway. Spring 3265.

SNAP FASTENER MACHINE for sale; dissolution of partnership. F 115 Times.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS, all colors, immediate delivery, one dollar and up. D. Trevas, 469 4th Av. Phone Madison Square 7527.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted, well acquainted with wholesale hardware and housefurnishing trade throughout the country; product nationally recognized, no competition; sold in all department, hardware, and house furnishing stores; good opportunity to the right man; drawing account and commission; state age and experience. P 124 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for side line of beaded bags, for Southern States; commission basis; references required. P 78 Times.

SALESMEN.—Call on cloak, suit, and dress trade with line of woolens and worsteds; commission. Address Confidential, Box 125 Times.

Situations Wanted.

MERCHANDISE MANAGER, thoroughly experienced and successful in buying for all departments in dry goods department store, open for engagement Feb. 1. F 91 Times.

ST. LOUIS FUR SALE ON.

More Than 2,500,000 Pelts Offered —Total May Reach $3,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20.—The Funsten fur sales, opening tomorrow, present more than 2,500,000 pelts. Experts declare that there is a world supply of 30 per cent. below normal; yet the Funsten offering is only 10 per cent. less than same time last year. A special train from New York carried ninety-three dealers from the East and Canada; more than 200 are here, and many more have wired for reservations. It is predicted that the gross sales will exceed $3,000,000. Government statistics show that for the first ten months of 1917 our imports of furs exceeded the exports by more than $5,000,000, as compared with the same period of 1916, the first time that the balance of trade in this merchandise has been in our favor.

The Funsten offering is more than double the size of that of New York, and far exceeds the totals of the three London sales combined.

Business Records.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—An involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed today against the Hopkins & Allen Machine Gun Company of Boston by three creditors with claims of $36,469. The petition alleged preferential payments to other creditors.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—Judge Haight in the Federal Court here today appointed Joseph Bijur and E. Bright Wilson of New York and Louis V. Hubbard of Montclair ancillary receivers of the Bijur Motor Co. of Hoboken. Each gave $5,000 bond. The application for the receivership was made by the Cleveland Automatic Machine Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, which claims the defendant owed the plaintiff $5,566 and had refused to pay.

FOR ARMY & NAVY FUSE LIGHTER
Kraemer No. 400. Lights Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette. No benzine required. Will burn in the strongest wind. Nickeled, Sterling Silver, Solid Gold.
FIT FOR ANY KIT
M. E. BERNHARDT (Sole Mfr.)
157 Chambers St., N. Y. City
Sample to wholesalers—Nickeled 25c ppd.

'BEST BY TEST'
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
414-416 W. B'way, N. Y.
Phone 9296-9297 Spring.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. H. Rich, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; R. J. Conliff, china, silverware; 353 4th Av.; Latham.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss M. Gallagher, Miss R. Kling, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; R. J. Lee, dress goods, silks; A. H. Bernard, domestics; Miss M. McLaughlin, art goods; Miss MacDonald, millinery; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Roneker, piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; I. Sonneborn, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, jewelry, leather goods; Longacre.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.

BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; J. M. Preves, silks, woolens; 116 West 32d.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; H. B. Litten, domestics; 116 W. 32d; Herald Square.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 244 5th Av.; Longacre.

BUTTE, Mont.—The Symons D. G. Co.; A. Dagleish, linens, white goods; L. Ranshoff, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, hdkfs.; 141 5th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Kerrison D. G. Co.; E. H. Poulnot, ready-to-wear, notions, rugs; 220 5th Av.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; B. E. Loveman, genl. mdse., trunks, bags; W. M. Sporborg, mdse. mgr.; Miss C. Kenney, millinery; Miss O'Connor, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Hovland, Spring coats; 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. Buchner, boys' suits; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. I. Stephens, millinery; 1,107 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Louis Stix Co.; J. Gerwin, dress goods, shawls; E. F. Paddock, linens, laces, hdkfs.; O. Steinwedel, hosiery, gloves, notions; 577 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. E. Meisel, coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; G. B. Case, domestics, (basement;) 37 W. 26th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—"Newman's;" L. Lowenstein, ready-to-wear; Claridge.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Jones-Witter Co.; T. G. Constable, laces, notions, gloves, furn. goods, hosiery; Hermitage.

DALLAS—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. R. Summers, notions; 60 Worth.

DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. Co.; C. A. Gillie, general mdse.; 1,133 B'way.

DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss J. Wendell, children's, infants' wear; Miss Russell, infants' wear; 30 E. 20th.

EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Fowler & Co.; Miss M. E. Banks, dress goods, silks; G. R. Bright, clothing, underwear; Latham.

EUREKA, Cal.—Daly Brothers; J. F. Daly, millinery, ladies' garments; 116 West 32d.

GALESBURG, Ill.—Grossman Bros. Cloak Co.; S. L. Grossman, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friedman Spring D. G. Co.; G. D. Smith, gloves, bags, umbrellas; 1,150 Broadway.

HARRISBURG—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Gutman, waists, muslin underwear, children's dresses; Mr. Zug, house furn. goods; 72 Madison Av.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Brothers' Co.; L. H. Stein, domestics, flannels, linens, dress goods, and silks; 1,133 Broadway.

HOUSTON—Grand Leader; J. Wolfenstein, genl. mdse.; 1,150 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; H. W. Brown, shirtings, denims; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros & Co.; Mrs. H. Minturn, dresses; L. J. Schiff, women's coats, suits; 7 W. 22d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; Mrs. H. Mintun, ladies' dresses; L. J. Schiff, ladies' coats, suits; 7 W. 22d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. C. King, muslin underwear, corsets, waists, infants' wear; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; J. Ewing, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; H. Westerbeck, upholstery goods; 7 W. 22d.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; J. D. Varnell, millinery, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

LITTLE ROCK—Gus Blass Co.; J. Blass, mdse. mgr.; Miss C. Staehle, underwear; G. Blass, dry goods; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.

LOS ANGELES—Faris, Walker; R. M. Walker, mdse. mgr.; 116 West 32d.

LOS VEGAS, N. M.—E. Rosenwald & Son; D. E. Rosenwald, notions, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; L. Brill, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.

LYNCHBURG—D. Moses & Co.; D. Moses, ready-to-wear, gen'l mdse.; 44 E. 23d.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheimer; Mrs. R. McGehee, Mrs. L. Roby, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Wallick.

MOLINE, Ill.—Grossman Bros. Cloak Co.; S. L. Grossman, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; Aberdeen.

NEW ORLEANS—Scherr Mfg. Co.; C. Epstein, skirtings; Imperial.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—S. G. Gainsburgh, gents' furnishing goods; Hargrave.

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; Miss Knutte, ready-to-wear; J. O'Donnell, basement ready-to-wear; Miss Murphy, underwear, infants', children's wear; R. 1313, 116 West 32d.

OGDENSBURG—Frank & Sons; J. Frank, gen'l mdse.; 44 E. 23d.

OMAHA, Neb.—M. C. Smith & Co.; J. C. Gelwicks, dress goods, silks, linens, laces; 200 5th Av., Wallick.

PEORIA, Ill.—B. & M.; J. Bloom, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss B. Wagonblast, millinery; 212 5th Av.

QUINCY, Ill.—Reib's; J. Reib, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss B. B. Cassin, waists; 1,150 Broadway.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. F. Rehrer, corsets, ribbons, laces, neckwear; 230 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; Mr. Weisberger, Spring coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

SAN ANTONIO—Saul Wolfson, H. N. Hickock, notions, furn. goods; 1,150 B'way.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—M. Halff & Bro.; S. Carr, ladies' ready-to-wear, clothing; 43 Leonard; Grand.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolff & Marx Co.; A. C. Proll, cloaks, underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 353 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mme. Emilet, millinery; Algonquin.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; W. D. Sayers, gloves, notions, umbrellas; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; Miss Fifield, ribbons, laces, neckwear, veilings, hdkfs.; 220 5th Av.

SAVANNAH—D. Hogan, dry goods, gen'l mdse.; 44 E. 23d.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; M. Beck, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; Latham.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; Miss M. Farrell, dress goods, silks; W. H. McCallum, linens; J. Reinstein, furn. goods; 1,150 B'way.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; Miss M. Brown, muslin underwear, sweaters, corsets, infants' wear; 225 4th Av.

SELMA, Ala.—Eliasberg Brothers; M. Eliasberg, J. Eliasberg, women's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—J. Chess Ellsworth; Miss M. Heine, Mrs. R. Turner, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Crescent; G. T. Gillette, notions, leather goods; 225 4th Av.; Longacre.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; E. R. Ganz, Spring coats, suits, dresses, Fall coats; 877 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—L. Herzog & Brother D. G. Co.; C. M. Steinman, hosiery and knit goods; 874 Broadway, Cumberland.

TACOMA, Wash.—Rhodes Bros.; H. A. Rhodes, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway.

TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; F. B. Rathbun, domestics, dress goods; 60 Worth.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Kings Sons; Miss M. Kinder, misses', children's, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Cumberland.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; R. J. Beacon, coats, suits, knit underwear; H. Goldstein, bargain basement; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; L. S. Hydeman, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.

SAYS EAT MORE POTATOES.

Plentiful Supply Will Help Save Bread, Government Points Out.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Department of Agriculture has issued the following:

"Each month Uncle Sam makes an agricultural survey—appraises his crops and calculates just what yields he may expect. He has just found that he has more potatoes and less wheat than earlier inventories had indicated. He has also found that the potatoes are being consumed very slowly, that much of the supply remains in storage, and that there is a prospect of considerable wastage unless marketing of potatoes becomes more general.

"So Uncle Sam urges you to eat more potatoes and less bread. Thus, instead of being wasted, the big potato crop will release wheat for the use of men who are fighting in France for your liberty. If the potatoes are not eaten this Winter they may glut the market next Spring, and when the new crop comes on we will have more on hand than can possibly be eaten. If that happens the man who has been holding will lose, as will the producer. And, what is of vastly more importance than any individual's financial loss, our food resources needed to win the war will be diminished.

"Will you do your part? It is simple enough. Just eat more potatoes than you have been eating, and eat less bread. If you are holding potatoes, commence to market them—gradually and in a way to protect your own interests, but with sufficient rapidity to insure your stock being consumed before the new crop begins to move next June."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon.; colder near the coast; Tues. fair, not so cold; moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Mon.; colder in s.; Tues. fair, not so cold; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon.; colder in e. and s., much colder in s.; Tues. fair, not so cold; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon.; much colder on the peninsula; Tues. fair, slightly warmer in n. and cent.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and continued cold Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer; gentle to moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Mon.; slightly warmer in w.; Tues. fair, warmer.

Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; not so cold.

Ind.—Fair, slightly warmer Mon.; Tues. fair.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; little change in temperature.

Upper Mich.—Fair, slightly warmer Mon.; snow at night or Tues.

Ohio—Fair, somewhat warmer Mon. and Tues.

Ill. and Wis.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues., with slowly rising temperature.

Mo. and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues., with slowly rising temperature.

S. Phillips & Son Inc.
56 West 21st Street
are Showing Children's and Misses'
DRESSES
as usual in their
"STAIR-LESS SHOWROOM"
Ground Floor.

KNOBEL & BLOOM
are showing their full line of
SUITS and COATS at
HOTEL IMPERIAL
Room 135.

GINSBERG BROS.
3-5-7 West 35th Street
Showing Complete Spring Line of
DRESSES — WAISTS
Temporarily at
IMPERIAL HOTEL—SUITE 123-125
Stock on hand for immediate delivery.

Temporary Office and Telephone Number for Heatless Monday, Jan. 21st
51 West 16th St., Phone Chelsea 2234
UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.
100 5th Ave., New York City

Announcement to the Wholesale Buyer
In order to comply with order of
THE ADMINISTRATOR AT WASHINGTON
and not desirous of finding ways of evading it, we are glad to offer our whole-hearted co-operation.
We remain closed Mondays until further notice
Crown Embroidery Works
CREATORS OF DISTINCTIVE DRESSES
20 West 33rd Street, New York.
MAISON HAAS—PARIS.

ATTENTION OF COAT AND SUIT BUYERS
OPEN TO-DAY
As Usual
Joseph Durst
THE HOUSE THEY TALK ABOUT.
1333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

For Your Convenience
WEINREB & HOROWITZ
COATS
and
MAX MORSE
SUITS
Are Displaying Their Spring Lines at
HOTEL BRESLIN
B'way & 29th Street, Room 302.

S. & S. Garment Mfg. Co.
FIRST FLOOR 22 W. 27th St.
OPEN FOR BUSINESS
Coats and Suits
For immediate delivery.

Show Rooms Open Every Monday As Usual
COHN & KATZ, INC.
MONROE, FROELICK, INC.
ECLIPSE WAIST CO.
WAISTS
8 to 14 West 30th Street

Our Showroom Is Open As Usual
LARGE STOCK OF
SILK AND SERGE DRESSES
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
PIONEER LADIES GARMENT CO.
6-8 West 32nd St.

For the Convenience of Our Customers
Schwortzreich & Goodman Co.
Are Showing Their Complete Line of
DRESSES
Temporarily at
IMPERIAL HOTEL
Suite 441

Our showrooms and stockrooms will be open today and tomorrow as usual
in accordance with the regulations of the Federal Fuel Administration
MONARCH DRESS CO.
6 West 32nd Street New York

P. Wolf & Co.
236 Fifth Avenue
SPECIALIZING IN
Coats
Suits
and
Tailored
Dresses
Temporary Showroom
OPEN TO-DAY
at the
Hotel Broztell
3 East 27th St.
Room 1112

C. H. D. Robbins Co.
150 Madison Ave.
Will Show Spring Line at
Imperial Hotel Ballroom
32d Street and B'way
During the Fuel Holidays

Nearlinen
British Manufacture
SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY LINEN FOR COSTUMES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES BOYS' WASH-SUITS, EMBROIDERY & NURSES' UNIFORMS.
SOLD IN FIRST CLASS AMERICAN & CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES. IN 36, 40 AND 45 INCH WIDTHS.
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. NEW YORK

Phone Farragut 2766.
E. D. Winter & Co.
SILK WAISTS—DRESSES.
OPEN AS USUAL
129 WEST 27TH ST.

Acorn Brand
S. L. Munson Co
ALBANY N. Y.
WAISTS, SMOCKS, & DRESSES
Munson made
N. Y. Salesroom
225 5th Ave.

OUR SHOWROOM WILL BE OPEN
For Buyers' Inspection
MONDAY Until 1:30 P. M.
BELLE CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
159 West 25th St.

SHOW ROOM OPEN
MONDAY
Elevator Service.
Unsurpassed Line of Suits.
Cooper & Grapes
302 5th Ave.

New Spring Styles in Silk and Serge Dresses $6.75 UP
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP DRESS CO.
134 West 37th.

WE WILL SHOW OUR LINE AT ROOM 247
IMPERIAL HOTEL
Broadway and 32d St.
MEZERITZKY & STOLLERMAN
MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS

"CHICKEN" DRESSES $10.50 to $18.50
Fancies, Serges, Georgettes, Taffetas
For Immediate Delivery
AARON ALPER
71 West 23d St. Masonic Bldg.
Telephone Gramercy 1995.

Spring Line on Display
at
NEW STRAND HOTEL,
32nd St. and B'way. Suite 1005.
COATS $5.90 and up.
SAMUEL PRINTZ.

Our Showroom is Open as Usual.
H. N. FRANK & CO.
Suits 6 West 32d St. Dresses

HIRSCH BROTHERS,
122 West 27th St.
Manufacturers of Kimonos and Bathrobes.
Showroom open as usual.

FINANCING
of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & COMPANY,
95 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE | ACCOUNTS FINANCED

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

THE GLEN SPRINGS

Watkins, N. Y., On Seneca Lake

Open All Year *Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.*

A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel

Winter Conditions for Taking the "Cure" Especially Desirable

The only place in America where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.

NO SHORTAGE OF FUEL. Our own Heating and Lighting Plant is supplied with abundance of Natural Gas from our own wells.

Send for illustrated Booklet

The Jackson Health Resort

DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Wm. E. Leffingwell, President

The Pioneer American "Cure"

for the treatment of Circulatory, Kidney, Nutritional and Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Gout and Obesity.

Hydrotherapy, Electrotherapy and Massage

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NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Beechwood

Summit, N. J.

This hotel is well heated. 5 minutes from depot. Tea served every afternoon in Sun Parlor. Enclosed porches. Misses Gillan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 1054 Summit.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

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AT ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL

Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and Spring Seasons.

AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS

Luxurious lobbies, spacious glass enclosed verandas and sun parlors, overlooking the ocean and thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales with complimentary Tea Service. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Garage

ROYAL PALACE

HOTEL AND COTTAGES

on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS

ORCHESTRA. CAP. 600

S. Hanstein, Propr.

Marlborough-Blenheim

THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"

HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY

A Germicide Gulf-stream-tempered Climate

No Slush No Dust No Dirt Innumerable

Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments

Ownership Management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS CO.

ON THE BEACH

ATLANTIC CITY

CHALFONTE

HOSPITABLE – HOMELIKE

ALWAYS OPEN

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

PALMER, Lakewood, N. J. Running water Private Baths; moderate rates.

MICHIGAN.

Mt. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous and Blood Diseases. Write Business Men's Ass'n, Box 28, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

SOUTHERN STATES.

THE WEST COAST OF FLORIDA

is the ideal winter resort. Its wonderful climate enables the tourist to enjoy outdoor sports throughout season. Address Boards of Trade, Hotels.

PINEHURST NORTH CAROLINA, center of Winter Out-of-Door Life. Information of General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS SOLINSKY, Alleged Bankrupt.

Sir: Please take notice that an offer has been made by Joseph Briskman to purchase all the assets of Louis Solinsky of every nature and description, including all merchandise, bills, and accounts receivable, choses in action, furniture, fixtures, cash on hand and in bank, all real estate, and all other property and effects of every kind. The said purchaser offers to pay to all of the creditors whose claims are proved and allowed, the sum of thirty per cent. of such claims, payable fifteen per cent. in cash and fifteen per cent. to be paid within two years or sooner in the event that the real estate of the alleged bankrupt is sold, and the payment of which shall be secured by an assignment of the net returns derived from premises 441 East 12th Street and 149 Henry Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to be deposited with one of the Creditors' Committee or any other party designated by the Court, and the purchaser further agrees to pay in full all claims entitled to priority and to pay all the expenses of administration.

Further take notice that a hearing will be had on the said offer before the Honorable Martin T. Manton, one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at which time the said bid and such other bids as may be received by the undersigned will be placed before the Court for its determination, and such other disposition made of the assets as to the Court may seem just and proper.

Dated, New York, January 14, 1918.

MYLES PURVIN, Receiver, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, Office and P. O. Address, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM SUGARMAN against SCHOONER "HENRY R. TILTON," her tackle, &c., and THE SHIP CONSTRUCTION AND TRADING COMPANY.—Notice, I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on contract $36,500. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on January 28, 1918, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear, or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, January 21, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

ROBERT H. STRAHAN, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 2802 R. S. U. S., and Section 3, Paragraph H, Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold three large diamonds set in one platinum lavallier.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE

Weekly Sailings

WHITE STAR LINE

Frequent Sailings

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Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail

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THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

BOSTON $2.95

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90

COLONIAL LINE

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.

Wek Days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.

Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE

TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St. daily at 5 P. M. Music.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, Strs. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St. wk. days 6.30 P. M. Lvs. Pier 70, E. R., E. 23d St., 6 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Service Temporarily Discontinued.

For information 'phone Franklin 4675.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EPFURTH HOTEL AND CAFE CO., INC., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the Epfurth Hotel and Cafe Co., Inc.:

Please take notice that JOHN V. COGGEY, trustee herein, will sell at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the premises, No. 200 West 42d Street, in the Boro of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all his right, title, and interest as trustee in bankruptcy in and to the unexpired term of about eighteen years of the lease of the entire building located at No. 200 West 42d Street, (southwest corner of 7th Avenue,) the purchaser to assume the payment of all charges due or which may become due under the terms of the lease; also all the fixtures, furnishings, and chattels of all kinds, food supplies, liquors and cigars; also the liquor license pertaining to the premises, and any and all other property of the bankrupt therein contained.

Dated January 21st, 1918.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

JOHN V. COGGEY, Trustee.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. ANDRE CO., INC., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 28, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 774 Columbus Ave., and immediately thereafter at the following addresses: 820 Columbus Ave., 884 Columbus Ave., 2,161 Eighth Ave., 2,201 Eighth Ave., 1,744 Amsterdam Ave., 2,016 Amsterdam Ave., 4,218 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of general fixtures, scales, ice boxes, counters, racks generally used in a butcher shop. Also one carriage and other vehicles.

WILLIAM J. McARTHUR, Receiver.

MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES S. POST and BENJAMIN WIGDEROWITZ, individually and as co-partners trading as "Broadway Dress Co.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 107 Bleecker St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, coats, piece goods, linings, trimmings, machines, furniture, safe, fixtures, &c.

H. A. HEROLD, Receiver.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

Above sale adjourned until Friday, January 25, same time and place.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. LIGHTHOUSE, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells, 21st day of January, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., by order of the Court, at 539 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, (said sale having been adjourned from January 7th, 1918,) the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of Forty-six hundred seventy-five (4,675) shares of the capital stock of the Lighthouse Tire Co.

Dated New York, January 8, 1918.

LEWIS SCHULDENFREI, Trustee, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 237 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. W. EASTERDAY & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Feb. 1, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture and fixtures, desks, chairs, cabinets, etc.

ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL, Trustee.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SOHN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 618 Ninth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of household furniture, tables, chairs, beds, mirrors, sideboards, fixtures, etc.

ALEXANDER LEVINE, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB ZIMMERMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, by order of the Court, 2 P. M., at 429 East 168th St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bakery fixtures, flour, supplies, &c. JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver.

PAUL M. CRANDELL, Attorney for Receiver, 233 Broadway, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on January 9, 1918, W. Freeland Dalzell et al. filed their petition praying for limitation of liability as owners of the tug C. P. RAYMOND, for any loss, damage or injury arising out of an accident which occurred on or about July 23, 1917, when the barge P. B. No. 8 collided with the steamship SAN GIOVANNI near Pier 22, Brooklyn, in consequence of which said SS. SAN GIOVANNI and said barge P. B. No. 8 are alleged to have sustained damage. The petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug C. P. RAYMOND and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $20,000 with lawful interest according to law. All persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of April, 1918, at 10:30 A. M.; And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 1 and 2, Title VII, Act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, I have seized and hold Eight packages Tungsten.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

LOCAL STOCKS HELP BUILDERS IN CRISIS

Mills No Longer Quote to Customers Direct in Some Lines.

CEMENT RESERVES LOW

Why Hudson Common Brick Rose to $10 with No Market—Polished Wire Glass Up.

Building material prices continue to advance, and are held remarkably firm at the present levels, despite the big decrease in construction work throughout the country, and the fact that very little actual buying is being done.

This is due in measure not only to the shortage of stock in general and uncertain deliveries, but to the unusual inquiry that has developed since the first of the year for Spring and Summer requirement.

Mill men are congratulating themselves that the coal conservation order came when it did, for this is the dull season in building construction.

The coal order coming in the middle of next month, or even as early as Feb. 1, would have worked hardships in nearly all the 3,000 departments of building material and equipment manufacture that would have been a very serious factor in providing housing that must be built this year in time for occupancy before the cool days of Autumn.

However, the complacent attitude of construction interests in the metropolitan district in the present war-time crisis and their patriotic patience at this time may be ascribed in part, at least, to the undenied fact that just so long as restrictions are placed upon the building trade, whether by advancing prices or by embargoes or prohibition orders, so much greater will be the demand for construction when the building season gets under way.

Just how little actual buying is being done is shown by the fact that in the Hudson common brick market last week there was hardly a thousand brick sold, but almost before the market realized that the $9 level was effective all the tickets were taken up and a $10 per thousand wholesale price became effective on the 15th.

Usually price advances in common brick are the result of demand, but in war times precedents are disturbed. In this case the brick that is now held at $10 was sold to distributers at $8, but because of some wartime exigency or unprofitable postponement of an operation owing to failure of steel to arrive the owners of the brick took the barges containing what remained of the load and towed them to other places in the city where there was a market.

At that time there was ice in the harbor, the Government was taking every floating thing in the harbor on which to move freight and coal to the city, and when the towage and wharfage charges reflecting the wholesale acquisition of piers here by the Government there was nothing else to do but hold that brick for the dollar advance over that quoted last Monday.

Tuesday morning will show only one barge of 400,000 brick on sale in the entire wholesale market of New York. Last year at this time there was approximately 27,000,000 brick in reserve here. There are seven barge loads held for various distributers, Standard Brick Company having three, Empire Brick and Supply Company three, and Terry Brothers one. On the other hand, 7,000,000 brick are being absorbed from the Washburn yards through the Greater New York Brick Company, at the Port Newark terminal on Government work. Dealers have some yard reserves, so that the market is to be well taken care of pending the opening of navigation. No brick is coming in by rail.

Other forms of clay products used in building materials are in light demand, with many factories closed down. Hollow tile is being manufactured, but there is nothing being delivered in New York now. There is not to be any famine in hollow tile, as the plant in question that is operating is not able to ship owing to the ice barriers in the Raritan River and Staten Island Sound.

Polished wire glass advanced 3 per cent. this week. All the glass mills of the country are now completely closed, although some resumed their Winter "fire" two months ago. This means that whatever is taken from mills now is not being replaced, and there is no telling when it will be possible to resume even 25 per cent. of the country's mill capacity. Window and plate glass show no signs of an immediate change upward. The sand market is well sustained at the new level. Grits bring $1 a yard.

The stock of Portland cement at Lehigh mills today is 1,250,000 barrels less than it was two years ago at this time. The total amount produced in the country last year was 90,500,000 barrels. The year before developed a total of 94,000,000 barrels. But even in spite of wartime conditions, the production last year represented a gain in production of approximately 4,000,000 barrels over the total for 1915.

The stock of "free" Portland cement in the Lehigh bins now is less than 1,000,000 barrels, which in normal Spring times would suffice this market for about ten days. This shows, in addition to the impending advance in the price of cotton bags and wood barrel staves, higher cost of labor and chemicals used in the manufacture of Portland cement, why the trade expects the market price of this commodity to advance at any time 15 cents a barrel at least, making the wholesale price here $2.30 a barrel in this city.

According to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, practically all the mills supplying this market with reinforcing materials or metal or wire lath are refusing to quote customers on mill delivery. The local warehouses therefore are carrying the full burden of local demand which, while not now heavy on actual withdrawals, are increasing in strength daily in Spring inquiry. It is possible to assure timid builders that no advance is expected in pipe, wire mesh reinforcement, metal or wire lath in the immediate future.

The mills have surrendered their dominant position for the time being to the local stores because deliveries that normally take five days now take from 6 to 10 weeks, and a purchaser may find costs so changed between the time of ordering and the time of delivery as to make it impossible to quote. Warehouse quotations therefore almost entirely prevail.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082 R. S. U. S., and Act of Congress approved July 31, 1912, I have seized and hold Two pieces Film depicting prizefight.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Dated New York, December 20, 1917.

JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$60

A Few Extraordinary—For Sale—Easy Terms. Seven Rooms, Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn.

A. SILSBY, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT

PROPERTIES.

INSURANCE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A LITTLE CASH DOWN AND

THE RENT YOU NOW PAY

PROTECT THE FAMILY

BY MAKING A WISE INVESTMENT. Title for $1,000, balance like rent. Price $7,750; plot 100x165; 10 big rooms, 2 baths; wide verandas, beautiful grounds, in select, settled neighborhood; near lakes, golf, and country clubs, churches, schools, markets; on hilltop, with wonderful view; 5 min. walk to R. R. sta., 45 min. to N. Y. C. on D., L. & W. R. R.; splendid commutation. R. L. KILBY, 18 East 60th St., New York City. Tel. Plaza—4570.

FOR LITTLE CASH DOWN AND WHAT YOU LOSE PAYING RENT YOU CAN

OWN YOUR OWN HOME

I HAVE a quaint, delightful, nearly new, year-round place on large tree-covered plot, beautifully decorated inside and out, located close to D., L. & W. R. R. Station, in exclusive Montclair-Morristown section; very convenient commuting to N. Y. C.; ready to occupy; for sale at $7,500 on easy terms, and $5,000 on first mortgage; it has 9 rooms and 2 tiled baths, and overlooks 2 beautiful lakes near by. Write or phone P. D. Worcester, 2 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. 1522 Cortlandt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFTS

9-11 East 37th St.
Opp. Tiffany's.
Light on three sides, 3,776 net sq. ft. Rent: $4,000. 10th floor.

4 East 43rd St.
Adj. Postal Life Ins. Co. Bldg.
Light on three sides, 3d-4th-5th floors. 1,230 net sq. ft. Rent: $3,000.

12 East 46th St.
Opp. Ritz-Carlton.
4th floor—25 x 100. Rent: $2,750.

570 5th Ave.
Suitable for Art Exhibits, Etc.
5th floor front—18 x 55. Rent: $2,000.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & Co

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

414 Madison Avenue at 48th Street

Store, Basement & Lofts

100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.

27 to 35 West 24th St.

A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION.

Notice of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale heretofore advertised in this newspaper, to be held on January 14th, 1918, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, on November 3, 1917, in an equity cause therein pending between The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, etc., as complainant, and Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, as defendants, (said decree having been approved and confirmed by decree entered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, in the ancillary cause therein pending between the same complainant and said Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, as defendants) will be adjourned and postponed from the date originally appointed, to wit, January 14th, 1918, to February 1, 1918, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the same place, to wit, the main entrance of the County Court House, in the City and County of Charleston, State of South Carolina. For full terms of sale and a description of the property so to be sold reference is made to said decree and said former advertisement, and any further information desired will be furnished by the undersigned Special Master.

January 2, 1918.

B. A. HAGOOD, Special Master, Charleston, S. C.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Solicitors for Complainant, 37 Wall Street, New York.

SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER, Solicitors for Bondholders' Committee, and for Mortgage Receivers, 26 Exchange Place, New York.

MITCHELL & SMITH, Solicitors for Defendant Receivers, Charleston, S. C.

ARTHUR R. YOUNG, Solicitor for Defendant Company, Charleston, S. C.

KAY, ADAMS & RAGLAND, Solicitors for Complainant in Ancillary Cause, Consolidated Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that EGERTON TOWING COMPANY, owner of the Steamtug "EGERTON," filed its Petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on July 20, 1917. Value of vessel and freight, as per order, $14,000. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 8th, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated, January 3, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that ACTIESELSKABET CHRISTIANSAND, owner of the bark Stifinder, her tackle, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury arising out of the collision between the Steamship Selje and the Bark Stifinder on or about the 24th day of May, 1917, or out of any other matter or thing occurring on the voyage on which the Stifinder was then engaged. Appraised value of vessel and freight $322,585.46, with interest from June 2, 1917. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 11, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and file their answers to the petition herein or be defaulted.

Dated, New York, December 10, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that JAMES BROOKS, owner of the steam tug WESLEY A. GOVE, filed his petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on March 22nd, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order of Court $4,725.00. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before E. Bright Wilson, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 141 Broadway, New York City, on or before March 18th, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated New York, December 14th, 1917.

[Seal.] THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the Shamrock Towing Co., owner of the Steamtug "Robert J. McGuirl," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 23rd day of March, 1917. Value of vessel and freight Twenty-five hundred ($2500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of March, 1918, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

WILL SACRIFICE FOR $20,000. WORTH MORE.

TERMS TO SUIT RESPONSIBLE PURCHASER.

A Beautiful Private Home—Extensive Grounds

EASY COMMUTATION TO NEW YORK CITY.

A picturesque country year round home, high in the healthy hills. Overlooking on large lake in exclusive Montclair-Morristown section. House is modern, has every convenience, newly built, complete in every detail and ready for immediate occupancy; contains immense living room with open fireplace, sun room, dining room, solarium, butler's pantry and kitchen, seven master bed chambers, three baths; servants' quarters and bath, with separate stairway to kitchen. Pool and billiard room and sleeping porch. Splendid boating and bathing. Golf course, country club, churches, schools, markets, &c., near by. Pure water from artesian wells. Convenient to express station on D., L. & W. R. R.

GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. 6634 Audubon.

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To Banks and Trust Companies

Fully equipped Banking quarters available; ideal locations for your branch bank. High-class corner banking buildings, fully appointed. Exceptionally situated for convenience and accessibility. New subways.

IDEAL FOR A SAVINGS BANK

N. E. corner 3d Ave. & 57th Street

N. E. corner Lexington Ave. & 125th St.

Call at Premises or Apply to

F. E. STURGIS, 14 Wall Street, Rector 8575

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

211 West 69th St.

Remodelled like new. Suites of

4 Very Attractive Rooms, $60

Electric light; parquet floors; refined decorations.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,

Broadway and 100th St.

SPENCER

523 WEST 121ST ST.

7 Large, Light, Front Rooms

Elevator, Hall Service, $75.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW, WARM, LIGHT

UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT,

1, 2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.

42 E. 78TH ST.

S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station via Queensboro Subway.

GARDEN APARTMENTS

Have Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings, which gives a maximum of sunlight and a beautiful outlook from every window.

3 Rooms & Bath, $36 to $40

4 Rooms & Bath, $43 to $50

Also 5, 6, 7 & 8 Room Apartments

At Jackson Heights you will find Play Grounds for Children, Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts, Bowling Alleys, an Athletic Field, Gardens, and a private hall where dances and other social activities are held.

TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway; take Corona train direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.)

Booklet, etc., on request.

THE

Queensboro Corporation

Renting Office at Jackson Heights.

Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.

Telephone Newtown 708.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d St.

An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.

Maid Service will be supplied if desired.

APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES

Telephone 7640—Columbus.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

First mortgage money, $20,000-$65,000, Manhattan, Bronx. Box 108, 2,914 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE.

Estates and properties managed, rents collected, and general business given attention. Henry Jones & Son, 305-9 Broadway, (two phones,) Room 308.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Own you own home for a small cash payment and your present rent money; I have a 7-room and tiled bath, cozy little home, stucco construction, 2 years old, beautifully decorated inside and out, ready to move into, you can have on above terms; fine tree-covered plot in Montclair-Morristown section; exclusive and only 47 minutes out on D., L. & W. R. R.; it is a real bargain; fine air, ideal living conditions; price $6,000. Owner, Post Office Box 529, New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

FARMS.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

14,000 ACRES NORTHERN MINNESOTA. Lightly timbered; no swamp; 75% A1 farm land; $50,000 all cash. Lambert Fairchild, St. Paul, Minn.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Miscellaneous.

For rent, furnished, in Atlanta, Ga., beautiful and luxurious home, with garage; convenient to Camp Gordon; four bedrooms and two sleeping porches; delightful climate; good society. Z 248 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

93D, 237 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

New Jersey.

Pleasant home, Montclair, N. J.; all improvements; newly decorated; room for garden; reasonable rental. Phone Worth 1372. R 306 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO SUBLET, ABOUT 4,000 SQUARE FEET IN ALBEMARLE BUILDING, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 24TH ST.; SUITABLE FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICES, SHOWROOMS, &c.; NEW BUILDING, EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT, INCLUDING LARGE FREIGHT ELEVATORS, LOW INSURANCE, MODERATE RENT, LONG TERM LEASE CAN BE OBTAINED. APPLY FOR FULL DETAILS, JONAS & NAUMBURG, INCORPORATED, 1,107 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE FARRAGUT 480.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

4 modern stores, large and small, just completed, northwest corner Vandam and Macdougal Sts.; convenient for any line of business; will rent or lease. C. H. Van Aken Co., Inc., 148 West 4th St. Phone Spring 1137.

Building, 5-story and basement, 40x75, 17,500 sq. ft.; 100% sprinkler; electric elevator; steam heat; near Grand and West Broadway; rent $5,000. C. G. Keller, 109 West 23d.

Four light floors to let in loft building; steam heat and elevator. Apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., New York City. Telephone 521 Cortlandt, Wolins & Bull, Inc.

Loft, 75x75; excellent location; freight and passenger elevator; steam heat and electric. Apply premises, 50 Park Place, or your own broker.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

Four-story loft building, with stores, northeast corner 23d and 1st Av.; cheap rent; immediate possession. For particulars write I. Hirsch, 1,361 Madison Av.

One-half of small office to rent, sharing stenographer. Apply by letter for appointment; reference wanted. Room 228, 25 West 42d St.

For Rent.—Desk space or showroom space in attractive office, with services. Apply by mail during fuel shut-down, 1,182 Broadway, Room 1205.

49TH, 47 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Magnificent parlor floor, suitable dressmaker, furrier, any light business; very reasonable rent.

Loft wanted, 25x75, for woodworking, with steam power and steam heat. Mr. Reitzfeld, 841 Jennings St., Bronx, N. Y.

Lofts, 44x77; steam heat; elevator. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms and bath; every convenience. 9281 Murray Hill.

66TH, 139 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms and three baths, extra maid's room, to let for six to twelve months immediately. Phone mornings, 9 to 12, Plaza 7806.

81ST, 75 EAST, corner Park Av.—Elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished, 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished apartments, two rooms and bath; elevator service.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment, very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

43 WEST 52D ST. Large rooms, bathroom, electricity, steam heat.

45TH, 341 WEST. (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Parlor floor; electric lights; business or living.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two-room apartment; $9 weekly; business people only.

57TH ST., 205 WEST, The Osborne.—Attractively furnished apartment; nine rooms and three baths; four master bedrooms. Address Q. C. Osborne.

58TH, WEST.—Exceptional 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; sublet; would divide. Columbus 6186.

69TH, 72 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for one or two bachelors; comfortable, well-furnished suite, consisting of large living room, bedroom, and bath, electric light, telephone; private entrance; references. Apt. 2. Telephone 6453 Columbus.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two, four exceptionally handsome large rooms, bath, kitchenette; excellent location.

74TH, 237 WEST, (between Broadway and West End Av.)—Seven exceptionally large, all light rooms and 2 baths; very handsomely furnished; pianola; twin beds in two rooms; will rent for two months or more at $250 a month.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, 2 rooms and bath; Jap service; suitable two or more bachelors.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Studio apartment in exclusive building; two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; also smaller apartments.

74TH, 103 WEST.—$55, studios, private baths, steam, electricity; $135, sunny housekeeping apartments.

75TH, 181 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, modern 8-room apartment; all outside rooms, light and sunny; at a great sacrifice on account of the lateness of the season; price $200 a month. Telephone 1923 Schuyler.

77TH, 170 WEST.—New, rebuilt parlor floor, southern exposure; kitchenette, private bath, parquet floor, electricity, hot water heating system; call between 10-4; references.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house, entire floor, four-six large, sunny rooms; two baths; kitchenette; electricity; service; $110-$150.

91ST ST., 27 WEST, The Nouvell.—High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, three rooms; $30 to $90, including maid service; references absolutely necessary.

96TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor, private residence, beautifully furnished, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity; gentlemen. Telephone Riverside 5413.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, 3-room, warm apartment; Knabe piano. Davis.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen, bath; elegantly furnished, front apartment. Vollum.

148TH ST., 562 WEST.—Well furnished 7-room apartment, with player piano; all light rooms; front affords beautiful view of Hudson; lease until October; responsible parties only; moderate rental. Apartment 66.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

BEAUTIFUL furnished apartment to sublet; choice location; unobstructed view of Hudson; will sell furnishings. Call at office, 1,790 Broadway, Room 717.

COLUMBUS AV., 430.—Desirable two room apartments; bath, steam, electricity; $45-$60 monthly. Telephone Schuyler 4241.

CONVENT AV., 270, Apt. 2A.—Five rooms; elevator; new building; subway and elevated; rent $100 per month until Oct. 1.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 452.—Five rooms, bath, elevator and hall service, $60. Apt. 66.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

HIGH-CLASS private furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, reasonable. St. Nicholas 3046. Cecil.

North light studio and bath to let; handsomely furnished. Apply by 11 A. M., to 140 West 57th.

Physician's office, well equipped; sublet afternoon, evening, office hours; West 78th. Z 224 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (95th St.)—Handsomely furnished five rooms and bath; grand piano, linen, silver; immediate possession. Coyle. Phone 6570 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131, (Cor. 85th St.)—Beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano, linens; for 2 or 3 months; $250 for month. Seen before 2. Phone 5528 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Handsomely furnished nine rooms and three baths; grand piano, Victrola, linen, silver. Apt. 102. Phone 6570 Morningside.

TWO rooms, bath, and kitchenette; also larger apartments for rent. Phone 6958 Plaza.

WEST END AV., 826.—Handsome bachelor apartment, parlor, bedroom, bath; valet attendance. Riverside 3050.

Will sublease new exclusive studio apartment, near N. Y. Athletic Club, overlooking Central Park, 3 rooms, kitchenette, restaurant service; annual rent $2,100. O 193 Times.

6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Sublet to Oct. 1, 1919,
11th Floor, all outside rooms,
overlooking Hudson River.
Della Robbia, 740 West End Av.,
corner 96th St.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Brooklyn.

SUBLET attractive three-room and bath apartment, in Flatbush Garden Apartment, all modern improvements, well heated, to responsible party; rent $36. Phone Kenmore 2038.

Unfurnished—East Side.

198TH, 340 EAST.—Six rooms, $45; all modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood.

High-class apartment or studios in wonderful private home on Madison Av.; all improvements; perfect service; yearly rentals; would furnish; references. P 57 Times.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th St.)—Two rooms and bath, parlor floor; $65 a month. Plaza 6143.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Three large rooms, parlor floor; bath, kitchen; music allowed.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—Three large rooms, all modern, $75.

Unfurnished—West Side.

8TH ST., 15 WEST, (Washington Square section.)—8 large rooms and bath; finely kept house; only 4 families; refined tenants; only one apartment left. See janitor, No. 11, or E. Franklin, 71 East 59th.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor for studio or profession; three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
One Kitchenette Apartment,
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rent $900 Per Annum.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; service optional.

96TH, 324 WEST.—Four and 5 rooms, steam heated; telephone; every modern convenience.

110TH, 509 WEST.—Six-room apartment. Apply Apt. 7 B, or superintendent.

111TH, 501 WEST.—Six-room elevator apartment, facing Cathedral St. John, $60.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780.—Sublet large four room apartment; modern, elevator house. Audubon 7621.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—For refined young couple without children for balance of Winter, a small furnished apartment on west side; prefer something located in vicinity of 72d St. subway station. Address Post Office Box 1431.

WANTED, FOR WAITING CLIENTS, apartments of three, four, and five rooms, fully furnished, in good locations on upper west side. Send full particulars to Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

TWO rooms, absolutely clean, between 59th and 79th, kitchen privileges and phone, for two ladies; not over $12 per week; answer in detail. V 92 Times.

MARRIED COUPLE, without children, want two rooms, kitchenette, and bath on monthly lease of not more than $50; possession at once. T 160 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

THREE or four room apartment, all modern improvements, after Feb. 1; Washington Heights preferred. H. A. Dameron, 141 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant steam heated rooms; electricity.

15TH, 103 EAST.—Attractively furnished, large, bright room; open fireplace; private residence; call after Sunday after 10 o'clock; references.

31ST, 22 EAST.—Young man to share small furnished apartment; college graduate desired; $7 per week. Stuyvesant 2462. Couch.

47TH, 142 EAST.—Front and back parlors, together, separate; remodeled private house.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large single rooms; bath; private floor; gentlemen only. French.

58TH, 506 EAST.—Attractively furnished large front room, also small room; telephone.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor, single room, open fireplace; piano; references.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; conveniences; homelike; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 527.—Small room, adjoining bath; $5; convenient. Telephone 4650 Plaza.

West Side.

11TH ST., 237 WEST.—2 sunny, single rooms, dainty apartment; steam, hot water; view; kitchen privileges. Evenings. Henry.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive suite, or separate, private baths; steam, electricity; select.

52D, 244 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Parlor, bath; other rooms; select house. Circle 645.

55TH ST.—English woman having modern corner elevator apartment will let large front room next bath. Dodsworth, 358 Circle.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well-heated front room; running water; private house; $6; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; reasonable; electric light, steam heat, running water.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; conveniences. Circle 3993.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water; suitable for two people; all conveniences; 5th floor; elevator.

40 WEST 58TH ST. Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Rooms, southern exposure; hot, cold running water; references. Columbus 8826.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Medium-sized front room, running water, board optional; telephone.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large rear parlor, private bath, kitchenette; maid service; private house.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath, steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; steam heat, electricity; references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished, sunny room; every convenience; warm.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Large front room, running water, electricity, phone, steam; conveniences.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; electricity, running water, and telephone; desirable location.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; $8 weekly; private family.

72D, 302 WEST.—Warm, beautifully furnished front room, bath, electricity, private house; reasonable.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large room, with bath, facing Hudson and Drive; electricity; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large, warm room, bathroom floor; telephone. Columbus 9635; references.

73D, 158 West.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; near subway; elevated express.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Large south room; well heated, electricity; subway. Col. 4135.

73D, 155 WEST.—Large, warm room, adjoining bath; kitchenette; skylight room.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

74TH, 161 WEST.—STEAM-HEATED BACHELOR ROOM, ELECTRICITY; REFERENCES.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single and en suite, in exclusive bachelor house; electricity, heat, and hot water.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without bath; Jap service.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; very comfortable; phone; references; $8-$10.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room; private bath; small room, well heated; electricity, phone.

76TH, 244 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—Large, small room; well heated; parquet floor; electricity; all conveniences; moderate. Columbus 6149.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished house; attractive, warm rooms; private baths; electric lights; $6-$12; telephone.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Large, warm room, private bath; electricity; kitchenette privileges; 2 small.

76TH ST., 42 WEST.—Unusually attractive double room; private bathroom.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; foyer hall, gas, electricity, parquet; large southern room; private bath, shower; private house.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Double room, private bath, kitchenette; newly decorated; $12 weekly.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath, electricity; gentleman or business woman.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, well heated; two windows; conveniences; men, couple; $6.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

79TH ST., 225 WEST, Just off Broadway.—Large front room; southern exposure; electricity; all conveniences; also small rooms.

79TH ST., 212 WEST.—Second floor suite; private bath; reference.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Medium sized room, southern exposure; $4 per week; telephone; references.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

82D, 139 WEST.—Neat, well-appointed room, $3.50; conveniences; steam, telephone. Wallace.

83D, 15 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds, shower bath; warm house.

83D, 11 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or dentist; private house; all charges.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside room; steam heat, electricity, phone; private family; gentleman only; $6 per week. Dean.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, smaller rooms; elevator apartment. Telephone 1939 Schuyler.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 2d floor front or back parlor, with extension.

86TH, 108 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second floor front; small front parlor, with extension.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, bath, kitchenette; electricity; cozy front parlor; $30-$45.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; room $5 to $15; references.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Large, small front room; southern exposure; running water, phone; private.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, piano, bedroom, bath; also large front room; steam, electricity.

89TH, 267 WEST.—Well heated 2 rooms, private bath, electricity, gas; private entrance; maid service; $15. Apartment 7A.

92D, 75 WEST.—Attractive suite, living room, bedroom, bath. Bocock, Riverside 7630.

92D, 40 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; private home; telephone.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, near bath; electricity; private family; gentlemen; references.

92D, 31 WEST.—Rooms, single, double, en suite, with or without board.

93D, 146 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, single, en suite, baths, every convenience; private house.

93D, 115 WEST.—Large room, with alcove; southern exposure; small room; references; phone.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; also entire floor, suitable doctor.

96TH, 125 WEST.—Sitting room, bedroom adjoining; single room; heat. Riverside 7903. Judge.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 43. Riverside 3494.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. 6B.

99TH, 306 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptional rooms, suite or separately. 1512 Riverside. Willis.

102D, 216 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful, large room; elevator apartment; all conveniences. Kelly.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D SUBWAY.—Large, sunny room, private bath; suitable gentleman. Phone Riverside 992.

103D, 2 WEST.—Front room, opposite park, $5; courtroom, breakfast, $4. Robinson.

105TH, 160 WEST.—Corner, 3 windows; elevator, telephone; see to appreciate. Poole.

105TH, 237 WEST.—Large, light room, steam heat, private family, $5. Andrus.

106TH, (2,764 Broadway.)—Parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; refined private family. Starrett, Academy 1588.

108TH, 301 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptional outside room, bath, private dressing room, modern elevator apartment; references. 5B. Academy 3238.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, warm room, lavatory, adjoining bath; 7th floor.

110TH, 515 WEST, Apt. 12D.—Sunny front room; reasonable; running water; Broadway subway.

111TH, 320 WEST.—For gentleman, in family of two; room, two windows overlooking park. Call evening. Apt. 11.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Nicely appointed room in select neighborhood for gentleman; one minute from subway; bath and shower; $8 per week. C. M., Apartment 2.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, suitable two; adjoining bath, elevator. Reynolds.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 63.

119TH, 414 WEST, (Riadell.)—Sunshiny room; heat; permanent or transient guest. Apt. 41.

119TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive, sunny suite; warm; business people; references. Apt. 32.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Warm; elevator; heaters for emergencies. Call evenings, Apt. 22.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive suite; sunny front room; small room; kitchen. Apt. 41.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, attractive room; modern elevator apartment; $6. McCague.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—2 large outside, warm rooms, elevator, $8 week.

137TH, 616 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; private family; elevator; references. Apartment 20.

149TH, 452 WEST.—To a girl, warm room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 33.

159TH, 575 WEST, (Apt. 64.)—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; elevator. Audubon 741.

180TH, (4,241 Broadway.)—Large, single rooms; elevator; private; business people. Apartment 20.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St.

Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $8.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

AN OPPORTUNITY for one or two gentlemen to acquire elegant two-room suite, West 79th St. apartment; private family. For full particulars telephone 7766 Schuyler.

ATTENTION, BACHELORS!—American couple, occupying handsomely furnished home, West End Av., near Belleclaire, offer suite, consisting library, bedroom, private bath; moderate for accommodations accorded. Schuyler 1883.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th St.)—2 comfortable rooms, with use of bath, in refined private family. Apt. 11.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (Apartment 3.)—Large room, running water; elevator apartment; private family.

DYCKMAN ST.—Elderly man; new house; newly furnished room, adjoining bath; private family; references. Call 9050 St. Nicholas. Apt. 4-G.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (118th St.)—Outside room, $4.50; elevator. Apt. 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93d St.)—Large sunny front room; two windows; new furnishings; couple, single gentleman; board. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Two large connecting front rooms; also single rooms; private bath. Apartment 42. Phone Morningside 6570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; gentleman preferred. Apartment 75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Attractive two-room suite; large room, bath; smaller room. Cardoza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Two small rooms in elegant house; reasonable.

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The New York Times

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th.) — Large studio room, with private bath; electricity.

WEST END, 672.—Large, handsomely furnished; bath; well heated; business people. Riverside 9942.

WEST END AV., 326.—Light, cozy room in quiet, improved house; reasonable; telephone.

WEST END, $10.—Attractive, sunny room or suite, private apartment. Schuy. 3283.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Room with bath wanted in private family, by man who can furnish and requires satisfactory references. Write, stating price and location, to Y 276 Times Annex.

Ladies wish two rooms and bath; refined home; west side, between 70th and 116th Sts. Telephone until 12 o'clock, Schuyler 1844.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

51ST ST., 58 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; table board; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms, with board; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms, top floor; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private baths; parlor dining, excellent table; accessible.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath, electric lights, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished sunny front room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 122 WEST.—Studio, suitable living room; private bath; also single; table guests.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front, large and hall room, with board; comfortable house; references.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished second-floor suite; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; single, $10; two, $16 up.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, warm, steam-heated rooms, bath adjoining; excellent table; references.

77TH ST., 327 WEST.—Unusually attractive double room, all conveniences; excellent table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people; usual price; 1 small, 1 large room, steam heat.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.
Large, sunny room; private bath.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Medium, sunny, front room; electricity; homelike surroundings; references exchanged.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 53 West.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen, business people preferred; excellent cuisine.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small, warm rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; references.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

87TH, 138 WEST. — Comfortable, large room, other rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Very desirable single and double rooms, with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; table guests accommodated.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large, small steam heated rooms; southern exposure; excellent Southern cooking.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large, smaller room; superior home table; parlor dining; reasonable; references.

93D, (676 West End Av.) — Lovely, large room; bath adjoining; home for couple or gentlemen; also single rooms.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; table guests.

118TH, 560 WEST. — Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

ELEGANT large room for couple; elevator; subway; substantial board. Fisher, Morningside 3448.

MADISON ARMS,
41, 43, 45 West 58th St.; elevator.

PRIVATE family wishes to board one or two school children; home near public school; excellent accommodations. Y 366 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (corner 94th.)— Gentleman may obtain excellent accommodations in small family; bath adjoining; unexcelled cuisine. Apartment 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers large room, facing Riverside; superior accommodation; first-class board. 4570 Audubon. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH.
Large, attractive, well-heated room; twin mahogany beds; hot and cold water; home cooking. 601 West 110th. Apt. 8N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46.—Very desirable, attractive suite; two rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Suite, 2 rooms, overlooking Drive; piano; excellent board. Payne.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV, 301, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing Park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman, Christian, wants room, two meals, congenial family; send particulars. V 91 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Country Board Wanted.

Board wanted in country, within commuting distance of New York, with refined private family, for healthy Christian boy, 3 years old; essential to have best of care; reference required. P 87 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1760 Broadway.

BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger touring; big reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, OVERHAULED.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,698 B'WAY.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires, many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8968.

CADILLAC 7-passenger limousine, almost new. Apply Furniture Store, 169 Smith St., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1916, landaulet; beautiful condition; will rent. Boyle, 132 West 56th. Circle 4187.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS light 6, 5-passenger; in good condition. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

CHEVROLET.—Electric starter, light demountable rims, extra tire; light and economical. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

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FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six touring; run 5,000 miles; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, 5-passenger; wonderful car; fine tires. Lexington Motors. Circle 1872.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

KISSEL KAR.—Physician's 1917, 6-38, convertible coupe for sale, as owner has been called to the colors; purchased Feb. 8, 1917. Communicate with Lionel Sutro, 2 West 45th St. Phone Vanderbilt 199.

KISSEL-KAR, 5-passenger; lots of extras; A1 mechanical condition. Harlem 2683.

LANCIA "35" Touring, 5-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 landau brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MAXWELL Cabriolet, 1917; convertible 3 minutes, open, closed roadster; elegant condition. Osmund Apartment, Brooklyn. Private phone Prospect 2800.

OLDSMOBILE for sale; contract for new car; any eight-cylinder model may be selected at showroom and purchased at a discount. Dr. Beebe, 417 Park Av.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, "8" touring; Victoria top; wire wheels. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

OVERLAND Country Club, 1917 model, first class condition, $550. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

OVERLAND coupe, 1915, four-passenger; run 5,000 miles; price $600. L. J. Rousselot, 115 Broadway. Phone 8160 Rector.

OVERLAND five passenger touring, 1916 model, fully equipped, electric starter, first-class condition, $350. Malone, Barclay 9937.

OVERLANDS and Willys-Knights, all models. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66."
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1917, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger; fine condition; $550. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

REO, 1916, 4 cylinder, 5 passenger; quick, $475. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916; newly painted; bargain; overhauled. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

SIMPLEX 38, shaft drive, Brewster body, inside drive; Rushmore starting and lighting system; Kobe-Thompson platform suspension spring rear construction; could only be appreciated when seen; can be bought very reasonably; complete, with robes, &c.; can be seen by appointment. E. A. Browne Auto Co., 359 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

SIMPLEX car, 38, for sale; fully equipped with Holbrook touring body and Fleetwood limousine body, in first class condition; will demonstrate. Telephone Coney Island 1131. Martin Peyser.

SIMPLEX 1914, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, electric system, overhauled. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SIMPLEX "38" landaulet, extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915 special 75 touring; shaft drive; Holbrook body. Harris, 1,698 B'way.

S. V. G., 1915, town car; must sell at once; cost $4,500, fully equipped; $1,000; any kind of demonstration. Phone Distillator, Madison Square 2580.

STEARNS KNIGHT Sedan, "Light 4"; the finest investment; more desirable than most new cars; roomy, aluminum body; newly painted gray and black; sold with binding guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT 5-passenger touring; new paint; exceptional value. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

WILLYS-KNIGHT SEDAN, 1917, latest model; newly painted and refinished; guaranteed; exceptional appearance. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

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1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
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1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
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1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
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CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, Winter Top; make offer.
1916 OVERLAND "6" Touring.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
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TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
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"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
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1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring, Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
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TOURING CARS.—Several 5 and 7 passenger cars, completely equipped; fine conditions; big values. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

SEDANS.—We have numerous models of closed cars, all weather Sedans and coupes, that we will sell guaranteed and at sacrificing prices; no reasonable offer refused. Lexington Motors. Circle 1872.

LIGHT 5-passenger touring car; up to the minute in every detail; $225 cash, balance $33 monthly. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

COUPE, 4-passenger; beautiful body; wonderful condition throughout. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

WEED SKID CHAINS 25 PER CENT. OFF. Only cut place in New York on everything. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 Broadway.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS for hire, long or short haul. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway, (Circle 3249.)

TO HIRE.—One ton truck, by day or week. Phone 828-W Bushwick.

New high-grade trucks, 3½, 7 tons; discount. 66 Journal Bldg. Col. 9046.

Automobile Storage.

INTERNATIONAL GARAGE CO.
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Modern Fireproof Garage. All Conveniences.
CAPACITY 300 CARS
Storage with Service:—Touring Cars from $25 up; Limousines from $30 up; Fords $20.
TELEPHONE BRYANT 5890-93.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th St. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1900. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

LADY going South will rent foreign limousine with chauffeur to responsible private party. Bernard, Columbus 2850.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Town limousine, beautifully equipped, $75 weekly, desirable party. Circle 4215.

PACKARD Limousine; nicely appointed; monthly solicited; reasonable. Haas, 645 Madison Av. Plaza 5808.

WOULD like to rent my private twin 6 Packard limousine for any part of the next four months. Audubon 6060.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5329.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.— young lady, 20, capable; present employer 3 years; large concern preferable. L. M. Goldberg, 859 8th Av. Columbus 2171.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced high school graduate, familiar office routine; $16. T 151 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience, trial balances, controlling accounts; $16-$18. C. 218 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS WOMAN, long experience as executive in large manufacturing establishment, desires engagement with important business concern. F 124 Times.

CHAMBERMAID or waitress wants position, private boarding house. 328 Bloomfield St., Hoboken.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY. — Stenography, knowledge bookkeeping; 9 years' experience. Address Executive, C 246 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, fashionable, wants few more customers by day; evening gowns. Mme. Bertha, 140 West 68th St. Phone Columbus 7725.

GOVERNESS (German) wishes position, physical care, exercises. Write B. B., 125 East 34th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Colored girl; reliable; references. Brown, care Clark, 136 W. 99th St.

NURSE, trained, would give services to lady or child for trip to California or Cuba; speaks Spanish. Y 341 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Trained infants' nurse; English. Phone 1408 Yonkers. Write Monday, 2 Prospect St., Yonkers.

SECRETARIAL.—Young woman, secretarial capabilities; can handle important correspondence; accustomed interviewing and inducing high-class sales; some advertising knowledge; $35 weekly. Progressive, 1,364 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 3 years' experience, competent, initiative ability, experienced handling complicated detail work, Oliver operator, desires permanent position, $17. C F 125 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in employment work, capable of handling large volume of detail, with executive ability, desires permanent position; salary, $17. H L 150 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and librarian, at present engaged with New York Public Library, desires position in similar capacity; highest references. R 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 10 years' experience, desires permanent position three days a week; $10. Expert, 3,866 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; high school graduate; thoroughly competent; $18. C 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, college education, desires work evenings, Sundays; home, office. C 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; year and half experience; competent, accurate. C 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 20; 3 years' experience; efficient, willing worker; references. B 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 5 years' experience, efficient, conscientious; $17. H 471 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; experienced, rapid, and accurate; salary $16. F 52 Times.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 263 West 125th.

WELL-KNOWN general merchandise buyer, fashion, textile, autoist, leaving for Japan, China, and India, desires more orders; rare opportunity. Write confidential to H 456 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, teaching experience, wants work after school hours. Z 249 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.— First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS!!
I have the necessary qualifications— energy, intelligence, ambition, and cleanliness of mind. Have you an opening for a man of that kind? R 373 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, high grade, wants to change; six years' valuable experience; location in or near New York only. T 149 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (30.) — American; exempt; made thorough study of the income tax laws; ambitious; salary reasonable. R 374 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up weekly by private accountant from $3. Dale, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; financial statements, tax reports prepared. Accountant, C 298 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—An adept advertising idea executive, practical, thorough, with over ten years' experience, desires responsible position with drug, food, clothing manufacturer, or advertising agency that needs merchandise man who knows these markets from dealer viewpoint; open at once; employed; 33, married, American, alert, healthy, moneymaker. F 125 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, (22,) draft exempt, 5 years' experience with newspaper, desires connection with agency or large advertiser as assistant to busy executive; salary, $22. A J 35 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, exempted; all-around man; 5 years' experience; take complete charge books; salary moderate; best reference. B. J. Fox, 102 St. Mark's Place, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience; take charge complete set books; $20. A. E., 2,914 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, A1, (32;) fifteen years' experience, trial balance, credits; $35. E 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, double entry, desires position progressive firm. T 78 Times.

BROKER.—YOUNG MAN, AGE 27, ON CURB FOR 12 YEARS, WOULD LIKE TO CONNECT WITH STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE OR SPECIALIZE; JUST OUT OF SERVICE WITH AN HONORABLE DISCHARGE. G 393 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CARPENTER, Japanese, experienced, wants steady work in factory, hotel, or apartment. Matsu, 205 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—American (32) wishes position, private; understands all American cars; long experience; first-class references. 501 West 135th. Telephone Morningside 3184. Hartshorne.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, 6 years' experience, private, desires position, private or commercial; can operate any car; reference. Lawrence, 1,702 3d Av. Phone Lenox 5359.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Married; nine years' driving and shop experience; any make car; all repairs. Kaufhold, 178 West 64th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, experienced on repairs, wishes position; best reference. Telephone Rhinelander 3828.

CHAUFFEUR, English, (26,) exempt, safe driver, good references, willing. H. Braden, 10 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 34; ten years' experience. Otto Lowe, 432 East 66th St.

CLEANING, painting, hardwood finishing; colored man; day or job. Nelson, Harlem 1045.

EDITOR.
Situation wanted by managing editor of a high-class out-of-town daily, who is now located in New York, either on a newspaper, magazine, or in publicity work. Is a well-known writer, a live, progressive business man, familiar with all branches of the publishing business; highest references as to character and ability. Address Glines, care Hunt, 431 West 22d St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MAN, elderly, cultured, neat, trustworthy, place with light duties; good in household, as general utility man; references. A. S. Smythe, 590 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

PAINTER.—Inside, outside; furniture painting; days, contract; reference. Krausz, 232 East 25th.

PATRIOTIC American, (40,) would like employment on country place Mondays as useful recreation. Box 192, Madison Square Station.

READY-TO-WEAR BUYER'S ASSISTANT, capable young man in New York to seek new connections; experienced; progressive and a hustler. F 100 Times.

SALESMAN.—Grocery specialties; employed last five years and now engaged by large house in local market and road work; well and favorably known to trade; seeks connection as metropolitan representative. P. 35 Times.

SALESMAN.—College graduate; 5 years' successful road experience; aggressive, forceful, fluent; can sell your line; let me call and prove it. G 379 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—I increase sales, land profitable business directly through correspondence, literature, &c.; wonderful results; small cost. F 111 Times.

SALES AND OFFICE MANAGER, (38.)
Experienced various specialty lines.
S. K., 32 WEST BROADWAY.

SECRETARY, confidential, executive, gentleman, 32, married; wide legal, business, and financial experience; highest references for ability, integrity, wants permanent position with big business or financial man. 3,907 Dorland Agency, Atlantic City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.
DO YOU OFFER AN OPPORTUNITY for experienced stenographers to build solid foundation for future sales or advertising career? I am 18, high school educated, and a willing worker. If you can offer this opportunity in exchange for satisfaction please address F 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent; high school graduate; salary, $20; bookkeeping knowledge. N 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, of exceptional ability desires position; highest credentials. G 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Technical and mercantile experience; young man desires evening position. R 236 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) three years' general office and clerical experience, desires position where honest, faithful work will assure good future; can furnish unquestionable references. R 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires position; college education; exempt; best references; neat appearing, reliable, intelligent; experienced payrolls, general clerical work; available at once. V 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) general business experience, at present employed as salesman, wants position where he can earn at least $20, with advancement. R 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (31,) cashier, payroll and general office experience, presently employed, desires to change; salary $30. V 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, experienced, wishes position in office of large corporation. F 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, desires position; excellent reference. R 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23 years, wishes position in office. Fred J. Keller, 862 East 232d St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT.—College graduate as assistant to manager to handle reports and correspondence; no stenography; must be interested in business, but experience not required; state fully training, experience, salary. P 122 Times.

BILLING.
Moon-Hopkins operator; only one who is rapid and has had experience, preferably in wholesale dry goods or large commission house, need apply in full details. A. S., 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer with several years' experience; one who is capable of taking charge of full set of books; only competent and experienced need apply. Globe Thread Co., Pierce and 7th Av., L. I. City.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.— Must be capable and experienced; splendid position for right party; write, stating age, salary expected, &c., P 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced; reference required; must be able to furnish bond of $500; state salary. P 53 Times.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS in small American family; personal references. Call after 10 A. M., 111 East 36th St.

CIRCULAR folders and inserters, for publishing house, experienced; piece workers only. E. J. L., Box 43, Station D.

CLERK, (Insurance.)—Young lady wanted by insurance broker to handle renewals and other clerical work; those with experience preferred. L. T. Hollister, 92 William St.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
Only one who is rapid and has had experience in cost figuring, preferably in wholesale dry goods or manufacturing, need apply Monday or Tuesday. Klauber Bros. & Co., 24 East 18th.

CORRESPONDENT.—French and Spanish essential; state experience. J 230 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATORS.—To sell high-grade line of perfumes and toilet preparations, in better grade department stores; experience in this line essential; state full particulars; salary and commission. P 95 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced touch typist; high school girl, preferably with knowledge of stenography, for occasional use; state fully training, salary. P 123 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS wanted; good salaries. Apply Miss Kelly, Room 209, 309 Broadway.

FORELADY. — ONE WITH EXPERIENCE IN ART NOVELTY LINE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. E 186 TIMES.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER and mother's helper. Apply at once, Mark, 230 West 97th St., Apt. 3C.

GIRL wanted for work on samples in New York branch of large silk concern; previous experience unnecessary. Address, stating age and salary desired. K., P. O. Box 197, New York.

GIRLS
OF SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE TO WORK IN SHOP MAKING SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS FOR GOVERNMENT USE; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; 54 HOURS PER WEEK, HALF DAY SATURDAY. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

EMPLOYMENT DEPT. WILL BE OPEN MONDAY ALL DAY.

GIRLS.
A NUMBER OF POSITIONS FOR COMPETENT CLERICAL WORKERS, TYPISTS, STENOGRAPHERS, &c.
SOME OF THESE POSITIONS ARE TEMPORARY. HOWEVER, THOSE WHO RENDER SATISFACTORY SERVICE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY TUESDAY A. M.,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
BROOKLYN.

Take crosstown car from Borough Hall south to Bowne St., then walk 2 blocks west.

GIRL, 16, newspaper work; willing to learn; salary $6. Office 209, 320 5th Av.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN. EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK, WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS,
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

EMPLOYMENT DEPT. WILL BE OPEN MONDAY ALL DAY.

GOVERNESS.—French, music; best references. 22 West 73d St. Telephone Columbus 8674.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Working housekeeper, family four adults; New Rochelle; good home, right party; state lowest salary. V 90 Times.

HOUSEWORKER. — General houseworker wanted, white; no laundry; good wages; four in family; must have references. Apply mornings, Fischer, 315 West 79th.

LEDGER CLERK,
only one thoroughly experienced and accustomed in handling a great number of accounts; must possess neat, legible handwriting. Apply Monday, after 1 P. M., Riteservice, 621 Broadway, Room 209.

MODELS.
ATTRACTIVE MODELS FOR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION.
JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

MODELS.—Neat, stylish young ladies to show misses' coats and suits; good salary; long season. Litt & Kunsberg, 30 West 32d.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS,
STYLISH AND GOOD LOOKING,
36-SIZE;
LONG SEASON; GOOD PAY.
APPLY WEDNESDAY MORNING.
ROTHENBERG & KAHN,
661 5TH AV.

MODELS
for dresses, size 16. Apply Tuesday and all week. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

MODEL 36, EXPERIENCED, FOR SKIRT HOUSE; STEADY POSITION. LORENZ, FRIEDMAN & SCHULHOFF, 115 W. 30TH.

MODEL, SIZE 16, ON DRESSES. M. LEVY, 104 WEST 27TH ST.

NURSE, experienced, for two children, 2 and 3½ years; references required. Heller, 71 Central Park West, corner 67th.

NURSE, GOVERNESS, for boy 5 years; personal references required. Apply Preis, 116 Riverside Drive.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR GOWN DEPARTMENT; GOOD SALARY AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mounting and to assist in dark room; permanent position for intelligent person. Selby, 628 5th Av.

RENTING WOMAN and housekeeper, preferably alone, capable assuming charge 90-family elevator furnished apartment building; don't apply unless experienced; 2 rooms, bath, and $900 salary yearly to start. Call 12 o'clock, 341 West 45th St.

REPRESENTATIVES, thoroughly experienced, for out-of-town positions to represent high-class toilet goods line; salary and commission. Call between 11 and 1. Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

SALESWOMEN.
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR HIGHEST CLASS MILLINERY HOUSE.
JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

SALESWOMEN.—Educated, refined women to represent the Encyclopaedia Britannica Company for inside exhibit selling; must be at least 25 years of age; commission basis; drawing account. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER for old established publishing house; hours 9-5; half day Saturday; one writing Pitman shorthand preferred; also good at figures. Address in own handwriting, stating salary wanted and past experience, V 53 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; must have at least 5 years' experience; to teach Isaac Pitman system in suburban high school; teaching experience no prerequisite. Apply personally at 470 West 145th St., at 7 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.
Thoroughly experienced, for export department of large concern; only those with these qualifications need apply Monday or Tuesday. Klauber Bros. & Co., 24 East 18th.

STENOGRAPHER and PRIVATE SECRETARY—Wanted, young lady for private secretary; must be expert stenographer, refined, neat, capable; college education; references. Address P. O. Box 1,431.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter who can do clerical work and look after a small switchboard in an institution; pay $30 a month, with board and room. Address S. Lord, Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, American, experienced on Underwood machine; about $15 to start; good opportunity; state references. Box J 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST Wanted.— Competent, by wholesale house. Apply Tuesday, Roberts, Cushman & Co., 10 Washington Place, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with teachers' agency; rapid, accurate; state salary. F 75 Times.

STOCK GIRL wanted in art workroom; good chance for advancement. E 187 Times.

TEACHER of lower elementary school grades; must be training school graduate; experience preferred. Apply personally at 470 West 145th St., at 7 P. M.

TO a young woman of superior manners and refinement, possessing good taste in matters of dress, an opportunity is offered to become associated with a New York mercantile house of high standing; experience not required, but unquestionable reference essential. Address Fashion, F 128 Times.

TYPISTS.
WE HAVE A NUMBER OF POSITIONS FOR COMPETENT TYPISTS. SOME OF THESE POSITIONS ARE TEMPORARY. HOWEVER, THOSE WHO RENDER SATISFACTORY SERVICE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY TUESDAY A. M.,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
BROOKLYN.

Take crosstown car from Borough Hall south to Bowne St., then walk 2 blocks west.

TYPIST, who can assist with children in settlement house. Apply between 1-2 P. M., 329 East 62d St.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

For the Following Positions:

Addressograph operators, file clerk, (who has studied filing,) typist, stenographer.

Good pay, splendid working conditions. Dress room, &c., for women's use.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of school children between 2-6. Apply between 1-2 P. M., 329 East 62d St.

Employment Agencies.

COUPLES, cooks, nurses, lady's maid, houseworkers, waitresses. Miss FitzGerald's Bureau, 546 Fifth Avenue.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS. We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable; call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

WOMEN.—Work for the Government or for organized business; write for details of 16-session training course (meeting after business hours) preparing you to keep accounts, audit expenditures, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, and supervise.; ask for Bulletin 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.
Capable and reliable accountants or auditors for temporary employment which may prove permanent; only those at present disengaged will be considered, and those with railroad experience preferred. Address, stating age, nationality, religion, experience, and references, R 381 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, energetic, forceful, of strong personality and with wide acquaintance among advertisers and advertising agencies; an unusual opportunity for the right man; salary or commission; write definitely and fully, stating qualifications. V 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Elderly man, experienced and accurate; preferably familiar with voucher system office manufacturing concern; salary to start $20; prospects of advancement good; state age, experience, references. E 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large business firm desires bookkeeper below the draft age; state experience, age, and salary expected; Christian firm. G 392 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man for ledger work; state experience, age and salary expected. Z 225 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A HIGH-GRADE
FACTORY SALES MANAGER

to take charge of a selling organization handling brass gas and steam goods. Give full information as to age, experience and salary expected. It will be a permanent position, and replies will be treated confidentially. Y 389 Times Annex.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS.—Experienced only. Address Bank, F 24 Times.

BOYS WANTED.
Boys to start at bottom in large insurance company; exceptional opportunity for advancement to the right boys; ability will be recognized and every chance given to improve position and salary; experience unnecessary, but high school education preferred; must be energetic, clean cut, and willing; applications must be made in own handwriting, giving age, nationality, education, and previous experience, if any. J 204 Times Downtown.

BOY in sales department of large corporation; splendid chance for advancement; state age and education. J 221 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Order department; good wages; excellent prospects for advancement; steady employment. E. C. Fuller Co., 28 Reade St.

BOY.—Bright, careful; good opportunity for beginner; mailing, filing, &c. Call 9 Tuesday, Babcock, 116 West 14th.

BOY, 16, in office of wholesale coal company; state education, &c. J 220 Times Downtown.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER; knowledge of Regents' examinations; experienced; state terms. Write K. W., 263 West 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; steady position for man who is good driver, understands the operation and care of Stearns-Knight, also familiar with city and traffic regulations; applicant must live in city and also possess references from former employer. Address Y 378 Times Annex.

CLERICAL.—Thoroughly experienced, high-class office man wanted for detailed clerical work; must be quick at figures and have good handwriting, one with bookkeeping experience preferred; salary $20-$25; in application state full experience, nationality, etc. C 291 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN.—Wanted, young man as assistant in credit department of dress goods house selling retailers and cutting trade; state age, experience and salary. P 104 Times.

CREDIT MAN, one with banking experience preferred; letter should state age, qualifications, and salary desired. P 16 Times.

DRAFTSMEN-TOOL DESIGNERS
and men experienced in the design of high-grade medium-weight machinery and development work. This is not a job, but a real opportunity to enter a growing and substantial organization; to men who can qualify we have a desirable proposition. Write us about your experience, giving full details and when you would be available. S. A. L., 185 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, junior lithographic, for plan work; good at lettering; apply by letter, stating age, wages required, and experience. Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., Bethlehem, Penn. (Shipbuilding experience not necessary.)

DRAFTSMAN wanted immediately on chemical and industrial plant layout and apparatus design; personal interview Tuesday A. M. Kalbperry Corporation, 31 Union Square W., Room 1612.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.
Structural and mechanical draftsmen. Apply Fuller Engineering Company, Allentown, Penn.

EMBOSSER. — Thoroughly experienced in leathering and general embossing. P 126 Times.

FURNITURE SALESMEN,
Only those with experience in high-grade shops, wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply Employment Office, Third Gallery, New Building.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER, commercial branches; experienced; terms. Write P., 263 West 125th St.

MACHINISTS.
LATHE MILLING MACHINE GRINDER AND BENCH HANDS; MUST BE ABLE TO READ BLUE PRINT AND USE MICROMETER.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 34TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINE ADJUSTER on plunger type envelope machines, must be experienced, come well recommended; steady position to right party. C. W., 205 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted; experienced; for general superintendent and supervisor of production in machine shop in Detroit section, employing over 1,000 hands; must be capable of handling men and routing work through shop; only high-class man need apply; high-salaried position. Y 375 Times Annex.

MEN with technical education (mechanical engineering) and some practical experience; moderate salary start, but good chances for advancement. C 295 Times Downtown.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPHER, experienced operator, with knowledge of printing; state reference and salary desired. J 210 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, in a large corporation located in the Whitehall Building, one having high-school training preferred; no previous business experience necessary; please state age and salary desired. R 359 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by Christian firm, located at Rector St.; must be 16 or over, apt and willing. Address in own handwriting, stating amount of schooling and other qualifications, Z 213 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN,
with export shipping experience and good knowledge general office detail; must be able to operate Underwood typewriter; only men now getting $125 to $150 per month need apply; state age and experience. C 236 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER. — Wanted, by large manufacturer, experienced office manager; to fill this position must be thoroughly familiar with salesmanship and advertising; must be thorough detail man and digger for information. Answer, giving age, experience, and salary expected, Z 250 Times Annex.

ORDER CLERK
AND PACKER, EXPERIENCED.
NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY.
ROBERT GRAVES CO.,
3D AV. AND 35TH ST., BROOKLYN.

PRINTERS.
We have permanent positions for
two good job compositors
and a
thoroughly experienced monotype tabular
make-up man
who are not liable to be drafted.
The plant is located in a thriving city
in New York State.
Living conditions are excellent.
GOOD WAGES
in addition to monthly bonus
and a
premium for continuous service.
To insure reply
(1) Give one or more references,
(2) State age, and
(3) Whether union or non-union.
Z 230 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, intelligent, aggressive American, immediately; integrity of character essential; general business experience desirable; certain advancement if ability warrants; Eastern territory; drawing account against commission. A. D. 96 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to carry woolen yarns as a side line in New York City and Brooklyn; samples weigh 6 ounces; commission. Z 282 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for store and office fixtures; knowledge of drafting and business essential; salary and commission. Greenbaum Fixture Co., 811 East 9th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted by Schiffli embroidery manufacturer of waist fronts (frame work) to call on cutting-up trade; commission basis. T 187 Times.

SALESMAN wanted with established department store trade to sell strong line of ladies' kid gloves in New England States on commission basis. F 120 Times.

SALESMEN.—Coal scarcity, enforced idleness make Florida farms easily salable; greatest opportunity; commission. Address Installments, G 394 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN experienced on cardcases, leather novelties; commission; only experienced apply; be well acquainted with jobbers. J 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Call on cloak, suit, and dress trade with line of woolens and worsteds; commission. Address Confidential, Box 125 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for side line of beaded bags, for Southern States; commission basis; references required. P 78 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED—Attendants, male and female. Opportunity for training school course, which started fore part of October. Board and lodging in addition to salary. Apply or write immediately to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C. No competitive Civil Service examination required.

WANTED, FOR ABSOLUTE ADOPTION BY prominent man and wife in charming suburban home, bright girl or boy between 3 and 4 years, of American or English, clean, intelligent parentage; references carefully investigated; no agents. Reply care Z 216 Times Annex.

A gentleman's genuine Hudson seal lined overcoat, large seal collar to match, $30; never worn; also handsome bear automobile robe, $15; gentleman's raccoon coat, $20; chauffeur's eskimo coat, $15. Sipp, 362 West End Av., (102d.)

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN
FOR OUT-OF-TOWN CALLING ON HABERDASHERS AND DEPARTMENT STORES WITH ANY KIND OF WEARING APPAREL AND WILL FURNISH GOOD REFERENCES CAN SECURE OUR LINE OF MEN'S POPULAR-PRICED NECKWEAR AS A SIDE LINE ON COMMISSION BASIS; WRITE ALL IN FIRST LETTER. R 322 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN for Pennsylvania, New York, and New England; men of good appearance and education; real salesmanship ability required and integrity of character essential; must be between 25-45 years of age; transportation furnished; guaranteed drawing account against commission. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, (near 22d St.)

SALESMAN wanted, well acquainted with wholesale hardware and housefurnishing trade throughout the country; product nationally recognized, no competition; sold in all department, hardware, and house furnishing stores; good opportunity to the right man; drawing account and commission; state age and experience. P 124 Times.

SALESMEN. — Capable men for Eastern States to represent a corporation whose product is practically without competition; only sober men with force and initiative with proven selling ability; permanent positions with assured promotion to good men; commission basis with drawing account. W. D., 86 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for side line of beaded bags for Southern states; commission basis; references required. P 78 Times.

SECRETARIAL POSITION.—AN IMPORTANT SECRETARIAL POSITION, SOMEWHAT EXECUTIVE IN CHARACTER, IS OPEN IN A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON TO A BIG MAN OF PROVEN ABILITY, OVER 31 YEARS OF AGE AND WITH AN UNBLEMISHED RECORD. STENOGRAPHIC ABILITY DESIRABLE, ALTHOUGH NOT IMPERATIVE. APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE TYPEWRITTEN AND WILL BE CONSIDERED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. ADDRESS R. W. THORN, 1,311 H ST., N. W., WASHington, D. C.

SHIPPING CLERK, over 30 years; must have executive ability, be well recommended, thorough knowledge in routing express and freight shipments, and able to take complete charge shipping department; only one with these qualifications need apply, S. D., 206 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING ASSISTANT.—Young man, American, about 20, for work in receiving and packing; good opportunity to learn business; salary $12-$15; advise references. J 227 Times Downtown.

SHIP DRAFTSMEN
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Several experienced hull and piping men for Emergency Fleet Corporation work. Apply Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn.

SHOP FOREMAN.—Wanted, foreman for retail optical factory in St. Louis; must be a first class workman. Apply to D. B. Aloe at the Astor Hotel from 5 to 8 P. M.

STATION AGENTS
who are telegraphers, good wages and working conditions, weekly pay, vacation after one year's service. Call or address Superintendent, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, and if possible, Portuguese, for permanent position in investment bankers' office; preferably one having resided in South America; answer in English, giving details of experience. T 194 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish and English, expert at taking dictation in both languages; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. R 308 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

TEACHER OF HISTORY in institution Regents high school; must be college graduate who has specialized in subject; experience preferred; twelve months' position. Apply personally at 470 West 145th St., Monday, at 7 P. M.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, night work, in garage. Apply Pinehurst Garage, 134 East 70th St.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT WILL BE
OPENED MONDAY ALL DAY.

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.

First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.

Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.

Cooper Union or Pratt Institute night students in electrical engineering or allied subjects with a knowledge of physics or chemistry.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

Tool designers on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; call or write, giving age, experience, and salary. Call 203 Broadway; ask for J. S. Stull.

YOUNG MEN

for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education; $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DESIGNER and manufacturing engineer's services desired in a consulting capacity; evenings if necessary; must be a very high-grade man. Please write, Eastern Flexible Conduit Co., 41 Gardner Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOOL DESIGNER and draftsman, with manufacturing experience on small, accurate work. Please write, Eastern Flexible Conduit Company, 41 Gardner Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.

TOOL STEEL SALESMAN.
Salesman calling on factory; big remuneration for aggressive man; drawing account; state age, experience, &c. J 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (16-18) for stock in New York selling office of large silk manufacturing concern; unusual opportunity for advancement to the right young man. Address, stating age, qualifications, and salary, K., P. O. Box 197, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 19 to 21, bright and neat, to collect, sell, and estimate in the electrical line; good salary and advancement while learning. Apply by letter only. Prussack, 1,317 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN; law school privileges; apply letter; references. Room 1,142, 346 Broadway.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The southwest disturbance of the last two days has disappeared off the South Atlantic Coast, and since Saturday night there were general rains and snows in the South and snows in Virginia and the District of Columbia. There was no other precipitation of consequence, except snow in New Mexico and extreme Western Texas.

It is much colder in the Gulf States and the Southwest, and somewhat colder in the Atlantic States from North Carolina northward. In the central valleys, the lake region, and the plains States low temperatures continue.

Generally fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi River, except in the north upper lake region, where snow is probable Monday night or Tuesday. It will be much colder Monday in the South Atlantic States, slightly warmer Monday and Tuesday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and on Tuesday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh west, fair; Middle Atlantic, moderate northwest, fair; South Atlantic, moderate north and northeast, fair and colder; East Gulf, moderate northeast, colder and generally fair; West, moderate northeast winds, fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair; continued cold Monday. Tuesday fair, not quite so cold.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania— Fair, continued cold Monday. Tuesday fair, not quite so cold.

Northern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
3 A. M.	9	23	4 P. M.	19	37
6 A. M.	8	24	6 P. M.	17	35
9 A. M.	6	24	9 P. M.	14	34
12 M.	18	33	11 P. M.	12	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 13; for the corresponding date last year it was 29; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 5; at 8 P. M. it was 15. Maximum temperature, 22 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 4 degrees at 8:50 A. M. Humidity, 31 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.22 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:16|Sun sets..4:59|Moon sets..2:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:40	3:04	9:12	9:19
Governors Island	3:18	3:44	9:49	9:57
Hell Gate	5:09	5:59	12:00	12:05

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
12:40—343 W. 58 St.; Peter Thomas...Slight
12:50—401 Lafayette St.; Genuine Panama Hat Co....Not given
2:45—100 W. 139 St.; Louis Graney...Slight
3:15—152 Amsterdam Av.; Mrs. Lipnari. Slight
3:30—359 W. 34 St.; Mrs. Ellen Mitnocher....Slight
5:45—343 W. 141 St.; B. Koller....Slight
6:25—335 Washington St.; Olivet Bros.$2,000
6:45—211 E. 50 St.; Michael Kline...Slight
P. M.
2:00—1,078 E. Tremont Av.; J. Sanford.. Slight
2:40—147 E. Broadway; M. Friedman..Slight
2:50—338 Front St.; John Murray....Slight
3:50—149 & Exterior Sts.; Lehigh Valley Railroad....Slight
4:15—1,117 2d Av.; Morris Mirabolsky.Slight
8:15—383 7 Av.; Mary Walters....Slight
8:45—615 2 Av.; Max Fox....Slight
8:55—70 Perry St.; George Steliljas....$1,000
10:15—680 Wales Av.; Rose Waller....Slight
11:20—560 W. 42 St.; West Shore Hotel... Not given

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of English and Spanish required, for railroad in San Domingo, $150 and room; also assistant engineer wanted, American or Englishman, speaking Spanish, to accompany rich Cuban, $100; all fares, boarding, &c., paid; electrical engineer for sugar mill in Havana, $3,000; Spanish export man for Chicago, $25, good prospects; for city, American bookkeeper, $20; English-Spanish stenographer, $25-$30; other positions; OUR PEOPLE NOT SUBJECT TO DRAFT. THE BEERS AGENCY, 401 Flatiron Bldg. Phone Gramercy 563.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS. We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable
Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practitioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming. 43 West 34th, Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

RESPONSIBLE MEN are needed in organized business and by the Government; men who can audit expenditures, calculate cost, plus prices; prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for details of instruction being given to groups after business hours. Ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1808-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Usable knowledge of the principles underlying successful salesmanship will increase your earning power; 23d St. Y. M. C. A. Salesmanship Course now opening and club forming. Write for Booklet T and pass to opening lecture.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

NAVIGATION taught by experienced teacher; best American method; day and evening hours; $1. Sure Sunrise, 690 3d Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Manufacturer of aeroplane parts desires to purchase complete machine shop; single automatics considered, (B. and S.;) only equipment for spot cash considered. R 331 Times Downtown.

Deskroom, including stenographer and telephone service, in attractive 5th Av. office offered in consideration of part time services; in replying state nature of business. F 121 Times.

$45,000 will buy controlling interest of logwood extract plant, modernly equipped, doing large, profitable business; no agents. Y 394 Times Annex.

Valuable list, 11,000 women mail-order buyers for sale, cheap. T., Box 36, Station F, New York.

Wanted—To buy snap fastener plant; send full particulars. W. B., 217 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

Breaking up housekeeping on account ill-health; odd chairs, dining room set, two couches, Chickering piano, set dishes, odd beds, dressers, Oriental rugs, three-piece set velour furniture. Call mornings, 336 West 57th St.

Wanted at once, 3 each, Brown & Sharpe No. 00, 0, and 2 automatic screw machines in good condition; advise price, delivery, and where they can be examined. Y 318 Times Annex.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Cash for diamonds and pearls; highest prices paid; (confidential.) G. W. Kennedy, Room 405, 1 West 34th St.

Piano.—Beautiful baby grand for sale cheap. Brown, 175 East 82d St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—ROBINS DRY DOCK & REPAIR CO. against STEAM-TUG "CHASE S. OSBORNE," her engines, &c. Notice, I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs, $7,690.44. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court, on January 28, 1918, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear, or default and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated New York, January 21, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
CROWELL & ROUSE, Proctors for Libellant.

SERBS HERE GREET THEIR WAR MISSION

Renew Pledge of Loyalty to the Allies in Fight Against Despotism.

GRATEFUL TO AMERICANS

Resolutions Passed at Great Meeting in Astor Hotel and Sent to President Wilson.

The Austro-Hungarian invasion of Serbia was compared to Germany's seizure of Belgium at a mass meeting in the Hotel Astor yesterday, at which New York's Serbian population did honor to the Royal Serbian Mission. The guests were Dr. Milenko Vesnich, Serbian Minister to France; Professor Simo Lozanich, formerly Minister to England; Michael Rasich, and Colonel Michael Nonadovich, the members of the Commission, who are paying a visit to New York at the completion of their work in this country.

General Francis Vinton Greene presided. The Czechoslovak Singing Society sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other American and Slavonic national songs and the meeting bubbled with patriotism and expressions of fervent determination that Serbia should stand with the other nations battling against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Leading Slavonic societies presented resolutions of gratitude for America's aid to Serbia. They will be forwarded to President Wilson and copies will be taken home by the mission.

"I cannot pay too high a tribute to your people," said General Greene in opening the meeting. "They never gave up their wonderful fight for liberty and independence. Austria in the south tried to dominate Serbia, intending to follow the same plan that Germany did in its barbarous chase through Belgium. It was not until Germany with a tremendous army came to its assistance that you were compelled to retreat. The gallant fight you have made has made a tremendous impression in America.

"Our country intends to assist any nation that is enthralled in the bonds of a despotic power. We have enjoyed the benefits of independence and liberty for a long time and know what they mean. We are pledged by a determined public opinion in spite of delays and lack of preparedness. We are going to stay in this war and take a mighty part in it. Russia is now intoxicated with the first breath of liberty, and it will take some time to educate her subjects, only 10 per cent. of whom know how to read and write. Russia is destined to play a great part in the world's progress, and she will come back as the leader of the great Slavonic race."

Sees End of All Despots.

The Chairman introduced Dr. Vesnitch, who said:

"We all have instilled in us the spirit of our great Kosciusko. Our fight for freedom has indeed been a long one, and, though we have been rebuffed many times, we shall go on fighting, particularly when we know that that great and glorious country flying the beautiful Stars and Stripes is our ally in the greatest of all fights for democracy.

"We are certain that as morality must win over immorality, freedom over slavery, so must right in time come to conquer might. When this has come to pass we shall rejoice in the knowledge that the greatest of all despotic rulers has been driven to cover, never again to dictate to an enlightened people what they shall or what they shall not do. We are indeed grateful to your glorious country, your noble President, your high ideals. We glory too in the sterling American soldiers now at the front aiding our other allies in the great fight for liberty and justice."

General Rasitch, who commanded the rear guard in the Serbian retreat 1915, followed with a plea for a Greater Serbia, which roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

Gaza H. Mika of New Haven, talking for the Checho-Slovaks, said:

"When the crimes that have been committed under the cover of Teutonic Kultur are fully made known, the world will then know what sufferings our country has been through. Serbia has been crushed for the moment, but she will rise again, triumphant. The most barbarous acts of the bloodthirsty Turks have never approached in dastardy the acts perpetrated under a so-called rule of Kultur. The aims of Serbia are the same as those which led the Minute Men of 1776 to leave their homes and strike for liberty and independence. They wanted to be masters in their own homes, and that is just what Serbia wants now. We have no desire to dominate. Germany is only happy when called the chosen people, the only people fitted to rule and dominate others—what a mockery!"

Dr. F. Ignatius Drobinski spoke for the Poles. He brought greetings from Ignace Paderewski, who regretted that important affairs kept him in Washington.

"Why indict those who already have been convicted before the world?" Dr. Drobinski asked. "Prussian arrogance and barbarity today is the greatest blot on the world's history. Poland, we hope, will unite all her people in one great State with a unity of power, and thus acquire access to the Adriatic."

Sees Balkans as Last Battleground.

Dr. Hinko Hinkovich said it was obvious the war would end where it started, in the Balkans, and continued:

"Austria-Hungary must be wiped out, for her success would be a victory for the house of Hohenzollern and our people would again be subjected to extreme tortures."

With the members of the mission were A. B. Ruddock, representative of the American State Department, and Lieutenant Hamilton Fish Armstrong, U. S. A., military escort. The commission and its guests assembled for luncheon immediately after the meeting. They had planned to devote the afternoon to visiting the library of J. P. Morgan, but decided to postpone the trip until their return from West Point this morning. Among those who will accompany the party on this visit, which will be made in a special car, are Professor M. I. Pupin of Columbia University, Abram I. Elkus, John M. Riehle, H. L. Bridgman, and Charles B. Alexander, Chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee.

The members of the mission and their escort were the guests at dinner last night of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University at his residence, 60 Morningside Drive. Among the guests besides those named were Henry Morgenthau, Adolph Lewisohn, A. F. Cunliffe-Owen, Professor Pupin, C. A. Severance, John Bassett Moore, U. N. Bethell, George F. Baker, Jr., Professor John D. Prince, Charles B. Hilles, Charles N. Norton, and William B. Thompson. The guests toasted the King of Serbia and the President of the United States.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—$200 reward for return of ring, Tiffany setting, large ruby and 2 diamonds of equal size, lost between Waldorf, Best's, and Hotel Gregorian, or left in women's dressing room, 1st floor Gregorian Hotel, about 1 o'clock Friday afternoon, Jan. 11. Address G. H., 242 Times Downtown.

LOST.—On Friday, Jan. 18, between Hudson Terminal Building and Franklin St., a number of keys on silver chain keyring. Finder will kindly communicate with James Mawha, 89 Franklin St., New York City.

LOST.—Jan. 15, downtown, Brooklyn, diamond solitaire ring, also dinner ring and diamond brooch, in chamois bag; $200 reward. B. A. Griffiths, 262 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8686-J.

LOST.—Silver cigarette case, gold lined, initialed "B. M.," either in main dining room of Hotel Astor or the Knickerbocker. Return to Mrs. B. Murdock, 414 West 121st St.; reward.

LOST—Gold watch fob, monogram "J. L. L.," 27th St., 5th Av., to 27th St. and 9th Av., Wednesday afternoon; liberal reward. J. L. Lutjen, 441 West 25th. Chelsea 2033.

LOST.—Package containing leather traveling clock, on 5th Av. bus, between 10th and 28th Sts., about 9:30 Thursday morning; liberal reward. Phone Scarsdale 410.

LOST.—Black silk handbag, containing 2 eyeglass cases, 109th, between Broadway, Amsterdam. Finder please return to 312 West 109th St., Dregert.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, 34th St. shopping district, topaz, seed pearl necklace; reward. Return to Mrs. Hope Simpson, 310 West 79th St.

LOST.—Friday, Jan. 18(on Madison Av. car, between 62d and 86th Sts., oval gold pin, having four pearls, four blue stones. Reward if returned to 8 East 84th St.

LOST.—Gold sunburst, set with one large diamond, near 145th St. station of Broadway subway. Liberal reward for return to Sullivan, 546 West 146th.

LOST—In Jack's restaurant or vicinity, diamond ring with two green stones on sides. $100 reward if returned to B. F., 12 West 46th St.

LOST.—In Shanley's, Friday noon, (18th,) ring with two diamonds, sapphire centre; valuable heirloom; reward. Phone Garden City 1581.

LOST.—Saturday on train from Glen Ridge, N. J., or 23d St. Ferry, or 23d St. crosstown, string of amber beads; reward. P 86 Times.

LOST—Friday, in Bronx, gold watch, leather fob; monogram "W. H. R."; reward. W. H. Rosenthal, 894 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Old-fashioned blue enamel earring, between Rector's and Hotel Astor; cherished as keepsake; reward. Phone Kenmore 271.

LOST—Enameled vanity case, with chain, in Metropolitan Opera House, Thursday evening; reward. Address Box F 10 Times.

LOST.—Masonic watch fob, gold, Wednesday evening. Return to Hotel Ansonia, New York City, Leony Derouet. Reward.

LOST.—Jan. 12, gold lorgnette, at Bronx Theatre or Astor Hotel. Suitable reward when returned to 27 West 11th St.

LOST—In Mirror's restaurant, 34th St., near 5th Av., small black bag; reward. W. E. Layton, 152 West 84th St.

LOST.—Going to Belasco Theatre Saturday evening, gold Elgin wrist watch. G. Jeremiah, 202 West 74th St.

LOST.—At Washington Market, Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, pair of Coward shoes. Finder please call up Chelsea 4399.

LOST—Monday night last, Globe Theatre or in taxi, sealskin stole. Reward if returned to cashier, Biltmore Hotel.

LOST.—Small diamond pin, with one pearl; reward. 131 West 120th St. Phone Morningside 9787.

LOST.—Small gold Elgin watch, vicinity of 72d and Columbus Av.; reward. 30 West 71st St.

LOST—Near Wall St., gold fountain pen; initials "A. F. M."; reward. A. F. Morrill, Hanover 2190.

LOST.—Saturday, solitaire diamond earring, gold setting; liberal reward. Tovey, 19 Pinehurst Av., city.

LOST.—Fleischmann's Baths, Sunday, ruby pin; reward. Alvin Obendorf, 260 Church St.

LOST.—Sum of money, Saturday, Broadway, 145th to 136th; reward. P 125 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, Wednesday evening, Hotel Knickerbocker, Justine Johnstone Club, taxi, large skunk stole. Return Mahan, 20 West 10th.

$500 REWARD

for pearl necklace lost Friday evening, Jan. 11, between Metropolitan Opera House and 54th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$75 REWARD for one diamond screw earring. Return Holland House, Room 321.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, white West Highland terrier dog; answers to name of "Mac." Return to Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. No questions asked.

LOST.—White male terrier, Tremont, Jan. 19; suitable reward., 340 East 194th St.

DRAFTS GOING TO CAMP DIX.

Clothing Is Waiting for 20,000 Men Ordered to Report.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 20.—Nearly 10,000 young men from the upper part of New York State, and an equal number from New Jersey, part of the first draft, will probably soon be at the camp here. The necessary clothing is waiting for them, and General Scott has ordered them sent here as soon as convenient.

Officers who will have charge of the pioneer Delaware regiment, now in camp here, have arrived from Anniston, Ala. They are Colonel J. Warren Reed, formerly of the 115th Infantry; Lieut. Col. J. Austin Ellison, formerly of the 112th Heavy Field Artillery; Captain James A. Bush, formerly Regimental Adjutant of the 115th Infantry, and Chaplain J. H. Davis of the 110th Machine Gun Battalion. Major N. B. Lank of the 115th Infantry will command the 1st Battalion; Major E. C. Parks of the 114th Infantry will command the 2d, and Major J. B. Jacobs of the 104th Ammunition Train will command the 3d. The old Delaware National Guard men will be split up into the twelve companies of the new regiment, and as fast as the drafted men arrive from Delaware they will be assigned to fill up this regiment.

CLOTHING FOR PALESTINE.

Population, in Rags, to be Supplied by Hadassah.

Hadassah, the woman's society associated with the Zionist organization, is co-operating with the Palestine Restoration Fund Commission to send several tons of clothing to the natives of Palestine, great numbers of whom now have little but tattered rags. Beginning today, several hundred women volunteers will canvass the department stores and manufacturing houses to secure contributions of shelf-worn garments and materials.

Already the women have gathered nearly 10,000 garments to be sent to Palestine. Sewing circles have been formed in sixty cities. Baltimore has sent a ton of clothing to the New York office of Hadassah for shipment, and another ton from San Francisco is in transit. In addition to the clothing the women are planning to send several nurses.

"The Jewish inhabitants of Palestine have been unable to get clothing since the war began," said Mrs. A. H. Fromenson of the central committee. "One of our correspondents, a man in good circumstances, writes that he has had to walk the streets of Jerusalem in a full-dress coat and pajama trousers. The great mass of the people have nothing but rags. Even bed clothing is becoming rare."

Communications should be sent to Hadassah, 44 East Twenty-third Street.

HALTS FEDERAL BUILDING.

Montclair Must Wait Until End of War, Says McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 20.—The construction of the $100,000 Federal building in Montclair will have to await the advent of peace, the Secretary of the Treasury has informed Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach. War conditions make it necessary that the work be deferred, Secretary McAdoo says in his letter.

"The great financial operations of the Government, greater than those ever undertaken by any Government in the history of civilization, make it essential," he says, "that every unnecessary expenditure by the Government, by the States and municipalities and by private corporations and individuals shall be avoided while the war is in progress. I am advising cities and towns throughout the country not to erect public buildings while the war is in progress. I cannot while giving them this advice consent to the erection of public buildings by the Government of the United States which are under control of the Treasury Department. In other words, we must set an example for the country."

10,000 Miners Work on Sunday.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—From 10,000 to 12,000 miners in the Kentucky Tennessee coal mines worked today with the result that the nation's available coal supply was increased to the extent of at least 600 cars. The miners in the Southern Appalachian field also have agreed to work ten hours a day instead of eight as long as necessity demands.

LUNN IN DEFENSE OF BAKER'S WORK

Representative Tells Cooper Union Meeting Critical Public Should Be Lenient.

URGES FAITH IN WILSON

Former Socialist Says There Must Be Unity of Purpose and Energy in Supporting Government.

Representative George R. Lunn, formerly the Socialist Mayor of Schenectady who was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, and is a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, speaking at Cooper Union last night made a general defense of the work of Secretary of War Baker, and declared that the critical part of the public inclined to find fault with the prosecution of the war would have a more lenient viewpoint if conditions were understood and appreciated, in accordance with obstacles to be overcome in speeding up war affairs.

"We must realize that a democracy is not fitted naturally to wage war," said he. "All of its ideals are against militarism. It must adopt autocratic methods to proceed successfully. That is why President Wilson is clothed with powers of the most autocratic form, which cannot be dangerous to the welfare of the country in his hands, and could not be used for any other purpose than that for which they are given, and which will cease to be needed when the great task is done which the American people have required him to perform."

Mr. Lunn said that criticism of the administration of the Secretary of War was in the main unjust. He asserted that those who might be personally responsible for conditions complained of were to go, both those holding military as well as civil posts.

"I have read the criticism of one whom I believe is thoroughly in earnest and wants to see the country proceed to a successful finish, and yet I do not agree with the former President, Theodore Roosevelt," continued Representative Lunn. "He is not running the war. I believe in the Secretary of War first, last, and all the time. I believe, too, that the mass of the people will make this war a success, and not any one superman. It would have been a crime to have permitted Colonel Roosevelt to head a division to France, to be made up of your sons and my son. But I do wish that some place may be found for his great services, which would be of value in some executive position."

Referring to the difference in the question of conscripting an army and labor, Mr. Lunn said the former would be the nation volunteering for service and the latter nothing less than slavery.

"The Government has been charged by some with coddling to labor," he said. "That is not true. The Government has simply recognized that civilization is based on labor and not on capital."

Mr. Lunn said that National Fuel Administrator Garfield may or may not be the man for the place, but he was sure that his order was necessary for the welfare of the country at this time. He asserted that the sacrifices the working people would be called upon to endure during its enforcement would not be permitted by the Government to be continued if there were employers who would not be willing to pay some compensation to the workers.

"What we want at this time is unity of purpose and energy in the support of the Government," asserted Representative Lunn. "I hope most of the employers will pay the wages of their employes. There will be some who will pay. The fuel order is of tremendous significance. The President is responsible for it. And yet, many people and some papers, who do not want to attack the President, are holding Garfield solely responsible for it, who could be removed in five seconds, if it was desired

"The point I wish to make is, that I have faith in the President. He is trying to carry on the war successfully, and to meet conditions as they arise. I believe we do need to be waked up. If we do not succeed over there, things cannot be long well with us over here. Don't let us have war in our own camps. We cannot get unity and the principle of loyalty in that way."

Referring to the Russian situation, Mr. Lunn said he would like to say how he felt about that nation, and when asked by some one in the audience why he could not say it he replied:

"Because we haven't the facts with which to form a proper view of the situation. But I know that the Russian spirit will never be conquered by Germany. And their spirit of freedom and justice has reached the 2,000,000 German and Austrian prisoners in Russia to such an extent that Germany does not want her prisoners to come home at this time."

ERIE EXPRESS IN SMASH.

Three Injured in Collision of Trains Near Port Jervis.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Three persons were injured in a rear-end collision of Erie passenger trains at Westcolang, near Port Jervis, at 5 o'clock this morning. The injured are O. R. Bush of New York City, hurt on the face and head; Mrs. Walter Blair of Corry, Penn., injured on the neck and shoulders; and J. A. Whited of New York City, who received a scalp wound.

A Chicago express train was running seventeen hours late and stopped for an automatic signal, when a train from Hornell crashed into its rear, telescoping the dining car. Passengers were thrown about by the shock.

The thermometer registered 30 degrees below zero at the time, and the steam pipes of the express train were broken. A westbound passenger train stopped and backed with the passengers from the wreck to the next station.

WARNS BRITISH TO SAVE.

Committee Tells the People They Are "Bondslaves of Habit."

LONDON, Jan. 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Persistence in normal habits and customs in wartime is the greatest danger to which England and, by inference, the allied democracies are now exposed. This pronouncement has just been made in the official journal of the National War Savings Committee.

"While we are damning Germany with our mouths, we are damning England by our actions, and there can be no two opinions as to which has the greater effect," says the journal in an appeal for the people of Britain to cease being "bondslaves of habit."

After a reminder that there are some who have the double burden of the civilian effort and the loss of relatives in the war, the journal makes it clear that the appeal is directed to those who are free from the greater sacrifice and "who must be poor-spirited indeed if they refuse the lesser help it is in their power to render."

"The task which we have to accomplish is to break and change the habits of the majority of the people of this country," it declares. "The battleship Britain is in the thick of a hot fight and yet people insist on being carried as passengers and on being clothed and treated generally as well as, or better than, in times of peace. The legend of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning is a story of dignified and noble conduct compared with the people of Britain endeavoring to live as usual while the soldiers are in the trenches, while the fleet is at sea and while the fate of civilization hangs in the balance."

Two fallacious excuses, the journal says, are continually advanced in justification of this persistence in peace time modes of living. To the first of these, that what any individual can do in the way of economy does not count, the journal retorts, "what one individual does has its effect in setting an example and creating a fashion or a custom."

Extravagance on the part of a host in his club or home invites extravagance in return hospitality extended by his guests. One extravagance produces many extravagances and, just as surely, one economy produces many economies.

"If one woman buys a new frock or a new hat, her friends will want to do likewise; if she abstains, especially if she is a social leader in her neighborhood, others will follow her example," the journal says. "Whether we recognise the fact, each of us is making customs which are fighting either for England or against her."

The second fallacious excuse frequently given is that, if matters were so serious, the Government would take some action to prevent unnecessary expenditure, says the appeal.

"As to this, it may be said that no Government, even in wartime, can act in advance of public opinion," the journal replies. "Governments, for the most part, and especially in democratic countries, follow and do not lead. It is perfectly true that there is the most urgent need to obtain every possible penny from every individual in the country for the use of the State. We must bring our influence to bear upon rich and poor, and very especially upon the well-to-do. After all, the small investor is doing proportionately far better than those who are well off. We may attribute this to the war savings movement."

FORMING MILITARY POLICE.

Corps of French-Speaking Soldiers for Duty in France.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 20.—With the transfer of a Sergeant and twenty additional French-speaking privates to the Army Headquarters Regiment stationed at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., it was stated that the War Department was organizing a large force of picked men, all conversant with the French language, for military police duty in France. At present the work of regulating traffic and guarding lines of communication is being performed by marines.

Already nearly 200 men speaking French have gone from here and, it is said, men are being selected in other camps. When the first men left camp headquarters stated officially that the men had been chosen to act as "interpreters." Letters just received from some of the "interpreters" conveyed the information that they were being trained as mounted police. Many of the men were withdrawn from Squadron A, of the former First Cavalry.

A strongly worded caution against officers and men writing information to their relatives, based on speculation about movement of units in the Twenty-seventh Division, was issued today by Major Gen. O'Ryan over the signature of Colonel Bandholtz, Chief of Staff. This warning, the third issued, emphasized that failure to keep silence would result in endangering thousands of lives, and stated that any officer or man caught writing home information of military value "will be severely punished."

The bulletin will be read weekly at roll call of every company and battery.

MILLION MEN UNINSURED.

Defense Council Urges Soldiers and Sailors to Take Out Policies.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—One million soldiers and sailors have so far failed to take out the insurance provided for them by the Government, according to W. S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, and he has asked the New York State Defense Council to start a publicity campaign to reach families of the soldiers and sailors and through them urge action by the men. The time for obtaining policies expires Feb. 12.

The Government insurance policy is not assignable, and payments under it to the insured or a beneficiary are not subject to claims of creditors of the insured or beneficiary. The insured may at any time change the beneficiary or beneficiaries.

For a policy of $5,000, the monthly rate for a man 21 years old is $3.25; for a man 30 years old, $3.45, and for a man 35 years old, $3.70. The insurance continues in force during the present year and for five years thereafter, at the close of which period the policy will be converted, upon application, without medical examination, into any form of insurance selected.

BLIND SOLDIERS KEEP FIGHTING ON

England Finds Use for Men Who Lost Their Sight at the Front.

1,000 LEARNING TRADES

St. Dunstan's School in London Keeps Spirit Alive Among Men Who Suffered for Country.

How England is meeting the problem of how to care for her blinded soldiers and sailors and how to inspire them to take up their lives anew with the same courage and resourcefulness with which they faced German shell and rifle fire is described in a report just issued by St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors, Regent's Park, London. In the report Sir Arthur Pearson, himself blind, tells how the blinded have learned in St. Dunstan's to be successful at one or more of the following occupations: Massage, shorthand writing, telephone operating, boot repairing, mat making, basket making, joinery, poultry farming, and market gardening.

"The newly blinded soldier is not allowed to slip into the Slough of Despond, which usually engulfs a man who has suddenly lost the precious gift of sight," says Sir Arthur. "Instead, his fighting spirit is roused, as he learns to what full and wonderful lives others can win through; closed eyelids do not mean lack of vision, what others can make of life he can also make, and already his spirits are cheered as he eagerly plans his new campaign."

St. Dunstan's is situated on the estate placed at the disposal of the Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee by its owner, Otto Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Under arrangements with the War Office, soldiers with badly damaged eyes are drafted to the Second London General Hospital, or, in case heavy fighting has made the casualty list occupy the entire accomodations there, the men are sent to the Third London General Hospital. Once at these hospitals, the blinded come directly under the care of St. Dunstan's. Members of the staff visit them daily while they are still in the hospital and encourage them to bear up under the awful depression which accompanies the first moments of a lifetime of blindness.

Nearly a thousand Englishmen have been blinded in the fighting so far, and of this number 224 have already passed out of St. Dunstan's Hostel having learned one or possibly two useful trades. In some instances it has been recorded that the blind man is making a better living now than he did before his misfortune. There are 354 inmates in St. Dunstan's at present and arrangements have been made to practically double the capacity of the Hostel.

St. Dunstan's is principally staffed, according to the report, by members of the Voluntary Aid Detachments, strengthened by a sufficient number of paid orderlies and trained nurses. In the workshops, while there are sighted foremen in each department, the instruction is mainly given by men who are themselves blind. The more intelligent and apt soldiers are kept to be pupil teachers in order that the newcomer may feel encouraged by the fact that he is profiting by the knowledge of a man who was himself blinded on the battlefield only a short while before. The working day is divided between the classrooms and the workshops or training schools. Two and a half hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon are the fixed times for work.

The men of St. Dunstan's are taught to play as well as work. They row, swim, and complete in walking and running races and tugs-of-war. Pushball is played, and physical drill at the command of blinded non-commissioned officers is regularly practiced when rowing is out of season.

They have two dances every week, one an instruction night for beginners, the other what the men call "a regular ball," to which each of them may invite a woman guest. Almost every blinded soldier in St. Dunstan's plays some kind of musical instrument, from a tin whistle to piano or violin. Those with talent are taught singing.

BRAZIL BUILDING AN ARMY.

Plans to Mobilize Several Hundred Thousand Men for Home Defense.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 10, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Plans for the mobilization of an army of defense to be composed of several hundred thousand men are being put into execution with almost feverish haste, but no announcement has been made that Brazil will send troops to Europe. It is generally believed that this fighting force is to remain in Brazil.

When Brazil declared a state of war to exist with the German Empire the Brazilian Army was composed of 18,000 men, with officers enough for 30,000. Plans were made immediately for increasing the standing army to 55,000 men by Jan. 1, with the possibility of further increasing it to 100,000 within the year.

The mobilization plan provides for three lines of defense, the first eventually to comprise 100,000 between 17 and 30. To assure this number, it is said in official circles that conscription will take the place of the voluntary system of enlistment, which has been in effect until now.

The second line is to consist of an army of 500,000 men between 30 and 37, with detachments in every city and town in the republic. These men are to be mobilized on a war footing, ready for service at short notice, though it is not believed that they will be kept under arms, the plan apparently being to organize them as a home guard and permit them to attend to their business affairs, devoting stated periods of time to drill.

In addition to these two armies there is to be a reserve army, to be known as the national guard, comprising men between 37 and 44. The officers of this force are to be chosen from Government administrative officers, commercial men, and employers of industry.

COLLEGE MEN ASSIGNED TO CAMP DIX SCHOOL

Will Have Chance to Win Commissions as Second Lieutenants in 78th Division.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 20.—Colonel Lincoln C. Andrews, commanding the 78th Division Officers Training School at Camp Dix, has announced the following complete list of college and university men assigned to the school and given an opportunity to win commissions as Second Lieutenants. Men from the national army at the camp and from the Coast Artillery complete the school rolls. The students, their home cities, and college connection follow:

First Student Infantry Company.

Beam, Adam L., New Brighton, Penn., Washington State.
Conant, Samuel D., St. Louis, Princeton.
Coombs, Roy E., Taylor, Penn., Penn State.
Cramp, Edmund, Chester, Penn.; Penn Military.
Croll, John, Middleboro, Penn., Pennsylvania.
Cromwell, Jarvis, New York, Princeton.
Davis, Donald, New Brunswick, Rutgers.
Gledhill, Lloyd H., Wakefield, R. I., Rhode Island State.
Harris, Walter B., Princeton, N. J., Princeton.
Johnson, Isaac H., Chicago Heights, Ill., Penn Military.
Murphy, James A., Woonsocket, R. I., Rhode Island State.
Schulte, William L., Trenton, N. J., Penn Military.
Shearer, Roger L., York Haven, Penn., Pennsylvania.
Spangler, Homer L., Lebanon, Penn., Penn State.
Taltavall, John A., East Orange, N. J., Penn Military.
Tappen, Clarence N., Jersey City, Princeton.
Ward, Marquard, New York, Princeton.
Whiteman, Ralph A., Clearfield, Penn., Penn State.
Wilkins, Warren S., Wilkinsburg, Penn., Penn State.
Woodward, Harold H., Reading, Penn., Penn State.

Second Student Infantry Company.

Canpuzans, Leon A., Philadelphia, Penn Military.
Davies, Harry K., Chicago, Rutgers.
Diehl, Milton A., Pittsburgh, Penn State.
Durus, Willis P., Baldwin, N. Y., Rutgers.
Fluck, Howard C., East Greenville, Penn., Penn State.
Fluke, Charles S., Williamsburg, Penn., Penn State.
Foulkrod, G. M., Philadelphia, Penn State.
Halsey, Van R., New York City, Princeton.
Haupt, David D. M., Abington, Penn., Princeton.
Hudson, Albert S., Phoenix, R. I., Rhode Island State.
Kroll, Wm. E., Philadelphia, Penn State.
Krumine, B. F., Altoona, Penn., Penn State.
Minott, Joseph A., Portland, Ore., Princeton.
Monahan, J. T., Altoona, Penn., Penn State.
Page, Samuel E., Pittsburgh, Penn State.
Perry, Charles E., Wrentham, Mass., Rhode Island State.
Sahn, Samuel L., New Brunswick, Rutgers.
Snyder, J. M., Altoona, Penn., Penn State.
Stedle, Elroy W., Riverton, Rutgers.
Swallow, G., Norristown, Penn Military.
Tilton, H. O., Eatontown, N. J., Rutgers.
Van Sickle, R. B., New Brunswick, Rutgers.
Witherow, Harry M., Taneytown, Md., Pennsylvania.

First Student Battery, Field Artillery.

Armstrong, George A., New York City, Princeton.
Arndt, Franklin C., Scranton, Penn., Penn State.
Borden, Norman H., Providence, R. I., Rhode Island State.
Bradbury, Richard C., Jarrettown, Penn., Penn State.
Briegs, Fred A., Perth Amboy, Rutgers.
Burns, Vincent G., Brooklyn, Penn State.
Cahn, Bernard J., Baltimore, Penn Military.
Campbell, James G., Butler, Penn., Princeton.
Campbell, Doyle, Chester, Penn., Penn Military.
Campbell, Logan, Chester, Penn., Penn Military.
Colt, John, New York City, Princeton.
Conyers, Clarence J., Riverton, Rhode Island State.
Cooper, William P., Shelbyville, Tenn., Princeton.
Cressman, Charles S., Pottstown, Penn., Penn State.
Daniels, Henry F., Pawtucket, R. I., Rhode Island State.
Davis, Emerson F., New York City, Penn State.
Dewitt, Elmore J., Middletown, N. Y., Rutgers.
Dufford, Clair, Butler, Penn., Penn State.
Eastwood, Edmund C., Providence, R. I., Rhode Island State.
Fitzgerald, Donald D., Washington, D. C., Penn Military.
Gonder, Carlos G., Boswell, Penn., Penn State.
Goldstein, Irving, Providence, R. I., Rhode Island State.
Griffith, George W., Ebensburg, Penn., Princeton.
Grimm, Charles K., State College, Penn., Penn State.
Hampe, Warren W., Jersey Shore, Penn., Princeton.
Hartranft, H. J., Bellefonte, Penn., Penn State.
Hause, Jesse, Marsh, Penn., Penn Military.
Hayden, W. H., Philadelphia, Penn Military.
Henderson, Herbert L., Brookville, Penn., Penn State.
Hervey, G. W., Corona, N. Y., Rutgers.
Horner, Richard H., York, Penn., Penn State.
Howley, L. A., Scranton, Penn., Penn State.
Hurley, Edgar T., Baldwin, L. I., Rutgers.
Irons, Walter C., North Scituate, R. I., Rhode Island State.
Jackowitz, John L., East Providence, R. I., Rhode Island State.
Jones, T. A., Kenova, Penn., Penn State.
Julian, Oliver G., N. Y. City, Penn Military.
Kennedy, E. J., Darby, Penn., Penn Military.
Krimmel, Warren A. O., Pine Grove, Penn., Penn State.
Kunkle, N. W., Dover, Penn., Penn Military.
Lamarche, Richard F., N. Y. City, Princeton.
Lindsay, L. P., Andover, Mass., Penn State.
Lower, Irad D., Roanoke, Va., Penn Military.
Lyon, Windslow, N. Y. City, Penn Military.
Milan, Gordon T., Philadelphia, Penn State.
Manley, A. S., Plainville, N. J., Penn State.
McQuiston, Charles F., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Princeton.
Milholland, James, Pittsburgh, Penn., Penn State.
Nacht, Albert, Brooklyn, Princeton.
Regendahl, Lloyd F., Kingston, N. Y., Rutgers.
Rhoades, Robert L., Truckville, Penn., Penn State.
Scherer, John V., Greensburg, Penn., Penn State.
Schroeder, Lyra, St. Louis, Mo., Princeton.
Shaw, Albert, Jr., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., Princeton.
Sherrard, Sydney D., Haddonfield, N. J., Princeton.
Shoemaker, Charles S., Greensburg, Penn., Penn State.
Simler, Donald W., Philipsburg, Penn., Penn State.
Snyder, Lewis N., Harrisburg, Penn., Penn State.
Stoetzer, John J. B., Fairmont, W. Va., Princeton.
Stecker, H. M., Mount Carmel, Penn., Penn State.
Strater, Edward L., Louisville, Ky., Princeton.
Ten Broeck, William D., Philadelphia, Princeton.
Thomas, William H., Jr., Johnstown, Penn., Princeton.
Turner, Robert W., Yonkers, N. Y., Rutgers.
Van Keuren, William L., North Bergen, N. J., Rutgers.
Vest, George G., Centreville, Md., Princeton.
Waller, Harcourt [illegible], Augusta, Ga., Princeton.
Waterman, William H., Germantown, Philadelphia, Princeton.
Weaver, Park J., Strasburg, Penn., Penn State

Ice Blockades Newport Harbor.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 20.—Newport Harbor was ice-bound tonight. There was a steady movement of thick ice in hte inner harbor all day, which effectually blocked shipping, and with the temperature near zero, new ice formed rapidly.

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